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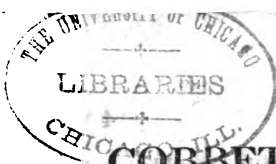
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ERROR.

In the Letter to LORD RODEN, page 669 of the last Volume of the Register, there is a most gross error: instead of ITS time, there is PITT'S time; which makes the whole of a long paragraph perfect nonsense: nonsense as complete as the Report of any canting Society that ever existed.

TO
SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.
On the project for colonising the People of Ireland.

"For this evil, Sir, which is the
"greatest of all, I see but one remedy.
"The situation of Great Britain is
"peculiarly favourable for adopting
"it. This remedy is, *colonization*.
"We have a *redundant population*;
"and we have *magnificent colonies*."
—SIR FRANCIS BURDETT'S SPEECH,
7 May, 1824.

LETTER II.
SIR, Kensington, 31st June, 1824.

I HAVE, I think, shown, in my last, that you have *no proof* of there having been any increase at

all of the Irish people. I have shown that you have no proof of this, any more than there exists proof of a similar increase in England, or in *France*; for pray observe, that they have just the same notions of an increase in France! They fall short of us; for, when it is a matter of *lying*, no nation can, for a moment, stand before us. I will be bound to find a couple of Scotch economists, who, on subjects of this sort, shall, by their own individual exertions, outlie the father of lies himself.

But, now, for argument's sake, let us adopt the hypothesis, that there has taken place, of late years, a *great increase* of people in Ireland; that the people of Ireland are much more numerous than they were at the time when her thousands of churches, now heaps of ruins, were standing in all their splendour. Hard as it is to admit, even for a moment, a supposition so monstrous, let us admit it.

And now, Sir, what is the *harm* of such *increase*? Aye, but you will tell me, that there is a "*re-*"

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dundaney. Redundant, applied to numbers, means TOO MANY. And too many means *more than is good*; a number so great as to be *hurtful*. But Sir, why are there too many? You gave *no reasons* for this; and I have observed, that the *MALTHUS SCHOOL* does not deal much in reasons. We gather, however, that you mean, that there are more people than there is work for. Indeed! Why surely, anybody that has land (and somebody must have all the land) would set them to work. Aye, but there is not money to pay them for work. Ah! but, Sir, if there be no money to pay them for working, where is the money to come from to carry them away, and to set them up in a foreign land? For, I am very sure, that you would not scuttle the ships, and send the poor souls to the bottom, though, as I shall show by-and-by, there are people that would.

However, I am anticipating here. I shall return to these matters hereafter, having just given you a glimpse at the difficulties with which your theory is surrounded. I am now (proceeding upon the supposition that there are too many people) to inquire into the feasibility of the scheme of colonization.

What colony, Sir, would you send these people to? There are *seven millions* of people in Ireland, or, at least, they say that there are. It is a thumping lie, I believe. But, we must take it along with our own English lies. Lying is as fair for one as it is for the other. The Irish lie is *safer* for ours, as the man's *oyster*, which stopped a ship at sea, was *safer* for the other man's *turkey*, which required eight horses to draw it from Norfolk to London. The whole number being, then, *seven millions*, and six of these being, *under the laws of Mr. Robinson's House*, become as naked as half-fledged sparrows, you can hardly intend to send away less than *one million*? It is to be lamented, that you were not more specific upon this head. Perhaps you were, and that the Report is defective. However, ~~it is not to be supposed~~, that you could think of sending away less than *one seventh* of this "redundant" mass of human nakedness and degradation.

Pray, Sir, what colony will you send them to? You say that we have magnificent colonies; but, you did not name any particular one. You say that these colonies are capable of producing every variety of fruit and of corn, and that they are blessed with fine climates.

Alas! Sir, new countries as they are called, are, I can assure you from some experience, much finer upon paper than they are in any other way. We have no colony, Sir, half so fine as that unhappy island, from which you would send her inhabitants, and which has been rendered unhappy only by those laws which can be changed at no expense at all.

What colony, then, will you send the Irish to? Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia? One province of Ireland is worth the whole of them put together. Do you look to that magnificent country commonly called Botany Bay? The climate may be fine; the soil may be good; but can either be *better than that of Ireland?* However, granting that there is no obstacle in the soil or the climate, have you counted the cost of transporting a million of persons across the seas? To Botany Bay, the average voyage is *five months*. To our American colonies, *two months*. The average voyage would be three months and a half; but put it at a hundred days.

Would this voyage, reckoning, observe, all the delays of preparation; reckoning the expense of collecting the miserable creatures together; the expense of carrying them to the sea coast; the expense

of preparing bedding and water for ship-board; the expense of fitting up the ship with births and other indispensable conveniencies: would the conveyance of the unfortunate creatures to the colony; would the bare conveyance of them cost less than five pounds a head?

But, I had like to have forgotten one very necessary preliminary expense, namely, the expense of covering the nakedness of those who have had the happiness to inhabit the joyous country, which is under the laws of Mr. Frederick Robinson's House. Their nakedness must be covered. Colonel French told the House, (during the debate on Captain Maberly's motion,) that a lady of high rank had assured him, that the Irish peasants were in such a state, that *even the females were perfectly naked*. Now, Sir, allowing this to be rather an exaggeration, I do not know that it is much of an exaggeration; for, I see them come by scores, more than half naked, through Kensington. I see children carried upon the backs of their mothers with not a bit more of clothing upon them than the clout of the negroes in Jamaica; and yet, Sir, the cutting crew and the Scotch economists, go to the West Indies to find out objects of compassion!

Those who come through Kensington make part of the Irish who are beat off in their own country. The perfectly naked and the half-naked are left behind. Clothe them, then, you must, before you can put them on shipboard. They will be clothed to a certainty, or they will not stir. They may be shot like rats in their cabins; and, indeed, the soldiers might drive them along with their bayonets down to the seacoast; but, there will be *a million* of them, observe. Now, what would it cost to clothe them? To put shoes on their feet, any thing of a covering for the head, and any thing of a covering for the carcass, though you were still to leave them without shirts and smocks, to give them not a second rag to change with, and set the ships swarming with lice; even this much of clothing would cost ten shillings a head. There is half a million of money, slap.

Well, you have them landed at last; and what will you do with them then? They have every thing to *create*, mind; or you must *carry out every thing for them*. There are no people there before them, mind, to furnish them with lodgings, or to sell them victuals and drink, even if they had the money to buy it. They go, let what colony may be their destina-

tion, they go into a wilderness.

I wish you had no, God forbid I should wish you to have the conducting of them in this wilderness. You know what a plague MOSES had with his twelve tribes. He was so weary of the job at last, that he prayed to the Lord to take it into his own hands; and that, I can assure you, was mere child's play to what this would be.

You will please to observe, Sir, that these people go to a wilderness; and, though the soil may be capable of producing all varieties of fruit and corn, it will not produce them without *labour and time*. But, step a bit: there are some things to be thought of even before you begin to think about eating. The moment the people are landed they will want *utensils to cook with*. You remember the precaution that the honest Jews took in that respect when they left Egypt! Your people must have pots and kettles, at the least. Then, they must have houses or sheds of some sort or other to cover them from the rains and the dews. They must have some sort of utensils to wash their rags in. Have you thought, Sir, about how they are to get soap and candles before the colony produces fat to make them with.

Once more, I pray you to recollect, that they *must go to a wilderness*; for, if they be to go to a country where they are to buy in shops the things that they want, would it not be better to give them the money at once, and let them lay it out in Ireland? Oh! no, it is a wilderness that they must go to. They must build themselves houses, you will say. I heard a methodist parson telling the girls at BENNENDEN last summer, to look out for houses built without hands. The houses for your colonists must be of a different kind; they will not only require hands, but nails and hinges and various other things. Locks and bolts, may, indeed, be unnecessary until, at least, there be something to take care of. Buildings cannot be made without *tools*, there must be chopping of trees down, sawing them into boards, and there must, at least, be barking of trees for the covering of a roof. Mr. Birkbeck settled in a country full of fine trees; but, you may have read of his sending fifteen miles to get a deal board, and of his sending *forty miles* (I think it was) to get some wheat ground!

In short, every necessary of life must be wanted, and all must, for the first year, at least, be

carried from England. But, the best way, perhaps, of showing what must be done in such a case, is to show what actually **WAS DONE** when this Government colonized **NEW BRUNSWICK**, which country, it is my opinion, is one of the best colonies for a purpose of this sort, that belonged to His Majesty's dominions.

At the close of the American rebel war, our Government sent a parcel of old soldiers, who, during the war, had married Yankee girls, and a parcel of native American royalists, who thought it inconvenient to remain amongst the rebels; these they sent to settle a district, which in honour of that glorious family of which Mr. Charles Yorke talks so much in answer to the slanders of the wicked Mrs. Clarke, is called **NEW BRUNSWICK**. This district begins, in fact, at the northern end of the Atlantic coast of the United States; and it extends northward, about eight or nine hundred miles, perhaps. The main settlement was at the mouth of a very fine river called the River St. John, which comes down nearly from Quebec, and empts itself into the Bay of Fundy.

I was in that province not long after the colonising began. "*Com-*

missioners" were sent out into the province, after I had been in it about six or seven years. Their business was to make a survey of the province, they did make the survey. Their mass of rude materials (and more rude I never saw) were put into my hands, and I, who was a *Serjeant-Major*, drew up their Report, which they sent to the Government! That was about *thirty-five years ago*, and I dare say those "*Commissioners*" have, if they be alive, pensions to this day.

I know, therefore, something about the manner, in which a government colonises. The distance which the people had to go was a mere trifle. The expense of this was very little. Then the settlers were far from being poor. They were rather *picked* people. They were soldiers, who had gone through a war, or they were able *Yankee farmers*. They were to settle on a spot not distant from their own homes. Yet, it was necessary to provide for them in the following manner:—They had *provisions* (*pork, flour, butter, pease, and rice*) found them for *four years*. They had blankets found them to a liberal extent. They were supplied with *tools, nails, and some other things*. And, observe, though they were

but a mere handful; not more, I should suppose, than *twenty thousand*, the suffering amongst them (after the four years had expired) was very great; and many of them had further assistance after the expiration of the four years.

Is it likely, that each settler cost the Government less than *fifty pounds*? There was a *provision store for them*, which served, afterwards, as a barrack for four hundred men! There were *commissaries and clerks* a plenty; and, indeed, they were necessary. What, then, Sir, must be the cost of sending *across the seas*, and settling, *a million* of people? There must, observe, *be cattle sent out*; there must be food even for the cattle at first. Ploughs, harrows, spades, every thing. *Clothing for two or three years!* In short, the thing could never be done for forty pounds a head, if it could for twice forty. However, let the conveyance and the keep and all together cost but *forty pounds a head*, where are we to look for the forty millions of money?

Your talk is of *eight hundred thousand pounds* going a great way to put into execution an *extensive system of colonization!* This shows, Sir, that there is no close looking into the matter; that all

is loose remark; that men talk, in short, on the affairs of Ireland, without thinking. This sum would not put a million of people on board of ship. It would do nothing for such a body; and, to remove less than a million must, according to your own notion, be doing nothing of any use.

But, Sir, does not this question sound in your ears at every sentence: "WHY NOT FEED AND CLOTHE THE PEOPLE WHERE THEY ARE?" Food is plenty, observe. There is an *overstock of food*. Food is sent out of the country by endless ship-loads. All London, and a large part of England, are eating Irish bacon and butter. Well, then, there is plenty of food in Ireland. Why not purchase it for the people, and let them eat it there, instead of sending them across the seas to be fed?

Alas for poor Ireland, indeed, if such notions prevail in the *best* of the heads in Mr. Robinson's House! The settlers in New Brunswick were fed on pork and butter from *Ireland*. Curious! And you would send the Irish across the sea, there to be fed upon the provisions raised in Ireland! For, provisions from Europe they must have; and, of course, from Ireland. Why not,

again, I say, *feed and clothe the people where they are*, if you can first carry them across the sea, and then feed and clothe them?

Besides, Sir, have you settled on any plan for *selecting* the colonists? Are they to be taken by *lottery*? Are the *able* only to go? Or is there to be a mixture? If you take the helpless, what is to become of your colony? If the able, what a people will you leave behind? Never will you move them without *force*. And, will you force them from their *native* country, and not absolve them from their *allegiances*? Endless are the difficulties of this scheme, endless the absurdities springing out of the idea of a "redundant population."

This affair of Ireland is a puzzle for PARSON MALTHEUS and his school. It was plain sailing with the hardened fellow, when he had only to assail English labourers. When he had merely to assert, that a "redundant population" sprang out of the *poor-rates*. He could dispose of those who took *poor-rates*. He could even *draw up an Act of Parliament* for putting a stop to the evil of a redundant population, which proceeded from a people that bred too fast because they got relief and were made somewhat comfortable. But the

Parson does not know what to do with those who breed too fast from *an exactly opposite cause*. He does not know what the devil to do with those who breed too fast because they are half naked and half starved! Poor Parson! Nothing can be more complete than this. The Parson, this great founder of this great philosophical school, insists upon it, that a greatly increasing population is an evil; that population (these are his very words) *treads close upon the heels of subsistence*; that population ought to be *checked*; that the way to check it is to pinch the bellies of the people; and that, in order to pinch their bellies in England, parish relief ought not to be given. All went swimmingly on with the school; nothing could be more logically proved than its doctrine. But, as if fate had determined to blow up the whole system at once, forth she brings these perverse Irish, who breed too fast because they are naked and starving. What, Parson, do precisely the same effects now-a-days come from precisely opposite causes? You should pray heartily, Parson, that these Irish may all go to the devil; for thither, to a certainty, they have blown your system.

And now, Sir, supposing a se-

venth part of this redundant population busily engaged in ousting the bears of New Brunswick, or the snakes of Botany Bay, how are you to prevent the same evil arising again? Why should the people not increase again? Oh! say you, This redundant population has been caused by the Irish gentlemen splitting their land into small portions. We saw how the contrary practice had (according to the famous population returns) produced this effect. We saw this in the last Letter. But, no matter. How are you to make the Irish gentlemen alter the size of their farms? You say, that "all that is necessary is to take care, while the colonising scheme is going on, that the gentlemen of Ireland alter their plan of managing their land." Now, suppose this to be all that is necessary, how will you do this? Will you pass a law to compel men not to let their land except in certain quantities? Will you interfere directly in the management of men's estates? Will you adopt the monstrous maxim, that the poor man shall not be suffered to rent a bit of land? Will you do that which no aristocracy, no despot, ever talked of doing before?

No! you would do none of these. You talk thus at random

about the thing; but if you were to hear it seriously proposed, if you were to see its details put upon paper; if you were to see your own proposition moulded into the form of an Act of Parliament, you would start back from it with affright. The thing that you speak of cannot be accomplished. That which you assert to be the cause of redundant population would still continue; and, of course, if you were to get rid of your million of people, the evil would return.

The Scotch economists, and especially one who writes a good deal in the *Morning Chronicle*, perceiving this grand difficulty, and having a great dislike to all *unnecessary expenses*, seem to have in view a much shorter way of going to work. They seem to be coming very near to what I always said must be their last resort. The economist in the *Chronicle* had, the other day, a long and plaintive article on the subject of redundant population. In the course of that article, he has the following remarks: "Ever since the introduction of pota-
" toes, the small-pox inoculation,
" and since the cessation of the dis-
" trictal wars and feuds, between
" the different clans, the popu-
" lation of these Isles has increas-
" ed, in a degree and proportion;

superior to that of any other part of our country. Some of these Isles, North Uist, Tyree, and Eigg, for instance, have more than doubled their population within the last sixty years."

Bravo! This is coming very near to the point. If this article have any sense, it expresses the *sorrow* of this Scotch economist, that human life has been spared by the means of *inoculation* and of *peace*! There may have been men, before these days, that entertained thoughts as horrible as these; but, I believe, that there never were men to express them before; and to express them, too, in a public newspaper, and without any disguise. This is, however, fair dealing. Here is no cant; no hypocrisy.

This is, too, the natural result of the doctrines of Malthus. It is impossible to adopt those doctrines without looking upon inoculation as a most mischievous discovery; without lamenting the absence of civil wars, without cursing that *Doctor Jenner* that got twenty thousand pounds from us. Jenner was not a Scotchman, I believe. A pretty Parliament it must have been to give this man twenty thousand pounds for a discovery which that same Parliament has almost now voted to be

a scourge to the human race. To cry out against redundant population, is the fashion in both Houses; and if the opinion be true; if it be true that there is a redundant population, and this has been by implication voted by both Houses; if this be true, and if this be the scourge that it is represented to be, what a pretty Parliament it must have been to give Doctor Jenner twenty thousand pounds for his discovery!

Now, do you not perceive, Sir, that, at every step, something or other arises to make us suspect the soundness of these new opinions! The moment we look at the matter with a sober and steady eye, we see that there *can* be no "*redundant population*;" and that the sufferings of the Irish people, and all the dangers that we have to apprehend from those sufferings, originate elsewhere.

I have always a particular dislike to hear men talk of national calamities, with regard to which the Government has *no control*, and for which, of course, it is not answerable. I, for my part, know of no public calamity, that can happen in our country, for which the Government (I mean to include the Parliament; of course,) is not fully answerable. To be sure, calamities arising from thunder and

lightning, from floods, from earthquakes; the Parliament, though it calls itself omnipotent, may be suffered to get out of a responsibility for these; but, for every other calamity, little or great, it is as much responsible as a jailer is for the custody of his prisoner, or as man is for his sins against God.

What! ram its hand into our pockets as deeply and as often as it pleases; make laws to banish us for life, if we utter words having even a tendency to bring it into contempt; mortgage the labour of the child in the cradle, and even of the child yet unborn; order us to be shut up in our houses from sunset to sunrise, and, if we disobey the order, snatch us from our families, and transport us without trial by jury. What! able to do all these things, and numerous other things of nearly the same nature, which would require a large volume merely to describe. Do all these things. Power to do all these without the slightest hesitation; but no power to prevent national calamities! No power to prevent a people being ruined by taxes and loans and jobs, and changing of the value of money, and surrendering the estates of the landlords and the wages of the labourer into the hands of Jews and Jobbers!

I know of nothing more convenient to a government than to be praised to-day for what is called prosperity of the country, and to hear it said to-morrow, that the calamities of the country arise from causes not under its control. This is, as I said before, one great objection to these new and whimsical notions. But, there is great mischief in their preventing us from taking a plain and straight forward view of the subject. If we ask ourselves what is the matter in Ireland? The answer is, the people are *half naked and half starved*. This is the matter in Ireland; this is, in fact, the sum total of the evil in that country. The cause of this evil is, that the Government, by means of its taxes and its church, aided by its army, draws away so much of the fruit of the people's labour, *as not to leave them enough for food and raiment*.

This, Sir, is the real cause of Irish nakedness and famine and "extreme unction;" and, as long as this cause exist, the trembling Jews and Jobbers, who, with all their hearts, would cut the throats of the Irish for making them afraid; as long as this cause exist, those Jews and Jobbers will subscribe and cant in vain.

Now, Sir, let me ask what evi-

dence you have of a redundant population. I mean, what proof have you, not about the *increase* of population; but, what proof have you that there are *too many* people in Ireland? Pray, observe, if you please, that I am not now talking at all about the population lie: I am, for argument's sake, admitting it to be true, though I know it to be a lie. I am supposing that there are a great many more people in Ireland than there used to be; but, there may be many more than there used to be, and yet not *too many*; and, what I should like to have from you is, some fact or some argument to show that there is that too many. There are too many people in a country, when the country does not produce a sufficiency of food for them; but, you know as well as I do, that the *spare food of Ireland goes a great way towards feeding the people of England*. What, then, is meant by *too many* people in Ireland? The more there are of them, the more food their labour will produce. The increase of produce must keep pace with the increase of mouths; for mouths never come without hands, except, if we are to believe Dryden, in the case of soldiers. I need not say that this is the case, because all the world knows that it must be

the case. It is, however, a notorious fact, as evinced in the case of Ireland herself. Is it not then, Sir, sorrowful to hear a man like you, seriously asserting, in your place in Parliament, that there are *too many* people in Ireland ?

This is not, you will tell me, a positive, but a relative proposition. You have not qualified, but others have ; and it is but fair to understand you in their sense. Captain Maberly, for instance, insisted that there were too many people in proportion to the employment that they had. This gentleman had a curious reason for the increase of population in Ireland ; namely, that the Catholic priests got the people to marry, in order to get the **MARRIAGE FEES** ; because these priests, he said, have no stipends. Why, how the devil is this, noble Captain ? Our parsons have plenty of good fixed income ; and yet Malthus and Scarlett complain of improvident marriages here ; the population returns say that the increase of people is enormous ; and such is the want of employment, that in many places, men are harnessed and set to draw gravel like horses.

So much in the way of defence of the Catholic priests ; but, now, Sir Francis Burdett, with regard to there being too many people in

proportion to the employment. It is not, Sir, employment that there is lack of, but of money to pay for employment. And what is the cause of this lack of money ? The cause is, that the Government, by its taxes and its church, with the aid of its army, draws the money away. This is what is meant by a *want of capital*. Capital is a slang Scotch word, meaning money. What else it can mean, I should be very glad if Mr. *Peter M'Culloch* would tell me. Captain Maberly, with true Change-like mind, would *lend* them some money. I mean, he would have the Parliament lend them their own and the rest of the people's money. Lend them money ! The very causes of their want of money prove to demonstration that they can never repay. Mr. Maberly observed, that the people in Ireland were a great deal better off where there had been *public works going on*. To be sure ! only these should not be called public works ; they should be called excuses for sending back to the Irish, when they were come to the verge of starvation, and when we on this side of the water were afraid of there being an open rebellion ; excuses for sending to them a small part of

the money that had been taken away from them. To be sure they would be the better off.

With respect to this want of employment in Ireland. There were some of the strangest of notions brought forth, by the strange motion of Captain Maberly. Lord Althorp is represented to have observed, that "Every mode of introducing capital into Ireland ought to be adopted: that island might be compared to a rich farm out of condition, upon which a tenant had just entered, and who thought it would answer his purpose to lay out a large sum with a view to ultimate profit (hear, hear, hear!); so with Ireland at present, it might appear that the money expended upon her was lost, but hereafter she would return it with interest."

Strange comparison! "a rich farm out of condition," my Lord! And who has put it out of condition, my Lord? And what tenant has taken possession of it? If it be a rich farm out of condition, why is there not somebody to call the steward to account? And what hope is there of any amendment, while the steward and his understrappers keep drawing the substance of the

farm away? Mr. Monck, who seems to have been very sharply bitten by Malthus, wanted to give employment on different principles from those of Captain Maberly; and (it was cruel in him) not to tell us what his own principles were. Indeed, more complete mental confusion I never witnessed than that which is perceivable in the speech of Mr. Monck. Lord Althorp hit upon the right way of giving employment, namely, to take off all the indirect taxes; but, Mr. Monck could not agree to this, though he would not tell us his own way of giving employment.

The truth is, the granting of money for the sake of causing employment to be given in Ireland, is a most shocking delusion. There is plenty of employment; the Government, by its taxes, its church, aided by its army, take away the means of paying for that employment; and the money voted to create employment, and all the money raised, in subscriptions by the Jews and Jobbers, is only so much tossed back again to keep the wretches quiet. But, Sir, at any rate, this mode of employing the money is less extravagant than the mode proposed by you; for you propose to send the poor wretches across the sea to

have that employment for which you are to pay five hundred fold. Give them the money that it would require to colonise a million of them, and you will see what a flourishing people they will be.

I observed before (in my former Letter), on that passage in your speech, where you speak of the Irish labourers overflowing England. Now, Sir, is it not impossible to look at the ragged bands, which, every morning, pass through Kensington, and plunge into the fathomless recesses of the WEN; is it not impossible to look at these groups without perceiving that they are brought here almost by instinct? What do they come here for? They come in pursuit of the taxes, tithes, church property, and rents too, which have all been carried out of their country, and which have left them so little in the shape of wages, that they have been unable to cover their nakedness and to fill their bellies. Their backs and bellies are more profound political economists than Mr. Maberly and Mr. Monck. The poor creatures seem to smell these proceeds which have been carried away from their country; and they come, poor souls, to get a share of them, if they can. They flock to England for precisely the

same reason that the poor, starving, ragged, dejected, trodden-down countrymen of England are now flocking to London. These poor, ragged, smock-frocked creatures are crowding to the Wen by thousands. During this Spring, I have had about two acres of ground to trench at Kensington. I kept something of an account, till I got to pretty nearly two hundred wretched creatures from the country, *who had never been in London before*; but came to ask me for work. This flock of miserable wretches; these thousands of them that come flocking up, come to help build the *twenty-two thousand new houses*, which the taxes are at this moment adding to the WEN, to the great delight of PETER M'CULLOCK, who reads lectures in honour of a system that enables a book-nosed round-eyed Jew to bag half a million of money, and to exchange his orange-basket for two or three parks and mansions, "by watching the turn of the market."

Yes, Sir, there is certainly a redundant population *in the Wen*; but not a word do we ever hear in the wise House, about this redundancy! No, never one single word about it. The Members must see what is going on; they must see the elements of misery and havot

assembling together. Strange perverseness! They are full of alarm at the redundant population, of which they have no proof, and in their talks relative to which they can produce no argument; you are all of you full of alarm at this imaginary redundancy; while the redundancy of the population of the Wen, with the existence of which every man of you is acquainted, seems to excite in you not the smallest attention.

Our poor starving wretches come up from the country to snap up the orts of the jews, loan-jobbers, sinecure and pension men, women and children. This, too, is the object of the half naked Irish that come. These leave less orts for our hungry creatures; but can we blame them for coming? If they had their proportion of jews, jobbers, and tax-eaters at Dublin, or at Irish watering-places, they would not come here. Between Folkestone and Sandgate, I met, last Summer, eight Irishmen, with three hats and two pair of shoes amongst them. I had met their advance guard before, namely, two women, each with a child tied upon her back. I pitched the fellows up in a gossip. They said they wanted work: "Oh! no;" said I, "you are a *tax hunting*; and if you look sharp, you will find some taxes

"in this little town ahead." The Irish are always quick. These fellows soon understood me. We talked about BISHOP JOCELYN and the *Irish tax-eaters*. I had provided for the women before, and I gave the fellows just as much as I thought would make them forget their troubles for one night, at any rate. As I was coming home I met with fifteen just such fellows cooking their breakfast, by the way side between Westerham and Chittingstone. These men had had a whole month of reaping. They had saved almost the whole of their money, which, they told me they intended to carry home. This certainly lowers the wages of English labourers; but are these people to be blamed? Is there no cure for their sufferings but sending them out of their country?

I am well aware, Sir, that, if it came to the pinch, you would be amongst the last men in the world to put such a project into execution. But, Sir, in the meanwhile, your erroneous opinions do harm by drawing off the attention of the people from the real cause of the suffering and the legitimate object of their censure. Directly, as visibly and as clearly as the stream to the spring, we trace the whole mass of unspeakable calamity to that House, to which you were all

dressing this speech. It has called itself omnipotent; but, at any rate, it has done just what it pleased with this kingdom, its wealth and its people. It was it that contracted the Debt; it was it that made the dead-weight; it was it that changed, backward and forward, the value of money. Nay, its professed eulogist, claims for it "*all the merit of having brought the country into its present state.*" To it, therefore, as is most due, be given all the praise, or all the execration.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble and

Most obedient Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

P. S. The MORNING CHRONICLE put forth, on the 26th of June, some remarks upon the first of these two Letters. It will, possibly, have something to say on this present Letter. In my next I shall notice what it said on the 26th; and also any thing that it may add to it before next Tuesday. It has not answered me, mind. I shall show that clear enough. But it must answer; or all the colonising schemes are

blown to the devil, together with the "*redundant population,*" proceeding from the "*splitting of farms.*" There is a REPORT upon this subject by a Committee of the House, Mr. Frederick Robinson's House, the big House, the "Omnipotent" House. I dare not call this Report of the big House's Committee the *most beastly nonsense* that ever dropped from the pens of drivelling dotards. The "Omnipotent" House might, perhaps, blow me across the sea, if I did that. But, I will very shortly have some *fun* with this Report. Ireland is now putting the Scotch economists to their trumps. They are, at last, driven to propose a downright *destroying of the people.* The Chronicle proposes to *destroy the dwellings of the labourers in whole districts;* because they will *marry*, and not have *bastards*, like the "*prudent*" Scotch! This is what our great Scotch moralist proposes. However, we shall have him out, I suppose, at full length, next week.

JOHN BULL
FAIRLY COZENED
BY JONATHAN.

THE newspapers contain a Convention, between these two parties, relative to the SLAVE TRADE. I insert it below. Pray read it, Mr. BULL, and you will see how you are *cozened*. The Convention was ratified by the *Senate*, on *condition*, that all that part, or, those parts, which I have put in *Italics*, should be *left out*. The parts are, you see, the word "*America*" in Article I. *whole of Article II.* and almost the whole of *Article VII.* The word "*America*" was every thing. Our ships may now see fifty ships full of slaves on the "*coast of America,*" and must not touch them. Mind, too, how the words "*AFRICAN Slave Trade*" are every where adhered to! The Yankee would not let us use "*Slave Trade.*" That might have

meant the famous *Slave Trade* between *Maryland* and *Carolina*! What a base thing in us, to affect not to know of this! Then, look at the way in which JONATHAN takes care, in the last Article in particular, to make an indirect *protest against our RIGHT OF SEARCH.* However, the names of WILLIAM HUSKISSON and STRATFORD CANNING are at the foot of this act of national degradation. It is all gain to JONATHAN. If the King do ratify this Convention, after the amendments by the American Senate; then I will say that HE IS what I will not say *in print*! But, cheer up, good king; for you have a great deal more than this to do, before it is over. Curious, that we should get the Americans to join us in this humanity-scheme; they, *who have more slaves than all other nations put together*! They, who see the slaves driven in gangs, chained together, under the walls of their *Capitol*. But they are not such beasts as to think of raising cotton and rice, and tobacco, and indigo,

without slaves. They do not pretend to do it, or that they wish to do it. And, if they find us driven to endeavour to get on in the world by *canting* about humanity and freedom, while the Irish are shut up from sunset to sunrise, and are more than half-starved; if they find us in this plight, I do not blame them for dropping in upon us in this way. However, here it is; and now, we have only to see, whether the King will *ratify* it; whether he will be advised to snap up the bone that the Senate have taken the meat from. Besides the parts *cut out*, the Senate have *added*, that the Convention shall be *put an end to*, at any time, by either party, by giving *six months' notice*. See how shy they are of *Blue and Buff*! See the precautions they have taken to prevent all *hectoring and bullying*! See how nice they have been in shutting out the possibility of believing, that they mean to have their ships searched in *any other case*!

Treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

SLAVE TRADE.

THE United States of America, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to co-operate for the complete suppression of the *African* Slave Trade, by making the law of piracy, as applied to that traffic under the statutes of their respective legislatures, immediately and reciprocally operative on the vessels and subjects, or citizens, of each other, have respectively appointed their Plenipotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a Convention for that purpose—that is to say, on the part of the United States of America, Richard Rush, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from those States to the Court of His Majesty; and, on the part of His Britannic Majesty, the Right Honourable William Huskisson, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations, Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, and a Member of the Parliament of the United Kingdom; and the Right Honourable Stratford Canning, a Member of his said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; which Plenipotentiaries, after duly communicating to each other their respective full powers, found to be in proper form, have agreed upon, and concluded the following articles:—

“ Art. 1. The commanders and commissioned officers of each of the two high contracting parties, duly authorized, under the regulations and instructions of their respective Governments, to cruise on the coasts of Africa, of America, and of the West Indies, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, shall be empowered, under the conditions, limitations,

and restrictions, hereinafter specified, to detain, examine, capture, and deliver over for trial and adjudication, by some competent tribunal of whichever of the two countries it shall be found, on examination, to belong to, any ship or vessel concerned in the illicit traffic of slaves, and carrying the flag of the other, or owned by any subjects or citizens of either of the two contracting parties, except when in the presence of a ship of war of its own nation: and it is further agreed, that any such ship or vessel so captured, shall be either carried or sent by the capturing officer to some port of the country to which it belongs, and there given up to the competent authorities, or be delivered up for the same purpose to any duly commissioned officer of the other party; it being the intention of the high contracting powers that any ship or vessel within the purview of this convention, and seized on that account, shall be tried and adjudged by the tribunals of the captured party, and not by those of the captor.

"Art. 2. In case of any ship or vessel detained under this convention, by the cruisers of either of the two contracting parties, on suspicion of carrying on the slave trade, being found on due examination by the boarding officer, to be chartered on account of any of the subjects or citizens of the other party, although not actually bearing the flag of that party, nor owned by the individuals on whose account she is chartered, or by any other citizens or subjects of the same nation, it is hereby agreed that, in such case also, upon the delivery of the said vessel to the tribunals of that country to which the persons on whose account she is chartered belong, the vessel, cargo, and crew, shall be proceeded against in like manner as any other vessel, cargo, and crew, within the purview of this convention; in so far as the general practice under the laws of nations will allow.

"Art. 3. Whenever any naval commander, or commissioned officer of

either of the two contracting powers shall, on the high seas, or any where not within the exclusive jurisdiction of either party, board, or cause to be boarded, any merchant vessel bearing the flag of the other power, and visit the same as a slave trader, or on suspicion of being concerned in the slave trade; in every such case, whether the vessel so visited shall, or shall not, be captured and delivered over, or sent into the ports of her own country for trial and adjudication, the boarding officer shall deliver to the master or commander of the visited vessel, a certificate in writing, signed by the said boarding officer, and specifying his rank in the navy of his country, together with the names of the commander by whose orders he is acting, and of the national vessel commanded by him; and the said certificate shall further contain a declaration, purporting that the only object of the visit is to ascertain whether the merchant vessel in question is engaged in the slave trade or not; and, if found to be so engaged, to take and deliver her to the offices or tribunals of her own country, being that of one of the two contracting parties, for trial and adjudication. In all such cases, the commander of the national vessel, whether belonging to Great Britain or to the United States, shall, when he makes delivery of his capture, either to the officers or to the tribunals of the other Power, deliver all the papers found on board the captured vessel, indicating her national character, and the objects of her voyage, and together with them, a certificate above of the visit, signed with his name, and specifying his rank in the navy of his country, as well as the name of the vessel commanded by him, together with the name and professional rank of the boarding officer by whom the said visit has been made. This certificate shall also contain a list of all the papers received from the master of the vessel detained or visited, as well as those found on board the same vessel; it shall also contain an exact

description of the state in which the vessel was found when detained, and a statement of the changes, if any, which have taken place in it, and of the number of slaves, if any, found on board, at the moment of the detention.

" Art. 4. Whenever any merchant vessel of either nation shall be visited under this convention, on suspicion of such vessel being engaged in the slave trade; no search shall, in any such case, be made on board the said vessel, except what is necessary for ascertaining, by due and sufficient proofs, whether she is or is not engaged in that illicit traffic. No person shall be taken out of the vessel so visited (though such reasonable restraints as may be indispensable for the detention and safe delivery of the vessel may be used against the crew) by the commanding officer of the visiting vessel; or under his orders; nor shall any part of the cargo of the visited vessel be taken out of her, till after her delivery to the officers or tribunals of her own nation, excepting only when the removal of all, or a part of the slaves, if any, found on board the visited vessel, shall be indispensable, either for the preservation of their lives, or from any other urgent consideration of humanity, or for the safety of the person charged with the navigation of the said vessel after her capture. And any of the slaves so removed shall be duly accounted for to the Government of that country to which the visited vessel belongs, and shall be disposed of according to the laws of the country into which they are carried; the regular bounty, or head-money, allowed by law, being in each instance secured to the captors, for their use and benefit, by the receiving Government.

" Art. 5. Whenever any merchant vessel of either nation shall be captured under this convention, it shall be the duty of the commander of any ship belonging to the public service

of the other, charged with the instructions of his Government for carrying into execution the provisions of this convention, at the requisition of the commander of the capturing vessel, to receive into his custody the vessel so captured, and to carry or send the same for trial and adjudication into some port of his own country, or its dependencies. In every such case, at the time of the delivery of the vessel, an authentic declaration shall be drawn up in triplicate, and signed by the commanders, both of the delivering and receiving vessels; one copy signed by both to be kept by each of them, stating the circumstances of the delivery, the condition of the captured vessel at the time of the delivery, including the names of her master or commander, and of every other person, not a slave, on board at the time, and exhibiting the number of the slaves, if any, then on board her, and a list of all the papers received or found on board at the time of capture, and delivered over with her. The third copy of the said declaration shall be left in the captured vessel, with the papers found on board, to be produced before the tribunal charged with the adjudication of the capture. And the commander of the capturing vessel shall be authorized to send any one of the officers under his command, and one or two of his crew, with the captured vessel, to appear before the competent tribunal, as witnesses of the facts regarding her detention and capture; the reasonable expenses of which witnesses, in proceeding to the place of trial, during their detention there, and for their return to their own country, or to their station in its service, shall be allowed by the court of adjudication, and defrayed, in the event of the vessel being condemned, out of the proceeds of its sale; in case of the acquittal of the vessel, the expenses, as above specified, of those witnesses, shall be defrayed by the government of the capturing officer.

" Art. 6. Whenever any capture shall be made, under this convention, by the officers of either of the contracting parties, and no national vessel of that country to which the captured vessel belongs is cruising on the same station where the capture takes place, the commander of the capturing vessel shall in such case, either carry or send his prize to some convenient port of its own country, or of any of its dependencies, where a Court of Vice-Admiralty has jurisdiction, and there give it up to competent authorities for trial and adjudication. The captured vessel shall then be libelled according to the practice of the Court taking cognizance of the case: and if condemned, the proceeds of the sale thereof, and its cargo, if also condemned, shall be paid to the commander of the capturing vessel, for the benefit of the captors, to be distributed among them, according to the rules of their service respecting prize-money.

" Art. 7. The commander and crew of any vessel captured under this convention, and sent in for trial, shall be proceeded against conformably to the laws of the country whereunto they shall be brought as pirates engaged in the African slave trade; and it is further agreed that any individual, being a citizen or subject of either of the two contracting parties, who shall be found on board any vessel not carrying the flag of the other party, nor belonging to the subjects or citizens of either, but engaged in the illicit traffic of slaves, and lawfully seized on that account by the cruisers of the other party, or condemned under circumstances which, by involving such individual in the guilt of slave trading, would subject him to the penalties of piracy, he shall be sent for trial before the competent Court in the country to which he belongs; and the reasonable expenses of any witnesses belonging to the capturing vessel, in proceeding to the place of trial, during their detention there, and for

their return to their own country, or to their station in its service, shall, in every such case, be allowed by the Court, and defrayed by the country in which the trial takes place; but every witness belonging to the capturing vessel shall, upon the criminal trial for piracy, be liable to be challenged by the accused person, and set aside as incompetent, unless he shall release his claim to any part of the prize-money upon the condemnation of the vessel and cargo.

" Art. 8. The right reciprocally conceded by the two contracting Powers, of visiting, capturing, and delivering over for trial, the merchant vessels of the other, engaged in the traffic of slaves, shall be exercised only by such commissioned officers of their respective navies as shall be furnished with instructions for executing the laws of their respective countries against the slave trade. For every vexatious and abusive exercise of this right, the boarding officer and the commander of the capturing or searching vessel shall, in each case, be personally liable, in costs and damages, to the master and owners of any merchant vessel delivered over, detained, or visited by them, under the provisions of this convention. Whatever Court of Admiralty shall have cognizance of the cause, as regards the captured vessel, in each case the same Court shall be competent to hear the complaint of the master or owners, or of any person or persons on board the said vessel, or interested in the property of her cargo, at the time of her detention; and, on due and sufficient proof being given to the Court, of any vexation and abuse having been practised during the search or detention of the said vessel, contrary to the provisions and meaning of this convention, to award reasonable costs and damages to the sufferers, to be paid by the commanding or boarding officer, convicted of such misconduct. The Government of the party thus cast in

damages and costs shall cause the amount of the same to be paid, in each instance, agreeably to the judgment of the Courts, within twelve months from the date thereof. In case of any such vexation and abuse occurring in the detention or search of a vessel detained under this convention, and not afterwards delivered over for trial, the persons aggrieved, being such as are specified above, or any of them, shall be heard by any Court of Admiralty of the country of the captors, before which they make complaint thereof; and the commander and boarding officer of the detaining vessel shall, in such instance, be liable as above in costs and damages to the complainants, according to the judgment of the Court; and their Government shall equally cause payment of the same to be made within twelve months from the time when such judgment shall have been pronounced.

“ Art. 9. Copies of this convention, and of the laws of both countries actually in force for the prohibition and suppression of the African slave trade, shall be furnished to every commander of the national vessels of either party charged with the execution of those laws; and in case any such commanding officer shall be accused by either of the two Governments of having deviated in any respect from the provisions of this convention, and the instructions of his own Government in conformity thereto, the Government to which such complaint shall be addressed agrees hereby to make inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and to inflict on the officer complained of, in the event of his appearing to deserve it, a punishment adequate to his transgression.

“ Art. 10. The high contracting parties declare, that the right which, in the foregoing articles, they have each reciprocally conceded, of detaining, visiting, capturing, and delivering over for trial the merchant ves-

sels of the other engaged in the African slave trade, is wholly and exclusively grounded on the consideration of their having made that traffic piracy by their respective laws; and further, that the reciprocal concession of the said right, as guarded, limited, and regulated by this convention, shall not be so construed as to authorize the detention or search of the merchant vessels of either nation by the officers of the navy of the other, except vessels engaged, or suspected of being engaged, in the African slave trade; or for any other purpose whatever than that of seizing and delivering up the persons and vessels concerned in that traffic, for trial and adjudication, by the tribunals and laws of their own country; nor be taken to affect, in any other way, the existing rights of either of the high contracting parties. And they do also hereby agree and engage to use their influence, respectively, with other maritime and civilized powers, to the end that the African slave trade may be declared to be piracy under the law of nations.

“ Art. 11. The present Convention, consisting of eleven articles, shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London, within the term of twelve months, or as much sooner as possible.

“ In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

“ Done at London, the 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1824.

(L.S.) “ RICHARD RUSH,

(L.S.) “ W. HUSKISSON,

(L.S.) “ S. CANNING.”

COTTON-LORDS.

My next will contain a Letter to these Nobles of the Spinning Jenny. They are, it seems, full of uneasiness on two or three accounts.—JONATHAN has made a TARIFF that is likely to pinch them. Their old friends, the COSACKS, will not suffer the THING to make a safe market for *calicoes* in South America. Their other old friends, the JOLTERHEADS, will not let cheap bread go down the throats of the slaves along with the cotton-fuz. And while all these things torment them, the French (as well they may) laugh at them and at the THING too. There was, on the 26th of June (I think it was), an article in the ETOILE worth a handful of guineas. ETOILE means STAR, and this is a bright star indeed. This star gives real light. The MORNING CHRONICLE does not know what to say to it! The *fast philosopher* sulks at the jeerings of the Frenchman. The fact

is, that the ETOILE is on the triumphant side of the question. He knows, that we want to sell our *calicoes* (so fit for hot countries!); but he also knows, that we *dare not go to war*. The Editor of the ETOILE has had the good sense to read the Register; and he, therefore, knows all about Sir JAMMY and his *speeches* as well as I do. A full notice of this article of the ETOILE will come into my Letter to the slave-drivers of Lancashire. But, in the meanwhile, mind; what they are at! They are clamouring against the CORN-BILL! Bravo! Clamour away, you noisy and greedy vagabonds, who grinned with delight when the yeomanry cut down the reformers! Work away, greedy vagabonds, against your old friends the JOLTERHEADS! "Petition," says your friend the CHRONICLE. Aye, to be sure! Ply the "omnipotent" House with Petitions enough! Persuade the JOLTERHEADS, if you can, to give up all their rents; for, mind, not a farthing will they get, if the Corn-bill be repealed;

and yet it *ought* to be repealed. Well, go on borough-vagabonds and you, tear one another to pieces. We are come to this happy state at last: one set of you, or the other, must lose even to your ruin. Fight on, then, and we, whom you have no longer the power of persecuting, will stand by and see fair-play. You have long been fast bound together for purposes of mischief; for purposes of *oppression* and of *blood*: may you now live together like an ugly and nauseous couple, each of whom erroneously thought the other rich. But, I am going on too fast. *Next week*, my lords, But you are such a tempting subject, that I can hardly break off.

FAMINE IN IRELAND!!!

READ the following, ye monsters of *seat-sellers*! What! Are you to go on thus *for ever*? Is there to be no *day of judgment* for you? The rascal Cotton-Lords would

find something to petition about, if they were to look this way. Can Wilberforce and his crew not feel a little for these poor *whites*?

“It is with great regret we are obliged to write upon this subject; but the fact is, that our people famish, not only in the midst of plenty, but also in the prospect of superabundance.—In consequence of the representations made to Government by the Roman Catholic Clergy, of the state of distress in this neighbourhood, and the *humane* disposition of some persons who were pleased to contradict the fact, and to say that none existed, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was graciously pleased to send down Commissary-General Luscombe, to inspect and inquire into the actual state of the Poor in this district, and to report to His Excellency the result. On the 22d instant this gentleman arrived here, and after making some inquiries, he proceeded to Oughterard, 14 miles west, and such was the distress and misery which he witnessed there upon his arrival, that he sent an express the same night for a quantity of oatmeal to be immediately sent him to keep the people alive! — This humane, this excellent gentleman was shocked at the spectacles of human misery which were presented to him; young men laid down upon the bed of misery, unable to move for want of food, and resigned to die. No pen could describe—no pencil paint, what

he beheld; the picture was too appalling for human nature to support—the Commissary-General could not sustain himself, he was unmanned, the tear of pity ran down his cheek, every shilling which he and his associates possessed was instantly distributed to stay the hand of death! and when he returned to breakfast, he found it impossible to taste an atom of food; the recollection of what he had seen sunk deep in his mind, and sensible of the situation of the destitute, he could think of nothing but their immediate relief.—The Commissary-General having made his arrangements at Oughterard, and having had a supply of thirty tons of oatmeal lodged in the town, he returned here, when at an early hour one of the Roman Catholic Clergy sent him in a report of upwards of two hundred families in one parish, who were in an actual state of want, many of whom had not tasted food for the day before; and had the Commissary-General

waited in town that day, it was the intention of the other clergy to make known to him the state of their parishioners, but we understand he had proceeded towards Westport.—While this distress exists in this neighbourhood, cargoes of oatmeal are shipping off every day; the Ellen, of Wick, loaded here some time back for Belfast with oatmeal, upon its arrival it was not wanting there, and the vessel was chartered again to take it to Liverpool; upon arrival there, the master was preparing to discharge, when he learned that that market was overstocked with the article. And after a good deal of negotiation, the master was again chartered to go with his cargo of oatmeal back to Belfast, from whence we have not yet learned whither it is to be sent in search of mouths to consume it; and there is a vessel now loading here with a cargo of oatmeal for London to feed pigs, while our people pine and perish for want of food.—*Galway Advertiser.*”

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 19th June.

| | Per Quarter. | s. | d. |
|--------------|--------------|----|----|
| Wheat | 62 | 1 | |
| Rye | 42 | 4 | |
| Barley | 32 | 8 | |
| Oats | 26 | 9 | |
| Beans | 39 | 11 | |
| Peas | 38 | 4 | |

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 19th June.

| | Qrs. | £. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|------------|------------------|--------|----|-------------|----|----|
| Wheat.. | 3,854 for 12,444 | 8 | 10 | Average, 64 | 6 | |
| Barley.... | 414.... | 653 | 8 | 3..... | 31 | 6 |
| Oats.. | 12,043.... | 17,344 | 7 | 4..... | 28 | 9 |
| Rye.... | 25.... | 44 | 19 | 0..... | 35 | 11 |
| Beans.... | 689.... | 1,323 | 1 | 7..... | 38 | 5 |
| Peas.... | 351.... | 730 | 11 | 3..... | 41 | 7 |

Friday, June 25.—The Wheat Trade continues brisk for all good qualities, inferior is also now inquired after for the contracts. Barley is very scarce, and for grinding is full 1s. per qr. higher than on Monday. Oats are full as dear. Good Boiling Peas are much in demand; but in Hog Peas and other Grain no alteration.

Monday, June 28.—Last week there were only moderate quantities of Wheat and Barley, but a

good arrival of Oats, a considerable portion of which was from Ireland; of other Grain the quantities were short. This morning there was a fair supply of Wheat and Beans from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, but not much other Corn fresh at market from any part. Our Millers still confined their attention to prime dry parcels of Wheat, which went off on terms fully equal to this day se'nnight; but most of the samples at market being in a damp state, such are nearly unsaleable even at lower prices. In Rye there is so little trade at present, that the rates must be quoted lower.

Barley being still scarce is advanced 1s. per qr. Beans fully maintain last quotations. Boiling Peas are scarce and rather dearer. Grey Peas are without alteration. Oats do not sell so freely as on Friday last, but last Monday's quotations are maintained except for inferior parcels of Irish.

Prices on board Ship as under.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Wheat, red, (old) | 62s. to 70s. |
| —— white, (old) | 70s. — 76s. |
| —— red, (new) | 42s. — 48s. |
| —— fine | 50s. — 56s. |
| —— superfine | 62s. — 64s. |
| —— white, (new) .. | 48s. — 52s. |
| —— fine | 54s. — 62s. |
| —— superfine | 66s. — 70s. |
| Flour, per sack | 55s. — 60s. |
| —— Seconds | 50s. — 55s. |
| —— North Country .. | 46s. — 50s. |

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,

From June 21 to June 26, both inclusive.

| Whence. | Wheat. | Barley. | Malt. | Oats. | Beans. | Flour. |
|-------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|----------------|
| Aberdeen | | | | | | |
| Aldbro' | 278 | 72 | 17 | 23 | 10 | |
| Alemouth | | | | | | |
| Banff | | | | 805 | | |
| Bridgewater | | | | | | |
| Berwick | | | | 530 | | |
| Bridport | | | 49 | | | |
| Boston | 30 | | 12 | 4734 | | |
| Clay | | | | | | 420 |
| Cowes | | | | | | |
| Dundee | 50 | | | | | |
| Colchester | 210 | | 550 | | 94 | 880 |
| Harwich | 80 | | 690 | | 70 | 220 |
| Leigh | 845 | 27 | 75 | 14 | 118 | 177 |
| Maldon | 689 | | 575 | 35 | 341 | 885 |
| Exeter | | | | | | 20 |
| Grimsby | | | | | | |
| Hastings | | | | | | |
| Hull | | | | 1801 | | |
| Inverness | | | | | | |
| Ipswich | 95 | 95 | 653 | | 30 | 652 |
| Kent | 1670 | 14 | 300 | 706 | 408 | 1901 |
| Louth | | | | 870 | | |
| Lynn | 476 | | 20 | 777 | 69 | |
| Montrose | 20 | | | | | |
| Poole | | | | | | |
| Portsmouth | | | 300 | | | |
| Rye | | | | | | |
| Spalding | | | | 695 | | |
| Stockton | | | | | | |
| Southwold | 494 | 50 | | | 29 | |
| Wells | | | | | | |
| Whitby | | | | | | |
| Wisbeach | 300 | | | 1780 | | |
| Woodbridge | 171 | | | 58 | 99 | 90 |
| Yarmouth | | | 1147 | 220 | | |
| Cork | | | | 1335 | | |
| Dungarvon | | | | 585 | | |
| Waterford | | | | 1300 | | |
| Youghall | | | | 720 | | |
| Foreign | | 935 | | 385 | | 1109 6 |
| Total | 5408 | 1193 | 4588 | 17373 | 1268 | 5245 1109 6 |

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, — ; Pease, 274 ; Tares, — ; Linseed, 4225 ; Rapeseed, 260 ;

Brank, 16 ; Mustard, 150 ; Hemp, 111 ; and Seeds, 6 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

| | s. | s. |
|---|-----------|-------|
| Clover, red, Foreign per cwt | 50 | 82 |
| — white, ditto.. ditto .. | 44 | 76 |
| — red, English, ditto .. | 58 | 80 |
| — white, ditto.. ditto .. | 52 | 74 |
| Rye Grass | per qr... | 25 44 |
| Turnip, new, white.. | per bush. | 10 12 |
| — red & green .. | ditto.. | 10 16 |
| — yellow Swedes ditto.. | | 9 11 |
| Mustard, white | ditto.. | 7 10 |
| — brown..... | ditto.. | 8 13 |
| Carraway | per cwt | 40 44 |
| Coriander..... | ditto .. | 8 10 |
| Sanfoin..... | per qr... | 30 38 |
| Trefoil | per cwt | 18 25 |
| Ribgrass | ditto .. | 23 40 |
| Canary, common .. | per qr... | 38 46 |
| — fine | ditto .. | 48 56 |
| Tares | per bush. | 3 5 |
| Hempseed | per qr... | 36 40 |
| Linseed for crushing | | |
| Foreign | ditto .. | 30 42 |
| — fine English | | |
| for sowing | ditto .. | 44 50 |
| Rapeseed, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$. | per last. | |
| Foreign Tares, 2s. 6d. to 4s. | | |
| Linseed Oil Cake, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9s. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. | per 1000 | |
| Foreign ditto, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton | | |
| Rape Cake, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s. | per ton. | |

Monday, June 28.—The arrivals of Foreign Butter still continue unprecedentedly large: we have this week 6801 casks. From Ireland, 1514 firkins of Butter, and 1489 bales of Bacon.

City, 30th June, 1894.

BACON.

The recent failures have staggered those who have but little regular business; as their hopes of successful speculation are destroyed, at least for the present. It is now seen by all, that the greater part of the business done by the *Jubbers*, is not done with a view to profit, but for the purpose of raising the wind. The most far-sighted are getting

quietly out of stock a little below the nominal prices.—On board, 53s. Landed, 56s. to 57s.

BUTTER.

Very little new Irish has come in. The English fresh Butter, and the Dutch are sufficient. Dutch, best, 78s. seconds 70s. a losing game.

CHEESE.

Cheshire, 70s. to 84s. Double Gloucester, 64s. to 70s. Single 50s. to 60s.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 28.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|-------------|----|----|----|------|
| Beef | 3 | 8 | to | 4 6 |
| Mutton..... | 3 | 10 | — | 4 6 |
| Veal..... | 4 | 0 | — | 5 6 |
| Pork..... | 4 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
| Lamb | 5 | 0 | — | 5 10 |

Beasts ... 2,358 | Sheep ... 20,010
Calves 330 | Pigs 210

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|-------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef..... | 2 | 8 | to | 3 8 |
| Mutton..... | 3 | 2 | — | 4 2 |
| Veal..... | 3 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
| Pork..... | 3 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
| Lamb..... | 3 | 4 | — | 5 4 |

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|-------------|----|----|----|------|
| Beef..... | 2 | 6 | to | 4 0 |
| Mutton..... | 3 | 0 | — | 3 10 |
| Veal..... | 3 | 4 | — | 5 0 |
| Pork..... | 3 | 4 | — | 5 4 |
| Lamb..... | 4 | 0 | — | 5 8 |

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. by the full-priced Bakers.

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Ton.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|----|---|----|----|---|
| Ware..... | 20 | 0 | to | 28 | 0 |
| Middlings.. | 12 | 0 | — | 16 | 0 |
| Chats | 4 | 0 | — | 6 | 0 |
| Common Red | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 |

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

| | | | | | |
|--------------|----|---|----|----|---|
| Ware | 20 | 0 | to | 35 | 0 |
| Middlings .. | 10 | 0 | — | 18 | 0 |
| Chats | 8 | 0 | — | 10 | 0 |
| Common Red | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 |

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

| | | | |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|
| Smithfield.—Hay .. | 80s. | to | 120s. |
| Straw...40s. | to | 50s. | |
| Clover...90s. | to | 130s. | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-------|-------|
| St. James's.—Hay..... | 80s. | to | 122s. |
| Straw...43s. | to | 54s. | |
| Clover 110s. | to | 120s. | |

| | | | |
|---------------------|------|-------|-------|
| Whitechapel. Hay .. | 80s. | to | 120s. |
| Straw. 42s. | to | 52s. | |
| Clover..100 | to | 130s. | |

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Oats. | | | Beans. | | | Pease. | | |
|-------------------|--------|----|----|---------|----|----|-------|----|----|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|
| | s. | to | d. | s. | to | d. | s. | to | d. | s. | to | d. | s. | to | d. |
| Aylesbury | 52 | 66 | 0 | 38 | 40 | 0 | 28 | 30 | 0 | 32 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Banbury | 52 | 64 | 0 | 34 | 38 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 40 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Basingstoke | 56 | 64 | 0 | 30 | 37 | 0 | 25 | 29 | 0 | 44 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridport | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chelmsford..... | 52 | 71 | 0 | 34 | 38 | 0 | 24 | 32 | 0 | 28 | 38 | 0 | 34 | 40 | 0 |
| Derby | 60 | 68 | 0 | 34 | 40 | 0 | 27 | 31 | 0 | 44 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Devizes | 54 | 72 | 0 | 31 | 35 | 6 | 28 | 32 | 0 | 40 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dorchester | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exeter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guildford | 52 | 71 | 0 | 34 | 40 | 0 | 26 | 33 | 0 | 42 | 48 | 0 | 39 | 43 | 0 |
| Henley | 54 | 78 | 0 | 35 | 38 | 0 | 26 | 32 | 0 | 38 | 46 | 0 | 36 | 44 | 0 |
| Horncastle | 55 | 63 | 0 | 25 | 32 | 0 | 20 | 26 | 0 | 36 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungerford..... | 46 | 66 | 0 | 26 | 32 | 0 | 18 | 31 | 0 | 38 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lewes | 50 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 28 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lynn | 48 | 59 | 0 | 28 | 32 | 0 | 21 | 26 | 0 | 38 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Newbury | 44 | 73 | 0 | 25 | 34 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 41 | 44 | 0 | 36 | 38 | 0 |
| Newcastle | 48 | 70 | 0 | 26 | 33 | 0 | 26 | 32 | 0 | 37 | 42 | 0 | 38 | 44 | 0 |
| Northampton.... | 54 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 26 | 0 | 40 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nottingham | 62 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reading | 52 | 73 | 0 | 28 | 35 | 0 | 20 | 31 | 0 | 34 | 43 | 0 | 33 | 42 | 0 |
| Stamford | 49 | 65 | 0 | 32 | 36 | 6 | 22 | 29 | 0 | 38 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swansea | 63 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Truro | 60 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uxbridge | 50 | 77 | 0 | 34 | 37 | 0 | 28 | 32 | 0 | 42 | 45 | 0 | 40 | 43 | 0 |
| Warminster..... | 42 | 63 | 0 | 25 | 36 | 0 | 28 | 32 | 0 | 46 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Winchester..... | 48 | 70 | 0 | 32 | 35 | 0 | 24 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarmouth | 56 | 63 | 0 | 32 | 34 | 0 | 24 | 27 | 0 | 36 | 38 | 0 | 36 | 38 | 0 |
| Dalkeith* | 28 | 36 | 0 | 26 | 30 | 6 | 21 | 26 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 25 | 0 |
| Haddington* | 27 | 36 | 6 | 25 | 31 | 0 | 22 | 26 | 6 | 21 | 26 | 0 | 21 | 26 | 0 |

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, June 22.—From the timely rains experienced since my last, the weather has been highly favourable for the approaching crops of Grain, which has had a tendency to damp the spirits of our dealers for purchases beyond immediate consumption, which for Wheats were made at a reduction of 3d. to 6d. per bushel from last week's currency, and Flour at 1s. to 2s. per 280 lbs. At this day's market sales of Wheat and Oats were effected, only, at the decline before noted, and in other articles, although offered below the quotations of this day se'nnight, there was but little business done.

| WHEAT, per 70lbs. | | | | OATS, per 45lbs. | | | | FLOUR, per 280lbs. | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|------|------------------|----|----|------|--------------------|-----|----|------|
| s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| English | 8 | 0 | 10 6 | English | 3 | 10 | 4 2 | English | 50 | 0 | 51 0 |
| Scotch | 8 | 0 | 10 6 | Scotch | 3 | 10 | 4 2 | Irish | per | | |
| Welsh | 8 | 0 | 10 6 | Welsh | 3 | 10 | 4 2 | 280lbs. | 46 | 0 | 49 0 |
| Irish | 7 | 6 | 9 0 | Irish | 3 | 4 | 3 11 | | | | |
| Foreign | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| BARLEY, per 60lbs. | | | | BEANS, per qr. | | | | OATMEAL, 240lbs. | | | |
| English | 5 | 0 | 5 6 | English | 43 | 0 | 47 0 | English | 33 | 0 | 36 0 |
| Scotch | 5 | 0 | 5 6 | Scotch | 42 | 0 | 44 0 | Scotch | 32 | 0 | 36 0 |
| Welsh | 5 | 0 | 5 6 | Irish | 43 | 0 | 44 0 | Irish | 29 | 0 | 33 0 |
| Irish | 4 | 10 | 5 2 | Dutch | 42 | 0 | 44 0 | | | | |
| MALT. | | | | PEASE, per qr. | | | | INDIAN CORN per | | | |
| Per 9gal. | 8 | 0 | 8 9 | Boiling | 40 | 0 | 46 0 | quar. | 36 | 0 | 40 0 |
| | | | | Grey | 32 | 0 | 36 0 | RAPE SEED, per | | | |
| | | | | | | | | last | 22. | | |

Imported into Liverpool from the 15th to the 21st June 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 2,744; Barley 171; Oats, 5,015; Malt, 1,627; Beans, 500; and Peas, 206 quarters. Flour, 1,001 sacks, of 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 653 packs, of 240 lbs. American Flour, 4,770 barrels.

Norwich, June 26.—The Corn Trade revived a little to-day, the best Wheat fetching 61s.; Barley, 29s. to 32s.; and Oats, 27s. to 30s. per quarter.

Bristol, June 27.—The prices of Corn, &c. at this market, remain nearly the same as last week.

Birmingham, June 24.—It has rained with us almost continually since this day se'nnight. Our Corn and Flour trades are for the most part heavy. A plentiful show of Wheat and of all other Grain, save Oats, which come sparingly to market. There are no sales but for immediate purposes. Prices throughout the trade about the same as last quoted.

Ipswich, June 26.—Our market to-day was shortly supplied with every kind of Grain except Wheat, of which the quantity was pretty good. Advanced prices were demanded, but the sale was dull, and very little business was done. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 54s. to 66s.; Barley, 30s. to 35s.; Beans, 37s. to 38s.; and Oats, 24s. to 28s. per qr.

Wisbech, June 26.—The sale of Wheat to-day was rather brisk, at the following prices, viz.:—White, 60s. to 62s.; Red, 58s. to 60s. per quarter. Oats rather dull in sale, and a trifle lower. Beans without any alteration.—N. B. The late heavy rains have flooded most of our low lands, and it is feared the heavy crops of Wheat and Spring Corn growing thereon will be damaged, unless there is plenty of wind to set the mills to work.

Boston, June 23.—This day's market was tolerably supplied with samples of Grain, which continued without much variation since last week's market. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 56s. to 61s.; Oats, 22s. to 26s.; and Beans 40s. to 44s. per qr.

Wakefield, June 25.—The fresh arrivals of Grain this week are only moderate. The millers bought Wheat much more freely to-day than of late; but the demand is still principally confined to the finest qualities, and such are full 1s. per quarter dearer than last week; the inferior sorts remain without the least alteration in value. Oats are scarce,

and fresh samples rather higher. Shelling has met a more ready sale, at an advance of 6d. per load. No alteration in Malt or Beans.—Wheat, new and old, 56s. to 70s.; Barley, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, new and old, 38s. to 41s. per quarter, 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoo Oats, 28s. to 32s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, 15d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 36s. to 37s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 42s. to 44s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 48s. to 50s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 23l. to 26l. per last.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended June 19, 1824.

| | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | |
|----------------------|--------|----|---------|----|-------|----|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| London | 63 | 0 | 33 | 2 | 27 | 10 |
| Essex | 61 | 5 | 34 | 3 | 28 | 6 |
| Kent..... | 64 | 1 | 34 | 4 | 26 | 11 |
| Sussex..... | 59 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 8 |
| Suffolk..... | 59 | 11 | 32 | 2 | 26 | 3 |
| Cambridgeshire..... | 59 | 6 | 22 | 0 | 23 | 7 |
| Norfolk..... | 61 | 2 | 30 | 1 | 26 | 8 |
| Lincolnshire | 61 | 11 | 31 | 0 | 24 | 5 |
| Yorkshire | 65 | 0 | 31 | 4 | 24 | 6 |
| Durham | 69 | 1 | 37 | 0 | 34 | 7 |
| Northumberland | 62 | 9 | 33 | 3 | 29 | 1 |
| Cumberland | 66 | 5 | 41 | 7 | 33 | 2 |
| Westmoreland | 67 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 32 | 11 |
| Lancashire | 67 | 3 | 32 | 2 | 30 | 0 |
| Cheshire..... | 68 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 4 |
| Gloucestershire..... | 62 | 10 | 33 | 0 | 27 | 6 |
| Somersetshire | 63 | 3 | 32 | 10 | 25 | 2 |
| Monmouthshire | 66 | 8 | 36 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Devonshire..... | 67 | 9 | 35 | 8 | 24 | 4 |
| Cornwall..... | 61 | 1 | 37 | 6 | 26 | 4 |
| Dorsetshire | 61 | 7 | 28 | 11 | 24 | 10 |
| Hampshire | 57 | 9 | 31 | 10 | 26 | 7 |
| North Wales | 70 | 6 | 45 | 0 | 26 | 3 |
| South Wales | 61 | 5 | 37 | 5 | 22 | 5 |

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended June 19.

Wheat. .33,502 qrs. | Barley.. 6,028 qrs. | Beans....3,531 qrs.
Rye..... 224 qrs. | Oats....25,056 qrs. | Peas.....573 qrs.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, June 26.—There was a tolerably good show of Cattle at market to-day, and a great many disposed of, the demand being brisk.—Prime fat Beef, 7s. 3d.; Mutton, 6s. 6d.; Pork, 6s.; and Veal, 5s. 9d. per stone of 14 lbs.; and a few pens of fine Lambs fetched 20s. 6d. per head.

Horncastle, June 26.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 7d. to 8d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Horncastle Fair, on Monday, was very thinly supplied with Horses, but such as were in condition met with a very ready sale at high price.

At *Morpeth* Market on Wednesday, there was a good supply of Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs; there being a great demand, fat sold readily, at last week's prices.—Beef, from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.; and Lamb, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per stone, sinking offals.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the BOROUGH.

Monday, June 28.—Our accounts state that the strong bines have made some progress, but at least one half of the plantations are very weak, uneven, and short of bine, and in some gardens white mould has appeared, which is likely to increase; the effects of the late heavy and cold rains are already sensibly felt on the low grounds, many of which are turned yellow at the bottoms; but the injury they have sustained will show itself more clearly in a week or ten days. At *Maidstone* the duty is estimated at £100,000., but in the Borough, the letters in favour of a crop rate it as high as £125,000.

Maidstone, June 24.—We have this last week experienced a great

deal of wet cold unkind weather, notwithstanding which the Hops have retained their colour, and look much better than could be expected; the fly does not seem much to increase, as there is very little talk about vermin, still the general opinion is against the duty.

Warcester, June 23.—On Saturday 11 pockets of Hops were weighed in our market. There is very little doing. We learn from the plantation that the flies have not materially increased, and the plant looks kind.

COAL MARKET, June 25.

Ships at Market, Ships sold. Price.
 40½ Newcastle.. 33½.. 32s. 3d. to 40s. 3d.
 5 Sunderland 4½.. 30s. 0d.—42s. 6d.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 51.—No. 2.] LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1824. [Price 6d.]

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o' Clock.

COTTON-LORDS.

ON THEIR PETITION TO THE HONOURABLE HOUSE, PRAYING THAT ILLUSTRIOUS AND PURE ASSEMBLY TO TAKE MEASURES FOR CAUSING AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT, BY ENGLAND, OF THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE SPANISH COLONIES IN AMERICA: AND ALSO ON THE COMPLAINTS OF THE COTTON-LORDS AGAINST THE CORN BILL.

Kensington, 7th July, 1824.

MY LORDS,

SEIGNEURS of the Twist, sovereigns of the Spinning-Jenny, great yeomen of the Yarn, give me leave to approach you with some remarks on your Petition to that House which is so well worthy of receiving your prayers. It seems to have been made for you, and you for it. One of its last labours was to pass an act for amending an act passed in "the thirteenth year of his present Majesty." The King must be delighted

to find, that he has already reigned *thirteen years!* However, here is solid ground of confidence for you; for, if the great big House can make *four years* into *thirteen*, it really may make Catholics love the rulers of Ireland, and induce the Spaniards of America to set their king, and even their priests, at defiance, merely for the sake of having their carcasses covered with your cottons, with your *calicoes*, so "well worth the money, Ma'am! see, Ma'am, how *strong* they are!"

This affair of Spanish America is one, my Lords, of great importance, and worthy of strict attention, though you happen to be concerned in it. I shall, therefore, first give a history of your Petition, and then remark on the modesty and wisdom of the petitioners. Before I have done, I shall show what the *French Government* thinks on the subject.

Your Petition was presented to the Honourable Corps on the 21st of June, by that great "*ameliorator* of the penal code" (not the

pleasant-egg code), SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH. This famous document itself we have not been treated with a sight of (I wish some one would be so good as to send it me); but, the newspaper report makes SIR JAMES describe it. According to this description, you prayed the big House to *adopt such measures as might lead to the recognition of the independence of Spanish America*; it prayed the big House to take measures to cause an *early and formal acknowledgment of the freedom and sovereignty of those colonies*; and it told the big House, that your Lordships were *surprised* that the Government did not hold *political* intercourse with the colonies, seeing that it was making unremitting efforts to get a commercial connexion with those same colonies.

This was the description which SIR JAMMY gave, of your Petition. The speech was made; it drew forth remarks from MR. CANNING; remarks that no human being could make top or tail of; and there the thing ended, as far as the big House was concerned. Every man in England saw through the whole of the matter; clearly perceived the intention of the speeches on both sides. But, as we are now going to see, the

French Government saw through the matter too!

The Petition of your Lordships was presented on the 21st of June. On the 27th (only five clear days between), The ETOILE, a paper published at Paris, contained the following article, which is, in the view of every man of sense, of about a million times as much importance as your Petition. This article was as follows; and I beg your Lordships to read it attentively; for, in it, you may, I think, see the fate of good lots of your *calicoes*. I shall number the paragraphs of the article, because I may have to refer to them. I take this article from the English newspapers. In paragraph six, there is a part, it seems, *left out*. That part was not, I dare say, very complimentary to the operations of the THING. However, I must take it as I find it. It contains quite enough to sew up the wide-gaping mouth of your Lordships.

1. *Paris, June 26.* — We said a month ago that England could not acknowledge the independence of South America, on account of the defeat of Bolivar in Peru; the anarchy prevailing every where, and the ridicule with which she would be covered, if, at the time of her recognising the independence of both parts

of America, Spain, as is probable, should get possession of them, and bring them again under her rule.

2. The SCENE which took place in Parliament between Sir J. Mackintosh and Mr. Canning, has not changed our opinion on this important question. The two orators had evidently come to an understanding beforehand as to the question, the answer, and the point of discussion; they both played their parts well, the Parliament applauded, the curtain fell, and the scene for once, ended to universal satisfaction.

3. Let us examine what was said, leaving enigmas and unintelligible phrases to those who love them. In the former discussions on this affair, a pure and simple acknowledgment of right had always been spoken of. In the present one Sir J. Mackintosh fixes the sense of this recognition, which is reduced to very little—in short, to nothing. In effect, of what avail would it be to Bolivar to say to him, *you are independent*, if, at the same time, *we were told, you have a right in asking Bolivar if you catch him.* It is not in this manner that England understands the independence of other countries; and when it confines itself to so insignificant a protection, it is because *it is desired to content the Americans with subtleties, instead of the real assistance of which they will soon have great need.*

4. Mr. Canning has given us to understand, that if the independence

were acknowledged, it would be a *partial* recognition.—This is the first time the distinction has been made. We applaud the prudence of the English Minister. He sees, as we have already said, that Peru, and soon Chili, will return to the power of the Royalists; and Mr. Canning naturally does not wish to expose the English Government to the ridicule of a recognition which, according to the system, it would be necessary to withdraw on the morrow. We now see that Mr. Canning has no hope but for the Republic of Colombia. This is a singular defeat for the hopes he gave rise to when he announced to the world in Parliament that the *Spanish Americas were de facto independent.*

5. For the second time, Mr. Canning is about to commit a great fault. When the war with Spain was in question, he made such declarations to the Parliament, that it was believed England would take an active part with the Revolutionists. He thought to strike terror. Afterwards he lavished his advice on both parties; and at last, during the siege of Cadiz, in the latest moments of the existence of the Revolution, he still offered his mediation.

6. The course which Mr. Canning follows with Spain and her Americas is the same. At first independence *de facto*; it was believed that England would take active part for the Americans; he wished to create alarm; then came counsels to Spain

that she herself should declare the independence of her colonies; and at last he offers a mediation between the mother country and her transmarine possessions. It is impossible that this policy *should not have the same results* as that which was followed towards the Spanish Revolutionists; and Mr. Canning will write to Colonel Hamilton the same letter that he wrote to Sir William A'Court a few days before the surrender of Cadiz. In that letter he made the *amende honorable* as to the strength which he thought the Spanish revolution to possess, and announced that the other members of His Majesty's Council had better judged of the state of things than he had.

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7. The only interest, the immediate interest (of England) is to trade with the Spanish colonies on paying moderate duties, as has long been done in Havannah, and the Philippine Islands. The English, French, and the other trading nations, by aiding the prosperity of these islands, have and still do carry on a brilliant traffic. The whole coast of Peru and Chili will soon be open to them, which will give an immense outlet to European manufactures. Later, indubitably, will come the liberty of trade with Mexico, and then all the most important commerce of America will be open; for the Terra Firma and Buenos Ayres will be in ruins for a long time to come.

8. If the other possessions enjoyed the same *de facto* independence so long as these two republics, they would also be ruined. And what trade could be carried on with countries wasted by so many years of anarchy? "*The too brilliant hopes*" which Mr. Canning warned his hearers against, are applicable to this fact. It is evident, then, even by his own admission, that the immediate interest of commerce, as well England as of other nations, is, *that the Spanish colonies should return to submission to the Peninsula*—that a tariff with moderate duties should be established by Spain, and that henceforward all nations should participate in an advantageous trade, without fearing piracy on sea or land.

9. We venture to predict that such will be the issue of so many discussions. The *energy* of the English Cabinet, and its *love of order and legitimacy*, may be displayed, and will be displayed—we cannot doubt it—once more *in favour of Spain*, of universally acknowledged principles of justice:

There, my Lords! ~~There~~ is the doom of your *strong* ~~countries~~, so fit for hot countries and so richly worth the money! The THING cannot stir hand or foot to help you. The House of Bourbon knows, that the THING cannot go to war; and, it well knows, that, without being ready to go to war, the THING can do nothing towards effecting the independence

of the Spanish colonies. Look at paragraph 2. See how the French jeer your "orator." What! jeer the orator of the great Cotton-Lords, who have more "free" creatures than there are in all the colonies belonging to all the nations in the world! A *Frenchman*, a *parlez-vous*, laugh, actually laugh out, not only at the great cotton nobility, but at the big House along with them; and call it a *scene*, and talk about the *parts played* by the actors, and about the *curtain falling*, and about the *clapping* of the audience! Libellous *parlez-vous*! How dare you talk in this way? Do you not know that there is a law to *banish men for life*, if they utter any thing which has a TENDENCY to bring this big House into CONTEMPT? And yet you talk about *scenes* and *parts got up beforehand*, *questions and answers previously agreed on*, and a *curtain falling*; in short, you dare to represent a solemn proceeding like this House as being a *farce*. It is well for you that you are at Paris. If you were here you would soon be taught better manners.

My Lords, look at paragraph 3. There we are told, almost in so many words, that we *dare not draw the sword* for the colonies; that we have nothing but equivoca-

tions to offer them; that, if we declare them independent, we shall, at the same time, declare, that the King of Spain has a right to consider them as still in a state of rebellion. In short, my Lords, all these paragraphs contain matter well worthy of public attention. They sink your cottons ten per centum in value. But there is one passage (paragraph 5) worthy of particular notice. It is a short paragraph; but it is worth volumes of your Petitions and of Sir JAMMY's orations. Here is, in this paragraph, a plain assertion, on the part of the French, that the hectoring speeches in Parliament, made just before the French marched into Spain, were "intended to strike terror." I said so at the time. But, it is good to know, that the French Government sees clearly the *real situation* of our THING; that, though, by means of bragging speeches and a lying press, the THING deceives a large part of us, it cannot deceive that Government, which has the power to *thwart* and to *tackle* it.

This very moment (morning of the 7th of July) the newspapers bring me an account of the counter-revolution of *Peru* and *Chili*. I beg you, then, my good Cotton-Lords, to look at paragraph four.

in the above extract from the French paper. You see, there, that the French Government knows very well what is passing in Spanish America. A little more about it than that Bishop knew, (Harrowby's brother, I believe,) who was prating at Lord Bledin's miracle-performing Bible Society. That Bishop said that South America was "*white for the harvest*." For the harvest of selling calicoes, doubtless. But the reverend father in God was deceived. Not quite so *white* as he thought for: not so completely surrendered to the venders of calicoes. This counter-revolution in Peru and Chili, will, I think, be followed by a counter-revolution complete in Mexico, and in the country which the infamous loan-jobbing crew call Colombia. Another pretty mass of BONDS will take place then. A pretty many hundreds of greedy wretches were justly ruined by their dealings in SPANISH BONDS. These unprincipled vagabonds looked upon themselves as proprietors of the convents in Spain and of the farms attached to those convents. They looked upon the Spanish farmers and labourers as having their labour sold to them. Insolent vagabonds! They thought that money got by stock-jobbing and

by all sorts of rascality;—the greedy miscreants thought that this money had purchased them a right of possession in the land, and labour of Spain. They thought the Spanish people were as much their slaves as are the poor little creatures who swallow the cotton-sins at Manchester. And the miscreant dealers in Chilean and Peruvian BONDS have the audacity to believe that the mines of those countries are theirs, and that the people are their slaves. The French army by entering Spain ruined the bond-holding vagabonds, and freed Spain and her people: aye, say JEREMY QUIZZ what he will, the French army freed Spain. Had not that army marched into Spain, this villainous loan-jobbing Government would have reduced the people to the last extreme of misery and poverty: it might have reduced them to be half-naked and half-starved: it might have reduced them to such a miserable state, as for the people of whole parishes to receive the extreme unction as a preparation for death from starvation. Fortunately the people of Spain were not free. The accursed monster of funding had just covered them with his slaves, and was about to take them down this Sabbath-day. French

army came and delivered them. Yes, I say, *delivered them*. Any thing is deliverance from a band of men, who had mortgaged the labour of the child in the cradle to the Jews and Jobbers in London.

A similar deliverance seems to have taken place in Peru and Chili. These fine countries too were sold to the Jews and Jobbers. The infamous wretches; the audacious, the insolent ruffians, pretend to traffic in the land and labour of Chili and Peru. *Of whom* did they purchase that land and that labour? What miscreants sold them Peru and Chili, and gave them bonds in payment? I trust that every ruffian of them will be hanged. What! mortgage the land and the labour of a country; make the people slaves, *in a race*, the most infamous that God ever created; and pretend that this is liberty! What! begin a system, which necessarily produces nakedness and starvation amongst the great body of the people, and have the audacity to call this the *cause of freedom*!

A few days ago there was a trial in one of the Courts, founded on an article in some newspaper, calculated to put people upon their guard against dealing in those "foreign securities," as they are

ridiculously called. Pretty large sums have been paid by greedy wretches to get at the "securities" of Chili, Peru, Mexico, and that country which the swindlers have called Colombia. When the Spanish Bonds were at a premium, I said they would become not worth a farthing. I now give it as my decided opinion, that a like fate awaits all the bonds of the Spanish Americans. It appears to me unlikely that they should be worth any thing at all this day twelve months; but, there being wretches mad enough to believe, that the King of Spain will pay off the bonds given by the Cortes, there may be others mad enough to believe, that he will pay off the bonds of the great legislators of Peru and Chili; and there may be some even mad enough to believe, that he will pay you for any calicoes that may remain unpaid for, when his colonies come again into his possession. I have been unable to refrain from laughing upon perceiving the imminent peril that the calicoes were in at *Lima and Calao*. It appears that the calico-sellers were all in an uproar, but, at last, they got leave to put their calicoes into some British ships of war. A pretty employment for British ships of war! I should like to know upon what

principle it is that I am to be taxed to keep ships of war on fleet to watch over the safety of your colonies. However, *must* they will all go; bonds, scrip, and calicoes; all is rotten, and all must be swept away. A fine figure the Government would cut, if it were to listen to your advice. In short, it *dares not* listen to your advice. It dares not acknowledge the independence of the Spanish colonies. That acknowledgment must plunge it into war; and the whole System cries aloud in all its acts: "*I dare not encounter a war.*" The French Government sees this clearly enough. That Government, in the article above inserted, tells us plainly that it saw the attempts that we made to terrify it, and tells us, too, that those attempts have not succeeded. It could tell us that neither Mr. Frederick Robinson's boasting, nor the loud and long-continued cheers of his House, has deceived that Government with regard to the true state of this country. That Government knows well the ticklish and tremulous state in which we are. Any one can see that that Government *does not want war*; but, any one can see also that it will not suffer us to take away any part of the dominions of the House of Bourbon without treating us to

war: And, is it not to endeavour to take away part of those dominions, if we declare them to be independent of the House of Bourbon?

This leads me to the proclamation which your Lordships have just issued against me. Your proclamation resembles, a good deal, those of the cotton here BELIVAR, who, by-the-by, is by this time in a situation that I should like to see you in: I should like to see you all in long calico robes, led out in procession, not to be trampled under foot, to be sabred or shot, as the women and children were at Manchester; but to be pelted with clods, covered with mud, and otherwise treated like mean and dastardly offenders. I should like to have you taken in your robes to Peru, a nice hot country for the wearing of calicoes in. This will certainly not be your lot; but something pretty nearly as disagreeable may, and, I hope, will.

Your proclamation, which I find in a Lancashire newspaper of the second of July, called the Stockport Advertiser, shows pretty clearly, that you are *stung* to the quick. In the first place you publish what you call my remarks upon your Petition. You put forth an article under this title:

"*Cotton Lords and Lord Cockburn*." Then follows the article: But, like what you notoriously are, you take care to omit that part of this article, which was of the greatest importance. The article consisted of nine paragraphs, and you take care to omit the fourth. The article was a commentary on the folly and impudence of your Petition. One part of it pointed out the great danger of listening to your advice. This part was intended to show, that, to follow your advice would be likely to lead to war. It was intended to show that it would be dangerous in the extreme to acknowledge the independence of the Spanish colonies, unless we were prepared for war against France. This part of the article, therefore, you, the nobles of the spinning-jenny, have taken care to leave out! For this very reason I shall insert it again. Here it is; and whoever reads it will not be surprised that you left it out. "Kings can play at *tat* for *tat* as well as other people. To be sure, the Powers of the Continent cannot prevent us from declaring Mexico independent of Spain; but, then, we cannot prevent these Powers from declaring *Hanover* independent of our king; nor can we pre-

vent them from taking *Belgium* away from the Dutch king, to whom it was given for our security. In short, an acknowledgment of the independence of the colonies of Spain might, and very likely would, lead to war! And, have you, Sir James, thought of the consequences of war? A war, too, mind, for a market for '*calicoes*!' Do you not see, Sir JAMMY, that, in case of war, the House of Bourbon might retaliate in the way of acknowledgments of independence! In short, war is certain destruction to the whole system: paper-money, all the bubbles, cotton-lords, fund-lords, seat-lords, the swelling WEN; the whole is blown to the devil by war. And, yet, you would run the risk of all this for the sake of a market for *calicoes*! It is said, that JONATHAN has acknowledged the independence of some of the colonies. He gets *five per cent.* deduction from duties by this; and our petitioning fellows want to get the same. But they do not perceive, that Jonathan has no *Hanover* of his own, and no *Belgium* in his neighbourhood; that he has no *Guernseys* and *Jerseys* and *Gibraltars* and *Mallats*; and, above all, that

"be has NO IRELAND! No country in which a considerable part of the people are *shut up in their houses from sunset to sunrise*, and, if they quit them, are liable to be TRANSPORTED; and that, too, *without trial by jury*. The impudent cotton-lords do not perceive this. If Jonathan had these things, he would not acknowledge independence for the sake of *five per cent*.

"But, the cotton-lords do not perceive this. They perceive nothing but their cottons. For these they were for war; for these they were for peace; for these they cried out against reformers and petitions, and for these they are now calling out for encouragement to what they call rebellion, even at the risk of another war. Pretty fellows, to talk about making foreigners have '*freedom!*' And the *Boroughreeve*, too! I remember, that it was a Boroughreeve of this same Manchester, who announced to me, that, *if I attempted to go publicly into that town he would INTERFERE*. Horse, foot, and cannon were ready upon that occasion. And now comes the Boroughreeve of this Manchester, this rendezvous of petty despots, to call upon

"the nation to risk a war, in the name of FREEDOM, that they may sell their cottons, 'well worth the money, Ma'am.'"

So much for your impartiality. I now come to your proclamation, which I shall insert paragraph by paragraph, remarking upon each as I proceed.

"Such are the remarks upon a Petition to the House of Commons from the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, praying for the recognition of South American independence, made by one who has for years been pressing the subject upon the notice of the public, and who would have endeavoured to persuade Ministers to recognise it at a time when war would have inevitably followed. But now that reason urges claims free from party, that an enlightened body of men see the certain advantages which would result, this consistent advocate, this well-principled supporter of a cause which he has professed to feel so deep an interest in, turns tail, and like a worthless car snarls at those who regard him not."

As to your *not regarding me*. We have a striking proof of that in this your abusive proclamation. This proclamation shows that you

are stung to madness, and you feel not without good reason, for I have placed you before the world, and before your own "free" creatures in particular, in the true light, though not in so broad a light as you will be placed in before I have done with you. But your folly in accusing me of turning tail upon this subject of the Spanish colonies is surprisingly great, even for you. You cannot have read: you must have heard something about my urging the Ministers to declare those colonies independent, and can know nothing of the matter. When, you stupid-creatures, was it that I recommended the Ministers to espouse the cause of the Spanish colonies? It was in 1817. You say that I urged it at a time "*when war would have inevitably followed.*" Ignorant wretches, or wilful liars! It was at a time when we had an army in France, when Spain was in a state of convulsion, and when the United States of America had had no time to recover from the effects of the war. That was the time when I recommended the acknowledgment of the independence of the colonies. At that time the nobles of the spinning-jenny were silent upon the subject. They were busy in petitioning this same House of Commons to place the car-

cases of Englishmen at the absolute disposal of Sidmouth and Castlereagh. It was in that focus of falsehood and cruelty, in that den of hell-hounds; it was thence that came all the schemes for oppressing and scourging the people.

Perfectly consistent am I: I wanted the independence of Spanish America acknowledged at that time; because it would have been such a cut in the face of the boroughmongers, and such a glorious triumph for the reformers. To have issued a proclamation acknowledging the independence of the Spanish colonies; to have proclaimed the rights of man; to have proclaimed the rights of representative government; to have declared that Spaniards had a right to choose their own rulers; to do this, while the numerous dungeons of England were, under the warrants of Sidmouth, tenanted by men who were not informed of their crime, who knew not their accusers, who were never brought to trial, and whose only offence was seeking for such a change as would have given Englishmen a right to vote at elections; to proclaim the right of Spaniards to make entirely new governments for themselves, while Englishmen were treated thus, would have been a glorious deed.

rence indeed. It must have destroyed the power of the borough-mongers. It must have produced good to the people of England at large.

Very different is the case now. In the first place war would naturally be the consequence if we were to declare those colonies independent. When I petitioned for the acknowledgment, we had an army in France; Spain was in a state of complete convulsion; the House of Bourbon had enough to do to take care of itself. That whole House could not have sent out a single corvet to South America. Then it was that I wanted the independence to be acknowledged: and *there is my petition upon record!* The United States of America could not have stirred hand or foot against us; for France, Spain, and Holland, were all under our thumb. That was the time, I say, that I wanted the acknowledgment to be made. You stop till all is changed: till the House of Bourbon has re-organized its army, renovated and even fitted out its fleet; till it has stout squadrons in all the seas; till it is ready to avenge the cowardly insults which it received in 1815; nay, till France has marched an army of a hundred thousand men into Spain, has put down our

friends there, and has garrisoned Cadiz with French troops. Now stop, you wise, you sensible, you country-loving, you liberty-loving cotton-fuz Lords; you stop till all this has taken place; and then you come with your petition for Spanish American independence, and you abuse me, call me all sorts of names because I do not join you; because I am not for a war to secure you a market for your calicoes, and to prolong your power of keeping large portions of the people of England in a state the most abject, shut up in a heat of *eighty-four degrees*, to toil away their lives for your benefit. But, you proceed:

"If any other proof were wanting, that the author of such remarks values not the cause of freedom, here it is."

What, my Lords, do you talk about "*the cause of freedom*"! Are you become supporters of that cause? Why, then, it is not the cause of freedom. The devil can be for holiness before you can be for real freedom. Oh, no! And it is not freedom that you want given to Spanish America. It is robbery, it is plunder, it is bloodshed; and all for the sake of a market for your calicoes. When I petitioned for the acknowledgment, the insurgents had not at-

tempted to sell their country to, and to make the people the slaves of, the Jews and Jobbers of London. Their "*Bonds*" were not then "*in the market*," that infernal den of roguery. *Freedom*, indeed! *Liberty* to be stripped of their clothes, and to be starved to death by tax-gatherers, with military uniform on their backs and bayonets in their hands! *Liberty* to be exposed to the *extreme unction*! The *liberty* which you would give to the Catholics of Spanish America would *hardly be better* than that which is given to other Catholics. What reason have I to suppose that you intend any thing *better* for the people of Spanish America, who are all Catholics? If you intend any thing *better* for them, you are most unnatural dogs; and, if you do not, ought not a Spanish American, who wishes success to your "*Liberty*" projects, to suffer all the torments that can, even by divine wrath, be inflicted on him in this world and in the world to come? The man who wishes, for no matter what purpose, to see the Mexicans, or the Peruvians, or any body else, reduced to such a state as the people of Ireland are reduced to, must be a *monster*. What must he be, then, if he wish to see them thus reduced for the purpose of *securing a market for your calicoes*? The cause of the insurgents is not now "*the cause of freedom*:" it is the cause of *robbery, plunder, slavery*. Let the people of those countries once be well fastened down by *loans and debts*; let them once see the *bayonet* brought to take their clothes and their food from them, in order that they may be sent away for the use of Jews and Jobbers; let them once see

the hook-nosed and round-eyed race, who, unfortunately for the world, escaped from Pharaoh's midwives; let them once see this accursed race sending the bayonet into their houses and plantations to take away the fruit of their earnings; let the Spanish Americans once suffer themselves to be brought into this state, and they and their children's children will curse the hour that loan-jobbing villains were suffered to set up the cry of *liberty and independence*. But, as for you, the Lords of the spinning-jenny, your audacity surpasses even that of these loan-jobbing "*patriots*." You see the state in which Ireland is, and you say nothing about Ireland, while you cross the equinoctial line, in search of objects of your tenderness. You must think the people of Ireland *free enough*, or your conduct is very inconsistent. However, there are your own poor creatures, who work in your factories, where you keep the heat at *eighty-four degrees*. You can look with an eye perfectly *calm* on the poor souls that are thus toiling for you. You can see the poor children pining away their lives in these bells upon earth; you can see them actually gaping for breath, swallowing the hot and foul air, and sucking the deadly cotton-fuz into their lungs: you can, with all the delight of greediness gratified, behold scenes like these in your own country, under your own roofs; aye, and invented and put in practice by yourselves: and, at the very moment when you are thus engaged, you are pouring forth your souls in the cause of Spanish American "*freedom*"! Yes, and abusing me, because I do not think,

that it would be for the good of England, that Spaniards should be enslaved by loan-jobbing, for the purpose of enabling you to add to the numbers of the poor creatures, who are condemned to lead a miserable life, and to die at a premature age, with their lungs choked up with cotton-fuz! *Fire-shovel impudence* has been regarded as the greatest in the world; but, really, yours seems to come very nearly, if not quite up to it. There is one thing, however, with regard to which your taste will be admired by all good judges; and that is your choice of a Member to present your Petition. Sir JAMES, like you, takes a very *wide view* when he is seeking for objects of compassion. He is like one of those fine pointers that ranges with nose *breast-high*, and never *snuggles* about after game that lies under his feet. He has laboured hard and long for the "*amelioration* of the criminal code," and he has, I believe, succeeded in preventing WITCHES from being burnt in future; but while he is doing this, he says not a word about *country girls sent to gaol for three months, for crushing five pheasants' eggs!* So you, while you see the poor creatures in Ireland naked and starving, and while you hear the miserable little things, in your stifling factories, weazing with the cotton-fuz in their lungs, stretch the wings of your compassion, and cry aloud for *freedom* to those who live on the other side of the globe!

"Unrivalled in the talent which can incite the feelings of the unthinking; unrivalled in artful appeals to the mob of mankind, who act from the impulse of the

"moment; unrivalled in high-sounding declamation which passion dictates, but into which sound reason never enters; this man is unrivalled in impudence, in want of principle, and in the want of every truly *British feeling*."

Yes, my Lords, I confess it; wholly in want of that "*principle*," and of that "*truly British feeling*," which would lead me to press the Government to go to war to get a market for cottons, spun in your factories of *eighty-four* degrees of heat. Your "*sound reason*" is admirable, to be sure. Yet will, however, find that my "*declamation*" will prevail, and that there will be no war for a market for rotten cottons. You will find that the Government, which, mind, you *praise*, will follow *my advice*, and not yours. This will surprise you; but this is what you will see. There will be no acknowledgment of the loan-jobbing THINGS, the young THINGS, the *young ones* of the old THING of all. And all the blood-bounds, who think that they have a mortgage on the mines of gold and silver, will find that they are upon a mine filled with powder.

"With him self-interest is the ruling passion—for this he would betray his own brother: nobleness of spirit and consistency never found in him an owner, nor did he ever advocate a cause longer than he saw it afforded a chance of the *greatest profit*. Who was the most noisy for reform; who called for petitions the most unceasingly; and when a petition comes which no excitement of his brought forward, and from men whose names would go farther than his ten thousand times repeated, mark

"his conduct. Impudent var-
"let!"

No, no *nobleness* of the spinning-jenny: not a grain of that *nobleness* which belongs to your Lordships. To be sure *you* must naturally have a contempt for men who seek *profit*, you scorn all profit, generous souls! if we are to judge by your *tenderness* for the little creatures that swallow the cotton-fuz. "Curse all profit," say you: it is pure tenderness; mere compassion; humanity, (Manchester humanity!); it is philanthropy; it is the milk of human kindness that makes us raise the heat in our factories to *eighty-four degrees*! Indeed! why do you wish to have the poor little creatures so hot? Agreed, since you swear so hard; since you curse all *profit*; since you call God to witness that it is for the sake of humanity that you have raised the heat to eighty-four degrees. Granted that you are as disinterested with regard to the use of this heat, as you are with regard to the independence of the Spanish colonies. Grant it. But, why make the places so *very hot*? Our summer-heat is only seventy-five degrees; and yet you shut these poor little cotton-fuz creatures up in eighty-four degrees of heat. Pray, my Lords, reduce your heat to fifty or sixty degrees; reduce your hours of working to eight in a day for these poor little creatures; show us the petitions that you presented on the subject of the Manchester woundings and killings of the sixteenth of August; show us petitions of yours on the subject of the Oldham Inquest, or on the subject of the Grand-Jury findings in the years 1819 and 1820; or, hold your babbling

tongues with regard to South America. The Morning Chronicle of to-day, in lamenting the fall in the price of the funds, observes, that it arises from the Spanish colonists having incurred the displeasure of tyrants, "because they have ventured to *shake off their chains* and resume the rights of mankind." Now, in the first place, there is no shaking off of chains in the case. This is a figurative expression; and by chains every man of sense understands *oppression* to be meant. And what is oppression? What is *tyranny*? Put both the names together, and what do they amount to? I am not asking for their grammatical sense. I am asking you what the *things* amount to. Why, in the end, they destroy people; they actually kill people. But what is the way in which they produce the killing? Why, this is the way they work: they take away the money of the rich: they take away their houses, lands, and all sorts of property. They take away the earnings of the labourer and make him poor. They make him work like a horse to get a quarter of a belly full of victuals. They go on making him poorer and poorer, till they put him into gravel-pits with haybands twisted round his legs instead of stockings. They put a ragged sack over his shoulders in place of a coat. They strip him of his kettles and beer-barrels, and make him drink water. They strip even the women half-naked, and bring whole parishes to the verge of death from starvation. They compel kind and tender parents to drive their children to live in heat of *eighty-four degrees* and to swallow cotton-fuz: they compel these parents

thus to act, in order to avoid more immediate death from starvation. Now, these are "*chains*," Mr. Morning Chronicle; and did you ever hear of chains like these being in use in the Spanish colonies? What do you mean by the people having broken their chains, then? I push you to the point: tell me *what chains*. But, if the loan-jobbing villains were to keep possession of the governments of those countries, there would soon be real chains enough: there would soon be death from starvation; a thing that the Spanish colonies never yet saw.

I am coming presently to your attack upon the landlords; but, I cannot refrain from noticing, as connected with your recommendation relative to South America, a pretty good answer to you given in the Morning Chronicle of to-day. The Editor is observing upon the measure of sending Hanoverian troops to Portugal; and he concludes his observations in the following manner:

"As the determination to send these troops must have been taken in an English Cabinet, and as they must in reality be maintained by this country, because Portugal is without the means of paying them, we must regard this as altogether an English measure. Now we protest against this commencement of a system of interference with the affairs of foreign countries. We gave the Ministers credit for principle when they declared against such interference when the Peninsula was invaded, and we regret to find that these professions were insincere, by their seizing the very first opportunity of flying in the

face of their declarations. What have we to do with the internal affairs of Portugal any more than with those of Spain, or with those of South America? What is it to us that Don MIGUEL and the QUEEN have the ascendancy, or the KING? If the Portuguese cannot agree about a Government, why should we side with either party? Are we about to recommence the old policy of conquering kingdoms, in order to trade with them?—to add another hundred millions to our National Debt; for the sake of selling a hundred thousand pounds worth of broad cloths or cottons in the Tagus, in order to be forced to drink bad wines at a high price, while we might have good wines at a low price?—It would actually seem as if Ministers envied the mad triumph of the French in France, and wished, by an act of equal madness, to keep them in countenance."

This is a very decided slap in the face for you, and by no means a trifling slap for the Chronicle himself, who has been clapping as loudly as you have for the acknowledgment of the independence of the Spanish colonies. If the Ministers ought not to interfere in the internal concerns of Portugal, why ought they to interfere in the internal concerns of Mexico, or Venezuela, or New Grenada, nicknamed Colombia? For, it is to interfere in the internal concerns of a country to proclaim subjects independent of their sovereign. Mind that, Mr. Chronicle. If the King of Prussia were to declare the people of Hanover independent of George the Fourth, and to send an ambassador to

some president or some persons exercising temporary power there, would not this be to interfere in the internal concerns of Hanover? If the King of France were to declare Ireland independent of England, would you say that that was not interfering in the internal concerns of Ireland and England too? If an insurrection had taken place the other day in Suffolk, in consequence of the pheasant-egg measure; and if the King of France had sent an ambassador into Suffolk, would you not call that interfering in the internal concerns of this country?

If it be true that Hanoverians are going to Portugal, it is certainly an interference in the internal affairs of Portugal. The truth I should suppose to be this: That the French Government said to ours, if you do not interfere in Portugal, and on the side of monarchy, too, *we will interfere*. This would doubtless be quite sufficient. To put Lisbon and Cadiz both into the hands of the French would have been a little too much; though I have not the smallest doubt but this will be the case in the long run; unless we have that very reform in Parliament which seat lords and cotton-lords so much dread.

I now come to your attack upon the landlords. Halloo, polecats! Set on upon them, in the devil's name. Bite the jolterheads and cover them with your filth. Serve them as the American skunks do their hunters. Make them swallow your cotton-fuzz. They deserve it all; ay, even the last; and that is the worst thing that I know of in this world. The ground of this attack upon the landlords; or, rather, the present

pretext for it, is the new rate of duties recently enacted in America. This is called the new *tariff*. It augments the duties on goods imported into America. It, therefore, will cause less of your goods to go to that country; and, in time, it will cut you off from that market altogether. This is an evil that even BOLTON, FLETCHER and Parson HAY would not know how to tackle; nor would Houlton of Houlton, nor Entwizzle of Entwizzle, nor Traffard of Traffard, even with the Manchester yeomanry at their backs; nor would Lord Stanley and the Lancashire grand jury; nor the corner of Oldham; nay, this is a devil that even the great Sidmouth himself would be unable to overcome. Curse the Congress you will and do; but what care they for your curses? Then, as to setting up a howl about *jacobins* execrating the *radicals*; not a cent would that rub out of the American tariff. Ten thousand spies spread over the country, though the greatest villains that ever breathed (one set of villains excepted), would not be able to rub half a cent out of the American tariff. If, indeed, you could get the Congress before a Lancashire band, you might do something more than dispute the soundness of their policy. Something more than that you might then do; but the Congress laughs at you; the old cry of jacobin and radical can do you no good; and yet, you must have somebody to pitch on upon. The landlords are, therefore, your game. I shall now insert this part of your proclamation. I shall insert also, at the end of this letter, the whole of this famous American tariff, in order that the

public may see what it is that has made you so uneasy. For my part, it is not enough for me to witness your uneasiness: I like to see the cause of it; just as sportsmen, when they hear of the fox being killed, always like to hear where he was found, and what happened during the chase. Now, for this part of your proclamation.

"In the commercial world the *new Tariff of the American Legislature*, is matter of the very first importance to this country. For some time past the purchases of American merchants have been suspended in expectation of this new enactment; and when at length it has arrived, its construction is such as not to give additional stimulus to *English industry*. The articles in the new tariff which most immediately concern this neighbourhood, are cotton cloth and cotton twist. On cotton cloth, the duty now imposed is 25 per cent., not to be less than 8½d. per square yard on the coarsest cloth; whilst on cotton twist the duty imposed is not to be less than 7½d. per lb. On all other articles the additional duty is not less *exorbitant*; but it is not against our articles alone that the new tariff is directed, nor against articles the production of this country exclusively. The American Legislature seems to have gone upon the principle that their country is able to supply all its own wants, and to attempt to force it without reliance upon other countries. The demand for grain and flour throughout England and Europe indeed, is no longer as it was, and with the *decreasing* call for agricultural production,

"the greater is the *obstacle* for manufacturing industry; and however we may *dispute the soundness of the principles* which have induced the American Government to lay duties upon manufactured goods, there can be no doubt that *this is the reason* which has induced them to attempt to maintain their own manufactures by prohibiting foreign competition. That America, by laying additional duties upon the importation of foreign manufactured goods, hopes to encourage manufactures in its own country, there can be no doubt; but in spite of all exorbitant duties, in spite of all prohibitory imports, this country will maintain its superiority in manufactures; and the higher the duties, the greater stimulus will be offered to attempt to evade them altogether, and to defeat by illicit introduction the intention of the law. Till the *corn laws*, which protect the Americans sending that return to this country which the circumstances of their country make the most natural, are *repealed*, we cannot see with what justice we can complain of any rate, however high, which the Americans may impose upon our manufactures, and if any circumstances more than another called for the exertions of the commercial part of the country to produce the *repeal of laws* which are at *often designated* *imported*, the present is the one. By refusing to take the corn of America we force them at once upon *encouraging* manufactures; we offer a bonus to the artisan of that country, whilst we lay a tax upon our own mechanics and

"compel them to pay an additional price for corn, the very support of life. But we are happy to think, and we have good grounds for stating, that our Ministry wish and wait only for petitions from the body of the people to modify and alter the corn laws, which, as at present constituted, are a burden upon the manufacturing and commercial interest, without giving a protection to the landed and farming interest of the country. We do not know how far it might be politic, we leave it to better judges than ourselves, but we think that were Government, in return for the benefits which the American Government is so anxious to confer upon our commerce, in the first instance to do away with the corn laws, and then lay a duty upon all American cotton, a very short time would elapse, ere all restraints on the part of America would be done away with, and British commerce left to find that level, which in spite of all restraint, it will and must attain."

The commercial "world" will, I believe, find it rather difficult to persuade the landlords, "to modify and alter the corn laws;" much less to "do away" with those laws. But, halloo, polecats! halloo, skunks! cover the jolterheads with filth. Upon no subject, except that of calicoes, have you sense more than what is necessary for a dray-horse; and that you should be in utter darkness in a case like this is inevitable.

I will, therefore, here, address myself to the Public; and I ask that public what is now become of all the pretty doctrine about the

mutual interests, about the inseparable interests of manufactures and agriculture? I trust we shall hear no more of that soft nonsense. If, indeed, the manufactures of a country be almost solely for the use of the country itself, certainly the prosperity of manufactures and agriculture would be inseparable. But, in this country, there is a great body of men who have drawn together great masses of money; who have also drawn together great numbers of people. This body is employed in making goods to be sent out of the country. This body uses English water and English fire. But, it gets its cotton from abroad, and it sends the produce of the machines and the labour of the hands abroad. If it gets its food from abroad, must not that be worse for the English landowner, than if it were not permitted to get its food from abroad?

Now, mind, I do not say that it ought not to be permitted to get its food from abroad; but, I say, and what man in his senses does not say, that, in whatever degree this cotton body is supplied with food from abroad, it must and will dispense with food from our own lands. And, though the jolterheads are jolterheads; though they do bawl out national faith, do the Cotton-Lords believe, that they can persuade these jolterheads, that wheat, brought in from Holland, at twenty-eight shillings a quarter, would not take from them every farthing of their rents? Here am I, a Cotton-Lord, and have (God forgive me!) a thousand poor creatures, with their throats full of cotton-fuz, toiling for me. I pinch them (and the devil will pinch me for it) as hard as I can. I give them only just food enough

to keep them alive ; but some food they must have, or else they will die. Some little matter of oatmeal they must have, or their souls will quit their bodies. Now, if the oats be dear, I must give my poor souls more of my money for them to buy oats with ; or else, as I said before, they will die. Therefore, I naturally wish to get oats cheaper than I can get them in England, or else my calicoes will be so dear, that I cannot sell them so cheap as they can be made in America, unless I choose to lose money by them, and that is wholly out of the question. And, if I get my oats from abroad, must not that lower the price of oats in England ?

However, it is notorious, that, when corn has been dear the manufacturers have been suffering. In 1812, the land was particularly prosperous, and the manufacturers were all up in arms. In 1815, the land was dreadfully depressed, and the manufacturers laughing with delight. In 1817, the land had *revived*, and the manufacturers were treated to a suspension of the laws. In 1819, the land was yielding good profit ; and the memorable 16th of August brought on the still more memorable Six-Acts. From that time, until about a twelvemonth ago, *Peel's Bill* was pressing the landowners and farmers out of existence. The *Small Note Bill* was resorted to before their total extinction arrived. The *Small Note Bill* came to counteract *Peel's Bill*. The landlords and farmers got a respite. The filthy paper got about again, instead of that gold and silver which the nation had been promised. The Jolterheads began to chuckle ; the Seat-Lords began to grin ; but the *Cotton-Lords* began to whine. That whine is now be-

coming a cry ; and here the landlords are threatened with a full and general howl the moment the next Session of Parliament begin ! I would fain, then, see the two-legged animal who is quadruped enough still to contend, that the interests of the landlords and those of the cotton-lords are *inseparable*. They are directly opposed to each other ; and, opposed to each other they must be as long as this Debt shall last.

As the time approaches, I shall be ready to die with impatience to see the petitions, that the "*commercial world*" will present to the "*omnipotent*" House, for the purpose of "*enlightening the agricultural mind* ;" to make use of a phrase of Lord Milton. It will be very curious to observe how the manufacturing mind will work upon the agricultural mind. These two minds will now come into direct contact with each other. It will be the business of the cotton mind to convince the landlords, that bringing in foreign corn will not make their English corn sell cheaper ; or, failing in this, to convince them, that, to use a phrase of the Morning Chronicle, wheat at four shillings a bushel, will, "*IN THE LONG RUN*," be better for the landlords than wheat at eight shillings a bushel. A *very long run* I believe, Mr. Chronicle ! In short it is a question of rents, or no rents. With the present debt and taxes, and with wheat at four shillings a bushel, there can be no rents ; so that, when the cotton mind comes forward to get a repeal of the Corn-Bill, it comes, in fact, to pray that there shall no longer be rents in England.

The Cotton-Lords ; and indeed all the lords of the loom and the

and are bestirring themselves, and collecting all their forces for a desperate assault upon the jolt-heads, who cry aloud for national faith. I wish them success. I will not absolutely join them; but I wish them success; because that success would destroy the whole system, root and branch. The Corn Bill, the Small Note Bill, the laying out of public money in Ireland, the lending of money occasionally to manufacturers and merchants, the Bank advancing money upon big estates: all these shifts and tricks just keeps the thing *agoing*; but, come a war, or repeal the Corn Bill; or take any efficient measure, and you will soon see what is to become of the system. Every thing seems to be strained to its utmost; and when that is the case something must soon give way.

Why should this American tariff suggest measures affecting the whole of the land of England? Has America the power to do that which will shake all property in England? Because she passes an Act relative to calicoes, are the cotton-spinners to tell the noblemen that they shall no longer have rents? And, again, is the whole country to be called upon to pay for a war, in order that vile jobbers may deal in scrip? and in order that Manchester "*guds*" may be sold in Mexico and Peru? After all, mind, it is the accursed funding system and the debt that cause the embarrassment. These render the selling of great quantities of cottons necessary; but these render also a Corn Bill necessary. They render the monstrous revenue necessary; and, while this is the case, embarrassment in trade, uncertainty in the possession of real

property, and want and misery amongst the labouring classes must prevail.

WM. COBBETT.

The following is a correct copy of the Act of Congress which has so terrified the Cotton-Lords.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

An Act to amend the several Acts laying Duties on Imports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On sail duck, osnaburghs, burlaps, and tichenburgs, a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except worsted stuff goods and blankets, which shall pay twenty-five per centum ad valorem, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and, after that time, a duty of thirty-three and a third per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That on all manufactures of wool, except flannels and baizes, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty-three and a third cents per square yard, shall be charged with a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Second. On all manufactures, not herein specified, of cotton, flax, or hemp, or of which either of these materials shall be a component part; and on all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all other manufactures of silk, or of

which silk shall be a component material, twenty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens imported directly from China, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond it; and of ten per centum, if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And that all unbleached and uncoloured cotton twist, yarn, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And all bleached or coloured cotton yarn, twist, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than seventy-five cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost seventy-five cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. *Provided*, also, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to, or be enforced against importations of goods from ports or places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or beyond Cape Horn, before the first of January next, ensuing.

Third. On wool unmanufactured, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; afterwards, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; afterwards, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed ten cents per pound, shall be charged with a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem, and no more.

Fourth. On all Leghorn hats or bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, and on all flats,

braids, or plats, for making of hats or bonnets, a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all Leghorn hats and bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall have cost less than one dollar each, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost one dollar each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

Fifth. On japanned wares of all kinds, on plated wares of all kinds, and on all manufactures not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, pewter, lead, or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem;

On bolting cloths, fifteen per centum ad valorem;

On hair cloth and hair seating, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On marble, and all manufactures of marble, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On all paper hangings, forty per centum ad valorem;

On coach laces, of cotton or other material, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on all other laces, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem;

On lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets, two cents per pound;

On leaden shot, three and one half cents per pound;

On red or white lead, dry or ground in oil, four cents per pound;

On Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpeting, fifty cents per square yard;

On all Venetian and ingrain carpets or carpeting, twenty-five cents per square yard;

On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either, twenty cents per square yard;

On oil cloth carpeting, and on oil cloths of every description, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem;

On all other carpets and carpeting, mats, and floor cloths made of tow, flags, or any other material, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem;

On hemp, at the rate of thirty-five dollars per ton, of 2240 lbs.

On tarred cables and cordage, four cents per pound ;

On untarred cordage, yarns, twine, pack-thread, and seines, five cents per pound ;

On cotton bagging, three and three quarter cents per square yard ;

On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole or in part, by rolling, ninety cents per hundred and twelve pounds weight ;

On round iron, or brazier's rods, of three sixteenths to eight sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive ; and on iron, in nail or spike rods, slit ; and on iron, in sheets, and hoop iron ; and on iron, slit or rolled, for band iron, scroll-iron, or casement rods, three cents per pound ;

On iron spikes, four cents per pound ;

On iron nails, cut or wrought, five cents per pound ;

On tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand ; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per pound ;

On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number eighteen, five cents per pound ; over number eighteen, nine cents per pound ;

On square wire, used in the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, twelve per centum ad valorem ;

On anvils and anchors, two cents per pound ;

On iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, three cents per pound ; and no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of iron cables, or parts thereof ;

On mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron, four cents per pound ;

On mill saws, one dollar each ;

On blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, two and a half cents per pound ;

On muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per stand ;

On rifles, two dollars and fifty cents each ;

On all other fire-arms, and on side arms, thirty per centum ad valorem ;

On cutting knives, scythes, sickles, and reaping hooks, spades and shovels, of iron or steel, thirty per centum ad valorem ;

On screws of iron, weighing twenty-five pounds, or upwards, thirty per centum ad valorem ;

On screws of iron for wood, called wood screws, thirty per centum ad valorem ;

On vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per pound ;

On all other castings of iron, not specified, one cent per pound ;

On all vessels of copper, thirty-five per centum ad valorem ;

On quills, prepared or manufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem ;

On slates and tiles, for building, twenty-five per centum ad valorem ;

On black lead pencils, forty per centum ad valorem ;

On tallow candles, five cents per pound ;

On spermaceti candles, eight cents per pound ;

On soap, four cents per pound ;

On lard, three cents per pound ;

On wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel ;

On oats, ten cents per bushel ;

On wheat flour, fifty cents per hundred weight ;

On potatoes, ten cents per bushel ;

On coal, six cents per heaped bushel ;

On corks, twelve cents per pound ;

On prunelle and other shoes or slippers of stuff or nankeen, twenty-five cents per pair ;

On laced boots or booties, one dollar and fifty cents per pair ;

On linseed, rape seed, and hemp seed oil, twenty-five cents per gallon ;

On castor oil, forty cents per gallon ;

On ale, beer, and porter, imported in bottles, twenty cents per gallon ; imported otherwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon ;

On beef and pork, two cents per pound ;

On hams, and other bacon, three cents per pound ;

On butter, five cents per pound ;
On vinegar, eight cents per gallon ;
On alum, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred weight ;

On refined saltpetre, three cents per pound ;

On blue or Roman vitriol, four cents per pound ;

On oil of vitriol, three cents per pound ;

On Glauber salts, two cents per pound ;

On Epsom salts, four cents per pound ;

On camphor, crude, eight cents per pound ;

On camphor, refined, twelve cents per pound ;

On copperas, two dollars per hundred weight ;

On Cayenne pepper, fifteen cents per pound ;

On ginger, two cents per pound ;

On chocolate, four cents per pound ;

On currants and figs, three cents per pound ;

On plums, prunes, Muscatel raisins, and raisins in jars and boxes, four cents per pound ;

On all other raisins, three cents per pound ;

On window glass, not above eight inches by ten inches in size, three dollars per hundred square feet ; not above ten inches by twelve inches in size, three dollars and fifty cents per hundred square feet ; and if above ten inches by twelve inches in size, four dollars per hundred square feet : *Provided*, That all window glass, imported in plates, uncut, shall be chargeable with the highest rate of duties hereby imposed.

On black glass bottles, not exceeding the capacity of one quart, two dollars per gross ; on bottles exceeding one quart, and not more than two quarts, two dollars and fifty cents per gross : over two quarts, and not exceeding one gallon, three dollars per gross ;

On demijohns, twenty-five cents each ;

On apothecaries' vials, of the capacity of four ounces and less, one dollar per gross ; on the same, above

four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, one dollar and twenty-five cents per gross ;

On all wares of cut glass, not specified, three cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum ;

On all other articles of glass, two cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum ;

On all books, which the importer shall make it satisfactorily appear to the collector of the port at which the same shall be entered, were printed previous to the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five ; and also, on all books printed in other languages than English, four cents per volume, except books printed in Latin or Greek ; on all books printed in Latin or Greek, when bound, fifteen cents per pound ; when not bound, thirteen cents per pound ;

On all other books, when bound, thirty cents per pound ; when in sheets or boards, twenty-six cents per pound ;

On folio and quarto post paper, of all kinds, twenty cents per pound ;

On foolscap and all drawing and writing paper, seventeen cents per pound ;

On printing, copper-plate, and stainers' paper, ten cents per pound ;

On sheathing paper, binders' and box boards, and wrapping paper, of all kinds, three cents per pound ;

On all other paper, fifteen cents per pound ;

A duty of twelve and a half per centum ad valorem on all articles not herein specified, and now paying a duty of seven and a half per centum ad valorem ; with the exception of patent adhesive felt, for covering ships' bottoms, which shall be admitted free of duty, until June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties hereby imposed upon the several articles aforesaid, which, after the said respective times for the

commencement of the duties hereby imposed, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: *Provided*, That this addition shall not be applied to articles imported in ships or vessels, not, of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act of Congress, to be admitted on payment of the same duties that are paid on like articles imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed upon the exportation of any articles that, shall have paid the same, within the time, and in the manner, and subject to the provisions and restrictions, prescribed in the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the drawback allowed by law on plain silk, shall be allowed, although the said cloths, before the exportation thereof, shall have been coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted in the United States. But, whenever any such silks shall be intended to be so coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, and afterwards to be exported from the United States, with privilege of drawback, each package thereof shall, before the same shall be delivered from the public stores, be opened and examined by an inspector of the customs, and the contents thereof measured or weighed, and the quality thereof ascertained, and a sample of each piece thereof reserved at the custom-house; and a particular account or registry of such examination, describing the number of pieces in each package, their weight or measure, and the samples thereof reserved, shall be entered in the books of the custom-house; and, after such examination, said goods shall be repacked in the original package, and the said original package shall be marked with a custom-house mark. And

whenever any such goods, being thus coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, shall be entered at the custom-house for exportation and drawback, the same shall be so entered in the original package, marked as aforesaid, and not otherwise, unless the person so entering the same, shall give satisfactory evidence to the collector or naval officer, or one of them, that such original package has been lost or destroyed by accident; and no such application for drawback shall be made, except on the contents of entire packages; and upon application for such entry and drawback, the contents of the packages so offered, shall be examined by an inspector of the customs, and measured or weighed, and compared with the original entry, registry, and samples;—and if, upon such comparison and full examination, the collector shall be satisfied that the contents of each package are the same identical goods imported and registered as aforesaid, and not changed or altered, except by being coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, as aforesaid, then the person, so entering such goods, shall be admitted to the oath prescribed by law, to be used in cases of application for exportation of goods for the benefit of drawback, and shall thereupon be entitled to drawback, as in other cases: *Provided*, That the exporter shall in every other particular, comply with the regulations and formalities, heretofore established for entries of goods for exportation with the benefit of drawback. And if any person shall present, for exportation and drawback, any coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted silk, knowing the same not to be entitled to drawback, according to the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully misrepresent or conceal the contents or quality of any packages as aforesaid, the said goods, so presented or entered for drawback, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by the collector, and proceeded with, and the forfeiture distributed, as in other cases.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission, of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing, to that effect, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by, this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," approved April twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall extend and enure to the benefit of, schools and colleges within the United States, or the territories thereof, in the same manner, and under the like limitations and restrictions, as is provided in said act, with respect to seminaries of learning.

In my next, I shall, in the course of an article upon the subject, observe upon what the Editor of the Morning Chronicle has said with regard to the contents of my two Letters to Sir Francis Burdett. If I had had so large a sheet at my command as that gentleman has at his command, *I would have inserted the whole of those two Letters.* However, let me hope that he does not mean to stop with what he has said. Let me hope that I shall see something more of an answer before I return to the subject. Two things, however, we have from him: the first is, that he *gives up the remedy of Sir Francis*; and the other is, that he has *no remedy of his own*; except, indeed, we look upon him as serious, when he seems to wish for a prohibition of inoculating for the

small-pox; for an encouragement of civil war; and for the Irish (like the Scotch, as he says) being addicted to the having of bastards rather than legitimate children! Good God, whither would *facto-socke* lead us at last, if we were cruel and graceless enough to follow her! Not content, I dare say, with dressing us in kelta, it would bring us completely back to a state of nature.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 26th June.

| Per Quarter. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|
| Wheat | 61 | 10 |
| Rye | 41 | 10 |
| Barley | 32 | 9 |
| Oats | 27 | 2 |
| Beans | 38 | 2 |
| Peas | 39 | 11 |

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 26th June.

| Qrs. | £. | s. | d. | s. 2. |
|-------------------------|--------|----|-------------|-------|
| Wheat. 6,519 for 26,752 | 1 | 1 | Average, 66 | 7 |
| Barley... 353 | 617 | 1 | 3 | 34 11 |
| Oats... 7,576 | 10,888 | 5 | 11 | 28 7 |
| Rye... 20 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 40 6 |
| Beans... 1,473 | 2,854 | 6 | 3 | 38 9 |
| Peas... 413 | 807 | 8 | 2 | 39 1 |

Friday, July 2.—There has been a tolerable good arrival of most kinds of Grain this week. Prime samples of new Wheat have been taken off pretty freely at Monday's quotations, but damp parcels continue heavy. Barley is still scarce and looks upwards. Beans sell heavily. Peas fully obtain the terms of Monday. Oats of good quality command ready sale, but other sorts have gone off heavily at Monday's prices.

Monday, July 5.—Last week there was a good arrival of all sorts of Grain except Barley and Peas. This morning there are tolerable fresh quantities of Wheat and Beans from Essex, Kent, and

Suffolk, and a few vessels from the North with Oats. Of all other Grain, the arrivals are small. There are a great many parcels of damp Wheat left over from last week, which, with the fresh supply of today, occasions a good show of samples: and as our Millers confine their attention to dry qualities, they took off all that were superfine at the same rates as on this day so'nnight; but other descriptions could not be sold though offered on lower terms.

Barley fully supports the quotations of this day se'nnight. In consequence of the favourable appearance of the crop of Beans, this article is very dull, and 2s. per qr. lower than this day se'nnight. Boiling Peas are unaltered. Grey Peas are also without variation. Oats have met a very slow sale today, and the prices of this day se'nnight are hardly supported. The Flour trade continues excessively dull, except for fresh made parcels.

SERDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

| | s. | d. |
|---|-----------|-------|
| Claver, red, Foreign per cwt | 50 | 75 |
| — white, ditto.. ditto .. | 44 | 76 |
| — red, English, ditto .. | 52 | 76 |
| — white, ditto.. ditto .. | 52 | 74 |
| Rye Grass | per qr., | 25 44 |
| Turnip, new, white.. | per bush. | 10 19 |
| — red & green .. | ditto.. | 10 16 |
| — yellow Swedes | ditto.. | 9 11 |
| Mustard, white | ditto.. | 7 10 |
| — brown | ditto.. | 8 13 |
| Carraway | per cwt | 40 44 |
| Coriander | ditto .. | 8 10 |
| Sanfoin | per qr., | 30 38 |
| Trefoil | per cwt | 18 25 |
| Ribgrass | ditto .. | 28 40 |
| Canary, common .. | per qr., | 38 46 |
| — fine | ditto .. | 48 56 |
| Tares | per bush. | 3 5 |
| Hempseed | per qr., | 32 36 |
| Linseed for crushing | | |
| Foreign | ditto .. | 30 42 |
| — fine English .. | ditto .. | 44 50 |
| for sowing | ditto .. | 44 50 |
| Rapeseed, 24l. to 26l. per last. | | |
| Foreign Tares, 2s. 6d. to 4s. | | |
| Linseed Oil Cake, 9l. 9s. to 10l. per 1000. | | |
| Foreign ditto, 5l. per ton | | |
| Rape Cake, 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton. | | |

Monday, July 5.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 1534 firkins of Butter, and 2320 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign ports 5469 casks of Butter.

City, 7th July, 1824.

BAGON.

The trade is exceedingly dull; and the under-selling of some parties has very much embarrassed those holders whose stocks cost them the highest prices. The Irish manufacturers are going on making up for this market; but few here can be found bold enough to import under present circumstances. Landed, 55s. to 56s.

BUTTER.

Dutch, 74s. to 76s. The trade seem afraid to begin to make engagements for new Irish.

CHEESE.

Prices continue about the same as last week: the trade is dull.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 5.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------------|-------|----|------------|--------|
| Beef | 3 | 8 | to | 4 6 |
| Mutton | 3 | 10 | — | 4 8 |
| Veal | 4 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
| Pork | 4 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
| Lamb | 4 | 10 | — | 5 6 |
| Beasts .. | 2,020 | | Sheep .. | 20,320 |
| Calves .. | 320 | | Pigs | 180 |

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 2 | 8 | to | 3 8 |
| Mutton | 3 | 2 | — | 4 2 |
| Veal | 3 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
| Pork | 3 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
| Lamb | 3 | 4 | — | 5 4 |

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 3 | 0 | to | 4 0 |
| Mutton | 3 | 4 | — | 4 2 |
| Veal | 3 | 4 | — | 5 0 |
| Pork | 3 | 4 | — | 5 0 |
| Lamb | 4 | 0 | — | 6 0 |

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,

From June 28 to July 3, both inclusive.

| Whence. | Wheat. | Barley. | Malt. | Oats. | Beans. | Flour. |
|-------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Aberdeen | | | | 886 | | |
| Alemouth | 134 | | | 500 | | |
| Aldbrough | 513 | 40 | | | 37 | |
| Arundel | | 40 | | | | |
| Bridgewater | | | | | | |
| Berwick | | | | | | 40 |
| Bridport | | | | | | |
| Boston | 44 | | | 3589 | | |
| Clay | | | | | | |
| Cowes | | | | | | |
| Dundee | | | | | | |
| Colchester | 504 | | 824 | 90 | 120 | 1230 |
| Harwich | 889 | | 810 | 35 | 252 | 1060 |
| Leigh | 1102 | | | 18 | 50 | |
| Maldon | 991 | | 45 | | 386 | 635 |
| Gainsbro' | 80 | | | | | |
| Grimsby | | | | 150 | | |
| Hastings | | | | | | |
| Hull | | | | 1632 | | 15 |
| Inverness | 10 | | | | | |
| Ipswich | 68 | 13 | 1678 | | 20 | 515 |
| Kent | 1070 | 30 | 340 | 235 | 193 | 1375 |
| Louth | 290 | | | 360 | | |
| Lynn | | | 1226 | 1004 | | 522 |
| Montrose | | | | | | |
| Newhaven | | | | | | 50 |
| Portsmouth | | | | | | |
| Rye | 20 | | | | | 50 |
| Spalding | | | | | | |
| Stockton | | | | | | |
| Southwold | 150 | 15 | | | 50 | |
| Wells | | 15 | | 180 | | 151 |
| Weymouth | | | 50 | | | |
| Wisbeach | | | | 1490 | | |
| Woodbridge | 403 | | 150 | 195 | 53 | 137 |
| Yarmouth | 160 | | 1854 | | | 3064 |
| Cork | | | | 1225 | | |
| Dungarvon | | | | | | |
| Waterford | | | | | | |
| Youghall | | | | 715 | | |
| Foreign | | | | 240 | | |
| Total | 6428 | 153 | 6977 | 12544 | 1161 | 8844 |

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week :

Rye, 20 ; Pease, 402 ; Tares, — ; Linseed, 35 ; Rapeseed, — ;

Brank, 26 ; Mustard, — ; Hemp, 47 ; and Seeds, 75 quarters.

POTATOES.

| SPITALFIELDS—per Cwt. | | | |
|-----------------------|----|---------|---|
| Ware..... | 14 | 0 to 16 | 0 |
| Middlings.. | 9 | 0 — 10 | 0 |
| Chats | 3 | 0 — 6 | 0 |
| BOROUGH.—per Cwt. | | | |
| Ware..... | 15 | 0 to 18 | 0 |
| Middlings .. | 10 | 0 — 12 | 0 |
| Chats..... | 4 | 0 — 6 | 0 |

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

| | | |
|---------------------|--|---------------|
| Smithfield.—Hay .. | | 80s. to 120s. |
| Straw .. | | 40s. to 50s. |
| Clover .. | | 90s. to 126s. |
| Whitechapel. Hay .. | | 90s. to 120s. |
| Straw. 42s. to 50s. | | |
| Clover.. | | 100 to 130s. |

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Oats. | | | Beans. | | | Pease. | | |
|-------------------|--------|----|----|---------|----|----|-------|----|----|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|
| | s. | s. | d. | s. | s. | d. | s. | s. | d. | s. | s. | d. | s. | s. | d. |
| Aylesbury | 49 | 67 | 0 | 36 | 38 | 0 | 26 | 30 | 0 | 40 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Baubury | 52 | 62 | 0 | 34 | 38 | 0 | 25 | 28 | 6 | 38 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Basingstoke | 58 | 68 | 0 | 32 | 37 | 0 | 25 | 29 | 0 | 40 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridport..... | 52 | 60 | 0 | 26 | 32 | 0 | 18 | 24 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chelmsford..... | 50 | 68 | 0 | 34 | 38 | 0 | 24 | 32 | 0 | 30 | 36 | 0 | 36 | 40 | 0 |
| Derby | 62 | 68 | 0 | 36 | 42 | 0 | 27 | 32 | 0 | 42 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Devizes..... | 36 | 72 | 0 | 30 | 33 | 0 | 28 | 32 | 0 | 40 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dorchester..... | 50 | 74 | 0 | 26 | 32 | 0 | 27 | 30 | 0 | 40 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exeter..... | 68 | 80 | 0 | 32 | 36 | 0 | 22 | 25 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guildford..... | 52 | 70 | 0 | 36 | 40 | 0 | 25 | 34 | 0 | 42 | 48 | 0 | 40 | 42 | 0 |
| Henley..... | 54 | 78 | 0 | 35 | 38 | 0 | 25 | 32 | 0 | 38 | 46 | 0 | 36 | 44 | 0 |
| Horncastle..... | 58 | 62 | 0 | 24 | 30 | 0 | 18 | 26 | 0 | 36 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungerford..... | 46 | 66 | 0 | 26 | 32 | 0 | 18 | 31 | 0 | 38 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lewes..... | 52 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 28 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lynn..... | 48 | 60 | 0 | 28 | 33 | 0 | 21 | 26 | 0 | 38 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Newbury | 44 | 75 | 0 | 29 | 36 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 40 | 44 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| Newcastle | 48 | 70 | 0 | 28 | 31 | 0 | 26 | 32 | 0 | 37 | 42 | 0 | 38 | 44 | 0 |
| Northampton.... | 40 | 63 | 0 | 33 | 35 | 0 | 24 | 27 | 0 | 40 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nottingham | 62 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reading | 51 | 72 | 0 | 27 | 34 | 0 | 20 | 30 | 0 | 34 | 43 | 0 | 33 | 42 | 0 |
| Stamford..... | 52 | 63 | 0 | 33 | 36 | 0 | 24 | 31 | 0 | 40 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swansea..... | 63 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Truro | 59 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uxbridge | 50 | 77 | 0 | 35 | 37 | 0 | 27 | 33 | 0 | 42 | 45 | 0 | 40 | 43 | 0 |
| Warminster..... | 44 | 66 | 0 | 25 | 36 | 0 | 27 | 32 | 0 | 46 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Winchester..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarmouth..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dalkeith* | 26 | 36 | 0 | 26 | 30 | 0 | 22 | 27 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 23 | 0 |
| Haddington* | 23 | 35 | 6 | 24 | 31 | 0 | 22 | 26 | 6 | 20 | 24 | 0 | 21 | 25 | 6 |

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *bell*.—The Scotch *bell* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *bell* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, June 29.—Although the importations of Grain were very moderate the past week, yet in the present languid state of trade they have exceeded the consumption for that period; during the interval of which but little business was done. At this day's market there was a great scarcity of buyers, and the weather continuing favourable for the approaching harvest, sales of each article of the trade were very limited. Oats experienced a further decline in value of 1d. per 45lbs.; and Barley 2d. per 60lbs.

| WHEAT, per 70lbs. | | | | OATS, per 45lbs. | | | | FLOUR, per 280lbs. | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|------|------------------|----|----|------|---|----|----|------|----------------|--|--|--|
| s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | | | | |
| English | 9 | 0 | 10 6 | English | 3 | 10 | 4 1 | English | 50 | 0 | 51 0 | | | | |
| Scotch | 9 | 0 | 10 6 | Scotch | 3 | 10 | 4 1 | Irish per | | | | | | | |
| Welsh | 9 | 0 | 10 6 | Welsh | 3 | 10 | 4 1 | 280lbs. | 46 | 0 | 49 0 | | | | |
| Irish | 8 | 3 | 9 0 | Irish | 3 | 6 | 3 10 | OATMEAL, 240lbs. | | | | | | | |
| Foreign | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | | | | | English | 33 | 0 | 36 0 | | | | |
| BARLEY, per 60lbs. | | | | BEANS, per qr. | | | | Scotch <th colspan="4">Irish</th> | | | | Irish | | | |
| English | 4 | 10 | 5 4 | English | 43 | 0 | 47 0 | English | 33 | 0 | 36 0 | | | | |
| Scotch | 4 | 10 | 5 4 | Scotch | 42 | 0 | 44 0 | Scotch | 32 | 0 | 36 0 | | | | |
| Welsh | 4 | 10 | 5 4 | Irish | 42 | 0 | 44 0 | Irish | 28 | 0 | 32 0 | | | | |
| Irish | 4 | 9 | 5 0 | Dutch | 42 | 0 | 44 0 | INDIAN CORN per | | | | | | | |
| MALT. | | | | PEASE, per qr. | | | | quar. <th colspan="4">RAPE SEED, per</th> | | | | RAPE SEED, per | | | |
| Per 9 gal. | 8 | 0 | 8 9 | Boiling | 40 | 0 | 46 0 | 36 | | | | last | | | |
| | | | | Grey | 32 | 0 | 36 0 | | | | | £22. | | | |

Imported into Liverpool from the 22d to the 27th June 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 5,422; Barley, 451; Oats, 10,334; Malt, 548; Beans, 754; and Peas, 209 quarters. Flour, 562 sacks, of 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 400 packs, of 240 lbs. American Flour, 4,734 barrels.

Norwich, July 3.—There appeared no inclination among the merchants to purchase Grain at more than the following prices:—Best Wheat, 60s.; Barley, 33s.; and Oats, 29s. per quarter.

Bristol, July 3.—Very little business is doing here in Corn, &c., and those sales that are effected may be quoted as follow:—Best Wheat, from 8s. to 8s. 3d.; inferior ditto, 5s. to 7s.; Barley, 2s. 3d. to 4s. 7d.; Oats, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; and Malt, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Birmingham, July 1.—The Flour trade is heavy. Beans and Oats are less inquired for, and are worth rather less money. There is but little doing in Malt. Grinding Barley is more inquired for. There is plenty of Wheat at market, and a disposition to purchase only for immediate uses. We have bad weather for the Hay-harvest.—Wheat about 8s. per 60 lbs.; Barley, 36s. to 42s.; Malt, 60s. to 64s.; and Oats, 30s. to 32s. per quarter; Beans, 17s. to 18s. 6d. per ten score; Peas, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Fine Flour, 52s. to 55s.; Second ditto, 47s. to 48s. per sack.

Ipswich, July 3.—Our market to-day was very scantily supplied with all kinds of Grain excepting Wheat, and of that much shorter than of late. Wheat sold about 1s. or 2s. lower than last week, but Barley, on the contrary, was 1s. per quarter dearer, and scarcely a sample appeared. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 52s. to 63s.; Barley, 35s.; Beans, 37s.; Peas, 34s.; and Oats, 27s. to 28s. per qr.

Boston, June 30.—This day's market has been but thinly supplied with samples. Wheat, of which there was but few good samples offered, is full 1s. lower. Oats, of which there were only few chosen, scarcely obtained last week's prices. Beans very few offered for sale. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 50s. to 60s.; Oats, 22s. to 26s.; and Beans 38s. to 42s. per qr.

Wakefield, July 2.—The supply of Wheat this week is pretty considerable; there was a thin attendance of buyers at market, and only the very best samples supported last week's prices; the Flour trade

continuing very dull, millers only purchased for their immediate wants. Barley nominal. Oats and Shelling sell on full as good terms as this day's night. Dry Beans meet a limited sale as last noted, for other descriptions there are scarcely any buyers. No alteration in Malt or Rapeseed.—Wheat, new and old, 56s. to 70s.; Barley, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, new and old, 38s. to 50s. per quarter, 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoes Oats, 28s. to 32s. per quarter; Meal Oats, 15d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 36s. to 37s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 42s. to 44s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 48s. to 50s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 23l. to 26l. per last.

Malton, July 3.—Our market for Grain continues the same as it has been for two or three weeks past. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 64s. to 72s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Oats, 14d. to 14½d. per stone.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended June 26, 1824.

| | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | |
|-----------------------|--------|----|---------|----|-------|----|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| London | 64 | 6 | 31 | 6 | 28 | 9 |
| Essex | 63 | 3 | 31 | 9 | 28 | 8 |
| Kent | 62 | 7 | 31 | 9 | 26 | 11 |
| Sussex | 59 | 5 | 32 | 0 | 26 | 11 |
| Suffolk | 59 | 1 | 32 | 6 | 27 | 1 |
| Cambridgeshire | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 6 |
| Norfolk | 59 | 4 | 31 | 2 | 24 | 2 |
| Lincolnshire | 61 | 2 | 31 | 2 | 24 | 4 |
| Yorkshire | 63 | 10 | 31 | 2 | 25 | 11 |
| Durham | 60 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 10 |
| Northumberland | 61 | 9 | 38 | 9 | 20 | 0 |
| Cumberland | 63 | 3 | 42 | 11 | 35 | 8 |
| Westmoreland | 63 | 9 | 42 | 0 | 33 | 7 |
| Lancashire | 67 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 7 |
| Chester | 64 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 6 |
| Gloucestershire | 62 | 0 | 32 | 5 | 26 | 4 |
| Somersetshire | 63 | 6 | 34 | 6 | 26 | 8 |
| Monmouthshire | 63 | 7 | 35 | 8 | 26 | 10 |
| Devonshire | 60 | 0 | 32 | 1 | 24 | 4 |
| Cornwall | 62 | 3 | 37 | 9 | 26 | 2 |
| Dorsetshire | 60 | 5 | 29 | 2 | 26 | 0 |
| Hampshire | 58 | 9 | 31 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| North Wales | 71 | 5 | 47 | 3 | 26 | 11 |
| South Wales | 59 | 10 | 39 | 4 | 22 | 4 |

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended June 26.

Wheat. .32,777 qrs. | Barley. . 3,966 qrs. | Beans. . .2,435 qrs.
Rye. 162 qrs. | Oats. . .22,433 qrs. | Peas. 652 qrs.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, July 3.—The Cattle Market was liberally supplied to-day in consequence of the high prices obtained last week, and which were again this day fully maintained, prime Beef fetching

7s. 6d. and Mutton, 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs. Lambs were in abundance, and fetched extraordinary high prices, 16s. to 22s. per head.

Horncastle, July 3.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 7d. to 8d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Bristol, July 1.—Beef, 5d. to 6d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; and Pork, 5d. to 6d. per lb. sinking offal.

Malton, July 3.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef, 5d. to 6d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 5d. to 6d.; and Veal, 5d. to 6d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 10d. to 11d. per lb.; Salt ditto, 40s. to 41s. per firkin. Bacon Sides, 6s. 9d. to 7s.; Hams, 7s. 6d. to 9s. per stone.—WOOL, Long Hog, 17s. to 18s.; Hog and Ewe, 15s. to 16s.; and Ewe, 12s. to 13s. 6d. per stone of 16 lbs.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, July 5.—The accounts from Kent, Sussex, and Worcester, generally state the bines do not look so well; the weak and backward bines are turning yellow, and most done growing. Without the weather is more genial, we may fairly calculate that our accounts will be worse. Duty 120,000*l.* to 125,000*l.*

Maidstone, July 1.—the Hop Plantations all round this neighbourhood seem to continue in much the same state: those that were lucky last season to get Hops have generally the best bine this, which keeps growing and looks well; the backward, and weak bines, of which there is a considerable quantity, still hang, and according to appearances will never get up their poles. Opinion here against the Duty.

Worcester, June 26.—Little business is doing in our market. In many places the plants are weak, but they continue growing; there are few flies, but the lice have rather increased.

Retford, June 30.—The present fine weather has considerably improved the Hop plantations in the North Clays; even during the late cold rain, they grew much faster than could have been supposed; but since the present delightful season set in, they have improved beyond the most sanguine expectation; still, however, the scarcity of bine, and the number of dead hills, preclude the possibility of a full crop, in the best of plantations.

COAL MARKET, July 2.

| <i>Ships at Market.</i> | <i>Ships sold.</i> | <i>Price.</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 18 Newcastle. | 16½ | 31s. 6d. to 40s. 0d. |
| 9 Sunderland | 9 | 33s. 0d.—43s. 6d. |

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. 51.—No. 3.] LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1824. [Price 6d.]

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

TO
MR. BROUGHAM.

*On the late Proceedings, relative
to Mrs. Henry Baring and
Captain Webster.*

Kensington, 14th July, 1824.

SIR,

It has not been often that I have meddled with matters of this sort; but, there are certain circumstances, connected with the affair of this unfortunate lady, which I cannot pass over in silence. Those which I shall first notice are presented to me in your speech before the Under-Sheriff and his Jury, which speech, together with the speech for the defendant, I shall insert below:

I complain, Sir, that you, in your speech on this occasion, pronounced an eulogium on that accursed system by which the great mass of the people of this kingdom have been brought into misery. You called the "BARINGS the very highest of the most useful class of the British commu-

nity." You said, that ALEXANDER BARING was "well known, not only to the mercantile characters of this country, but to the statesmen who governed it;" which, if it had any thing rational in it, meant that he was a statesman. You said, that the "station and character" of these BARINGS "constituted ONE OF THE MAIN PILLARS THAT UPHELD this great and prosperous COUNTRY."

What! is 1810 come back again? In that year, when one of the Jew GOLDSMIDTS cut his throat, or shot himself, in the same week that Sir FRANCIS BARING died, the newspapers swore, that the two "main pillars of public credit" had fallen! But, first of all, upon what ground do you state, that this is a "prosperous country"? This is a question to be answered; because it is of importance that we be informed what you look upon as marks of prosperity: whether prosperity is, according to your notions, evinced by the nakedness

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and almost starvation of a full third part of the whole of the people; or by the enormous increase of the size of the *Wen*; or by the notorious fact, that the English and Scotch are constantly complaining, that the Irish labourers are coming into this island at a rate that threatens to overwhelm them. I should like to know from you, whether you look upon these as marks of prosperity; and, if you do not, where you will find those marks, either in the domestic state or in the foreign influence of the country.

But, waiting for your answer to this question, do you really look upon these BARINGS; do you look upon their "*station and character*" as constituting one of the main "*pillars that uphold the country*"? If you do, you must be pretty fit for a statesman or a legislator; and the country, this great country, must be reduced to a pretty state at last! What, am I to believe, then, that I owe my peace and safety, that I sleep a night without having my throat cut; and, in short, that the breath of us all is in the nostrils of these BARINGS! Faith, those that like it (and you, Sir, amongst the rest) may believe this for yourselves; but, for my part, I look upon all persons of this description as in the very lowest and most despicable place in society. I do not mean the men: I mean their trade: their calling as loan-makers: a calling which I look upon with a mixture of contempt and abhorrence.

You would place before the Jury, you said, "*some of the highest members of the family*"! One would hope, that you did not put forth any thing so ridiculous

as this. "*Highest members of the family*"! What family? The children of a man who was a merchant's clerk at the close of the American rebel-war (in 1788); and who owed his rise to his having become a *handy city-man* to the father of the present Marquis of Lansdown. "*Highest members of the family*"! These were Mrs. WALL and Mrs. KEMPT, two sisters of the BARINGS. Very good women, likely enough; but, when you talk of "*highest members*," you fill one with disgust at the nauseous adulation paid to mere masses of money.

Was this adulation thought necessary to the case of your client? I remember hearing you say, during the trial of the poor QUEEN, that an advocate was bound to sacrifice every thing, even his reputation, to the cause of his client. I thought, at the time, that this was going rather too far; and, I thought, besides, that, if it were right, the time for saying it was badly chosen. But, what had the loan-making virtues of the BARINGS to do with the offence of CAPTAIN WEBSTER? What had their "*station*" and "*character*" as "*a pillar of the country*," to do with CAPTAIN WEBSTER's alleged misconduct? The Captain had done nothing to hurt the BARINGS as pillars. To make out, that his misconduct had weakened these pillars of our prosperity and of our country; you should have gone on to show, that Mrs. BARING was a part of the pillar, and that, thus, the Captain, having undermined her, had done an injury to the whole of this main pillar, and had exposed the nation to being let fall! Good God! What an effect from such a cause! To

see a "great and mighty empire" come tumbling down into a heap of ruins and of rubbish, only because a pretty lady took a fancy to a handsome young Captain! Why, Sir, what a state we are in, if this be the case? God knows, that, if our existence depend upon fancies of this sort, our lives are not worth many hours' purchase. If your doctrine be sound, *loan-dealers wives* ought to be pretty sharply looked after. You took occasion to observe, that the husband of the lady was in the "*Senate*." He ought to have induced the "*Senate*" to pass some law to prevent such dangers to the "main pillars of the country." You are, I believe, in the "*Senate*," too. Try your hand at such a law, Sir. The "*Senate*" has been called "*omnipotent*." Surely an omnipotent body can adopt measures to prevent dangers of *this kind* in future! I should like to see them try their hand at it. I should like to see their wit pitted against the wit of young wives with old husbands!

You had a right, Sir, to do what you could for your client, and you might think, that to talk about the *pillar* was calculated to do something for him. But, it is not for me to let pass this extravagant eulogium on loan-jobbing, when I know that it has produced so much misery in the country, and that it must, at last, produce some dreadful convulsion.

I have now something to say with regard to the case itself. I have always thought it wrong, that *any damages at all* should be given in such cases. There is no *sense* in the thing. It is, and must be, the most *capricious* of all earthly proceedings. But, the

great thing at all is, that every such case presumes *that there is no fault on the part of the husband*, and that the husband is an *injured man*: when the fact is, that, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, the husband has been the chief cause of the offence. Even in this very case you thought it necessary to observe, that Mr. BARING was separated from his wife by his "*duties in the Senate*." I am wholly at a loss to imagine what those duties were, never having heard of his having once opened his mouth in the said "*Senate*." If he were as reserved with his wife as he was with his brother "*senators*," it really is not much surprising, that she sought for other company. I thought it was a bad sign for you *voluntarily* to say, that the husband was *obliged to spend his evenings away from his wife*. No matter for the *cause*. If you made this observation, it was clear, that there was something expected to *come out* on the other side.

I do not so much care about the *thousand pounds* laid upon Captain Webster; for, if he have it, he may as well, perhaps, spend it in that way as in any other, and it will be only a drop in the sea to what the loan family already have. But, I do care about the *lady*, who has, I think, been very *hardly* treated. It is now twenty-six years, or thereabouts, since I saw her in her native town of Philadelphia, a place famous for the soft and beautiful features of its women, and she was then deemed the most beautiful of the beautiful. Her features were the sweetest that my eyes ever beheld; and she was, all taken together, the most perfect beauty that I ever

had seen, or that I have ever seen since. You know, Sir, that the laws of the petticoat (more powerful than those of the "omnipotent" House) require that we, upon such occasions, except *our own wives*; and this I hereby do in obedience to that law.

During the cross-examinations, the witnesses were asked, whether Mrs. BARING had ever been *married before* she was married to Mr. BARING. No positive answer was given to this; and an *insinuation* seemed to lurk under the question. The truth ought to be told, because it must tend to form an excuse for the lady, who is unfortunate enough without any addition from groundless insinuations. The truth is, then, that she was married at Philadelphia when she was not more, I should think, than *fifteen or sixteen* years of age. The history of the marriage is this.

Mr. BINGHAM, the lady's father, who was one of the richest men in the country, lived in Philadelphia, where he kept a house more like a English lord than like a republican citizen. He entertained all the noblemen and gentlemen, from England and from France, and, indeed, from Europe, who visited Philadelphia. The Dukes de Noailles and Liancourt, the present Duke d'Orleans and his brother; and, in short, all the nobles and gentlemen who visited that city. Mrs. BINGHAM was a very beautiful and accomplished woman: so that the house of Mr. BINGHAM, who was a *Senator* of the United States, was really by far the first house in the country.

Amongst the foreigners, who, at the time here alluded to, visited at Mr. BINGHAM's, was a COUNT

DE TILLY, a French emigrant nobleman. He was about twenty-two years of age, I should think, and the younger Miss Bingham, now Mrs. HENRY BARING, was, I should suppose, about sixteen. The COUNT was *not what a man* would think very handsome; but, women do not see men with men's eyes; and, besides, he talked well, was very gay, had a good deal of wit, was (I'll be bound for him) very *ardent* (a prime quality), and the bare sight of him would make you swear, that he never thought of a *loan* in his life, except, indeed, as *borrower*.

Nothing but what was very natural took place between these parties. The COUNT was *poor*; consent of parties was out of the question. The lady escaped from her father's house. They were privately, but *lawfully*, married in the *evening*; and that they did not *sit up* to wait for their pursuers you will readily suppose. Those pursuers got at them, however, before morning; and a party, in great force, under the orders and in the presence of an uncle of the lady, took her and carried her by actual compulsion to her father's house.

I, at that time, published a daily paper in Philadelphia. The COUNT came to me to make his complaint, bringing me a written statement of all the facts *for me to publish*; and I did publish it. Before the publication was out, however, the above-mentioned uncle, whose name was RICHARD WILLING, came to me to beg of me not to publish the COUNT's statement. I knew Mr. WILLING a great deal better than I knew the COUNT; but, the former did not deny any part of the COUNT's

statement, and, therefore, I published.

There now took place one of those things that have made me dislike republican government. The **COUNT** endeavoured in vain to get at his wife. Some creditor of the **COUNT** soon put him into prison. He got his release, upon condition, as I was told, of quitting the country; and (hear it, Jerry Benthams!) that famously honest and pure body, the two Houses of Assembly and the Governor of Pennsylvania, setting all law at defiance, **PASSED AN ACT TO ANNUL THE MARRIAGE!** Could this have been done in England, France, Spain, Austria; or, in any state in the whole world, *except Pennsylvania?* Never was there a more impudent piece of tyranny practised upon the face of the earth! And do we not now behold the fatal consequences? Mr. and Mrs. **BINGHAM** are dead; but, it is likely that Mr. **RICHARD WILLING** is alive; and, if he be, what must be his sorrow, especially when he reflects how happy his niece might have been with the husband of her first choice! I remember, that, when I remonstrated with him, he exclaimed: "Why, Cobbett, the fellow's a beggar." "Well," said I, "but *her father has money enough.*" Alas! what has resulted from bringing her to England and marrying her to a rich husband!

Now, will any one believe, that the facts above related were *unknown* to Mr. Henry Baring? Would his brother **ALEXANDER**, who had married the elder sister, and who was at Philadelphia at the time of the younger sister's marriage with the **COUNT**; would

he hide this history from his brother Henry, when he saw him about to contract an alliance with his sister-in-law? Nay, would Mr. **BINGHAM** himself (who was in England at the time) hide the matter from Mr. Henry Baring, when the latter asked him for the hand of his daughter? Impossible. The husband must have known the history of the marriage with the **COUNT DE TILLY**. And, mind, that being the case, the most unequivocal proof ought to have been produced, that the lady *cordially consented* to the second marriage; for, unless such proof could be produced, what ground could there be for any damages at all? And, which is, in my opinion, of still greater importance, how much ground is there for excuse for this unfortunate lady?

The witnesses proved, or, at least, they stated, that the parties had lived together in *great harmony and affection* for about *twenty years*. Now, twenty years is *a long while*. If I had had this beautiful creature's *affection*, together with all the consequences of that affection, for *twenty years*, no consideration should have induced me thus to drag her out and fling her into the kennel. I should (or, at least, I hope so) have reflected, that she originally had been torn from the man she loved; that she became *mine* in consequence of a daring act of tyranny committed by the honest republican Legislature of Pennsylvania; that I knew this when I married her; and that I ought not to expect that unalterable attachment which might be my due under different circumstances.

The fate of this lady ought to be a warning to parents how they

listen to the insinuations of *ambition and love of money*. If Mrs. BINGHAM were alive now, what would her feelings be! Mr. BINGHAM tore his daughter from the arms of a *poor* husband to put her into those of a *rich* one. Happily for him, he is not alive to witness the consequences! He took care (or, I hope so, at least) to secure a good fortune to her. But, alas! the Count and she and a numerous family of children might have enjoyed this same fortune without loss of reputation. They would have made no *loans*, they would not have gambled by the *million*, they would not have been called "*main pillars*" of their country: but, they would not have been engaged in providing the means of carrying on desolating wars and of producing a state of things such as we now behold in Ireland. To call these Barings "*pillars of the country*" is to offer an insult to common sense; and it never ought to be without calling forth, from the press, expressions of resentment. Loan-jobbers, money-changers, and the whole of that tribe, may be, to certain extent, necessary evils; or, at least, it may be impossible wholly to sweep them from the face of the earth: but, when they, not only quitting the crawling posture that belongs to them, but assuming the contrary, have the audacity, by themselves or their agents and advocates, to call themselves "*pillars of the country*:" when they do this, it is time for us to do what we can, at any rate, to keep them from being our merciless masters.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient and
Most humble Servant,
WM. COBBETT.

HENRY BARING, Esq. M.P.
versus
CAPTAIN WEBSTER.

At one o'clock on Saturday, an inquisition was taken before Mr. Birchall, the Secondary, at the Office of the Sheriff of Middlesex, at the Lion-square, and a Special Jury to assess damages in the cause in which Henry Baring, Esq. M.P. was plaintiff, and Captain Webster was defendant for the seduction of the wife of the former. The defendant suffered judgment by default. The damages were laid at 10,000l. The Court was crowded by persons of rank, who were friends of the parties in the cause.—Mr. Tindal read the declaration.

Mr. BROUGHAM stated the plaintiff's case. He said that the Jury must be familiar with the name of the plaintiff in this unfortunate inquisition—his name was that of a family which stood highly respectable and respected amongst all classes of the subjects of this empire; the highest of all the mercantile world. It was universally known that the Barings were the very highest and that most useful and respectable class of the British community, whose intelligence and honesty and upright dealings throughout the world, had been fixed upon them a standard and a model, which constituted one of the main pillars that upheld the great and prosperous empire. Mr. Baring, whose name they had heard in the plaintiff in this cause, was the third son of that family. He enjoyed, by the accident of inheritance, a large fortune, but being called very early in life to follow the example of his family, and to earn an additional provision by his intelligence and industry, he repaired from his native home to a very distant settlement—he went, in fact, to the East India Company's factory in China, where he resided for several years, and employed to advantage the energies which he possessed for commercial business. After several

years residence in China, he returned home, still not more than 25 or 26 years of age. He found upon his return to his family, that his elder brother, Mr. Alexander Baring, a gentleman not only well known to all the mercantile characters of his country, but also to the *statesmen* who governed it, had just returned from America, where he had sojourned for some years, and brought with him a lady of one of the first families in Pennsylvania, whom he had shortly before married. This lady (Mrs. Alexander Baring) was accompanied to this country by a younger sister, who was the unfortunate subject of the present inquiry. Mr. Henry Baring, of course, became acquainted with the sister through his brother's wife. He soon felt the powerful fascination of her charms; he tendered his affections, and she made a reciprocal return of hers. Sir Francis Baring was not, however, at the moment, favourable to the match; he wished his son to reside abroad a little longer, in the pursuit of commercial affairs. The lady's father was equally indisposed to promote the marriage at the time; but the Jury, as men of experience in the world, must know that these parental obstacles, so far from operating to damp the affection of the young lovers, had a contrary effect, and rather rivetted more firmly their mutual attachment. The ultimate consequence was, that Mr. Henry Baring married the lady in the year 1802. He would bring before them personages of rank, who would prove how affectionate and endearing was the married condition of these parties for years after the solemnization of the ceremony. Their mutual attachment was even, uninterrupted, and singularly warm in its continuance; that endearing affection which some married people measure by months, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baring upheld for 20 years, until the defendant violated the sanctuary of friendship and love. Mr. Baring, as they all knew, was a *Member of*

Parliament; his duties in the Senate necessarily abridged a portion of the domestic society which he owed his wife; he was necessarily often absent from her some hours in the evening, and at the beginning of the Sessions of Parliament she sometimes took a trip for a week or ten days, never more, *either to Brighton or to Paris*, or to the watering-places, without being accompanied by her husband, whose avocations, on these occasions of rare occurrence, did not permit of his attending her. They never were separated from each other for any greater length of time until this unfortunate occurrence, which destroyed the domestic comfort of the plaintiff. The catastrophe was here carried to its bitterest extent upon the happiness of Mr. Henry Baring's family. The offspring of this marriage were five in number; the eldest was a daughter, recently married; another daughter thirteen years of age, a son nearly twenty, another son fifteen, and the last child an infant, not yet two years of age. To this very last birth he would prove the tenderest affection. It would be his most painful duty to call before the Jury several members of the Baring family, who would prove the affectionate intercourse which, up to the last moment of this seduction, subsisted between Mr. Henry Baring and his wife; painful indeed must it be for these witnesses to remember what had, for twenty years, been the fidelity and affection of this lady, and to contrast it with her present *unhappy fall*, as the victim of a wretched seduction. During the last year, or so, Captain Webster became an acquaintance of Mr. Henry Baring, and a visiter in his family. He was the son of the late, and brother of the present Sir Godfrey Webster, and held a military situation on the home staff of the Marquess Wellesley, the present Viceroy of Ireland. Captain Webster used to visit Mr. Henry Baring in town, and also in the sporting season at his hospitable

mansion in Hampshire. Indeed he was the only stranger, except his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, who met the family at the christening of Mr. Baring's last child. Capt. Webster was certainly five or six years younger than Mrs. Baring; her attractions were, however, great and apparent, notwithstanding her advance in life, and they had been evidently weaned from her husband by Captain Webster. The captain, as a man of honour, should have shunned the charms of the wife of his friend; he should have remembered that these charms formed no excuse for his unlawful attachment, and could not be pleaded as any palliation of his crime. He should have remembered what he owed to the sanctuary of a husband's house, that husband being his host and friend; but he had violated those sacred obligations, and for that violation the Jury were now called upon to assess a pecuniary penalty. He ought to have remembered that this lady was the wife of his friend, and the mother of that friend's children. If her age could be pleaded by the defendant in any attempt at palliation, it should be recollected how that very age augmented the sufferings which the plaintiff must now endure. He had lost, not the society of a wife recently acquired, but of a lady whose intercourse with him had been hallowed by the endearing recollection, now turned into gall and bitterness, of more than 20 years of ardent attachment. See the dreadful feelings with which this family were now visited—the children at a time of life, when they were entering into society, and capable of feeling keenly the act of their mother. There was besides an infant child, now bereft of a mother's care at the age which so peculiarly called for its fostering influence; and another child, a daughter, thirteen years of age, who must also be deprived of all those advantages of introduction into life which a mother could alone adequately con-

fer. If he were to be told by his Learned Friend that Captain Webster was not in the same flourishing pecuniary circumstances which Mr. Baring enjoyed, and could not, therefore, pay heavy damages on this occasion, he would say in reply, that before the Jury could look at that side, they must first consider what had been the plaintiff's loss, and what was the accumulated nature of his injury. The law of the land was, that if a man bound himself by his contract to perform a certain obligation, he could not escape from his pledge, by pleading the excuse of his poverty. He must have known his means before he framed the contract, and must be bound by his own act. So here, they could not allow the defendant to say he was unable to pay heavy damages. That would be to allow him to address them in such language as this: "I did the mischief—I inflicted the wrong upon my friend—but I am incapable of redressing it—I cannot afford you compensation in money, and therefore it is in vain to ask it at my hands." The Jury could not listen to such language. They must bear in mind, that it was the established usage in society to award ample compensation in such cases, and that if they failed in estimating that award upon such a scale, an inference would arise that the conduct of the plaintiff had not been what it ought, which in this case would be in direct variance with the positive evidence which he would place before them, from some of the *highest members of the family*. To vindicate, then, the plaintiff from such an inference as he had just glanced at—to prevent its going out to the world what he was not, he entreated them to weigh well the extent of damages with which they would visit the admitted guilt of the defendant. They would hear much better than he could describe it, from the witnesses, what were the terms of affection in which Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baring had lived. Better, far better, even than the most elo-

quent speech, was the plain and simple evidence of the witnesses of truth describing the domestic facts which fell under their constant observation. They would from this evidence estimate what must have been the acts of the seducer; they would remember the home which he had made desolate, the children he had deprived of a mother, and the friend from whom he had torn a wife. They would shew by their verdict the sense they entertained of such conduct, and the protection which they were prepared to shed around the sanctuary of domestic life. The defendant was a military man, and they were members of a civil community, and they must tell military men, by their verdict this day, that at the conclusion of a war they must not bring into the domestic society of peaceable men the manners and habits which they may have acquired in countries where, unfortunately, less rigid morals prevailed, and where they might have indulged, in the course of service, in arts which are not to be endured in the domestic circle of unsuspecting private life. He concluded by entreating the Jury to award such a compensation in damages, which though no pecuniary redress could assuage the feelings, or mitigate the sense of loss to which the plaintiff was doomed, would nevertheless shew the defendant that he could not escape with impunity, and set an example which might deter others from pursuing the same arts and accomplishing the same ruin.

The first witness was *Mrs. Wall*, an elderly lady of elegant appearance. She stated that she was the *eldest sister of Mr. Baring*; recollects his marriage, to his lady; her Christian names were Maria Matilda, whose sister had previously married Mr. Alexander Baring; they were American ladies. Mr. Henry Baring's first house in London was in York Place, and occasionally at Farndon, in Surrey, and afterwards at Sommersville, in Hampshire, which was still his residence; she had constant

opportunities of witnessing the conjugal tenderness of the family, and always observed the greatest tenderness on both sides between Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baring, in whose house she had passed weeks together, and never saw between them the slightest altercation. There may have been differences of mere opinion, for they must occur everywhere. The eldest daughter of Mr. H. Baring was lately married, the eldest son is at *Oxford*, the second son in the navy, the younger children are at home.

Cross-examined by the COMMON SERJEANT: She visited at Sommersville last September, but not for a visit of any duration within the last three years. They always appeared to her to live affectionately together. She did not recollect (as well as she remembered) that Mrs. Henry Baring had been married before she saw Mr. Baring; *she heard something from others*. Last August the eldest daughter was married.

Mrs. Kempt, another sister of Mr. Baring, gave precisely similar testimony of the affectionate intercourse which she always saw subsisting between Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baring. She did not know the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. PARK: Her general residence was a day's journey from Mr. Henry Baring's house. Last autumn twelvemonth she spent three weeks at his house in the country, and saw them repeatedly in London after. She never heard from Mr. Baring of any former marriage of his wife's.

This lady's husband merely confirmed the evidence of his wife.

Mrs. Dent, another sister-in-law, had only to repeat that she had uniformly witnessed the same affectionate conduct on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baring towards each other. She was at the christening of the last child in 1822. She saw Captain Webster, who was the brother of Sir Godfrey Webster, on that occasion. The *Duke of Gloucester* was there.

Mr. John Mansfield, son of the late

Chief Justice, married an American lady, and soon after his return to England, in the year 1810, became an acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baring, who always appeared to him (and he spoke of his knowledge four years ago) very affectionately engaged to each other. He had been mostly abroad within a year or two, and had not seen so much of them; but he always thought they were a most indulgent couple to each other.

Cross-examined by the Common SERJEANT: He always visited Mr. Henry Baring in town and country, but not so much within the last three years, having been mostly abroad. He could not tell how Mr. Baring spent his evenings—he knew nothing of any former marriage of Mrs. Baring; she was under 17 years of age when she came to England.

Mr. Blagden, attended Mrs. Baring on the 12th August, 1822, at her accouchement. It was in London, and Mr. Henry Baring evinced at the time the most tender solicitude.

Some of the ladies who were already examined, were re-called, merely to prove that Mrs. Henry Baring was at Brighton with a French female attendant last November.

Four letters were then put in evidence, from Captain Webster to Mrs. Baring. The one was dated Dublin Castle, the others Brighton; all breathed the warmest love, and indicated an intimacy between the parties of the closest nature.

This was the case on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. DENMAN then said, it became his duty to address the Jury on behalf of his client, Captain Webster, who had suffered judgment to go by default, and thereby prevented disclosures which must have been painful to all parties, and disgraceful to some. But he could not help remarking, that it never was supposed that so little information would have been produced to the Jury, as a foundation for those heavy damages which his Learned Friend had anti-

cipated. He owned, that it did appear to him that there never was a case which presented so very few features to warrant such a calculation. It was true that some respectable ladies had been called, and who had given some evidence, but so very immaterial, as to lead one to suppose that they had been produced for no other reason than to give ornament and dignity to the cause; for it was quite impossible that they, from their rank and station, and connexion with the parties, could have been in possession of the secrets of Mrs. Baring, or qualified to speak as to her conduct and principles. They are the sisters of the husband—undoubtedly, the sister of the wife could not have been brought forward; but were there not many others that might? There was a grown-up daughter, had she not governess? Why was not the French waiting-maid called, who had consented to act on some occasions as the “go-between?” She might perhaps, have told the Jury something of the interrupted happiness, as it was called, of the husband, but which, the Jury must have seen, had arrived at its conclusion long before Captain Webster had become acquainted with the lady. The lady’s charms, which had won her husband’s affections twenty years before, had vanished, and misery and distress and alienation had been planted in their place. How fallacious was all the evidence—how little upon which the Jury could rely. The respectable ladies who had been called, all stated that even in autumn last the appearances of Mrs. Baring to her husband were the same as usual; all was tranquillity and happiness and love, and yet she permitted a gross assignation with the defendant a month before. What then has any man to infer that his client was the seducer? The lady was married in 1802; she was then at least 18 years of age; she is now on the verge of 40, if, indeed, she has not passed that matured period of life. The gentleman was considerably under 30,

the younger brother of Sir Godfrey Webster, a Captain in the army; and was his guilt so great, or did the circumstances of the case warrant that he should be subjected to heavy damages, which would place his personal liberty for life at the mercy of a man whom he was supposed to have injured? He was anxious to find out what were the feelings of the husband, and with that view he asked Mr. Mansfield, not whether they observed the common intercourse of life, not the accidental circumstances of domestic life; but what, in fact, was the conduct of the plaintiff towards his wife—how he spent his evenings; whether his strong affection had lasted up to the period of the seduction (for then, indeed, the loss would have been irreparable); whether his attachment had not been *abated by former seducers*; or whether, in fact, when he had been released from the embraces of his wife, he had *lost any thing more than the name*? No opportunity had been afforded of any examination as to the situation of the lady before marriage, or any of those circumstances to point out the extent of the loss which the plaintiff had sustained. No such evidence had been tendered; and from its having been withheld, he was sure the Jury would draw the proper inferences. The last persons in the world likely to hear what was going forward, were the sisters of the injured husband; and yet they were the only persons called to describe the domestic happiness of the parties, which is now said to have been destroyed by Capt. Webster. It was painful to that Gentleman to be driven to this line of defence; it was distressing to him to come here at all; but it became the duty of his advocate to suggest those topics in reply to a case which had been left so singularly bare of circumstances of elucidation. No proof whatever had been adduced as to the period when the alienation of affections had taken place; the only time even suggested, was when Mr. Baring had be-

come Member for Colchester; and then it was stated by his Learned Friend that his Parliamentary duties had occasioned him to be absent from home sometimes for a week, sometimes for a fortnight; but what evidence was there to show when it was that Mr. Webster had become acquainted with the lady? None whatever. Even the French maid was not called to prove it: all was left to surmise and conjecture. The letters unquestionably "denote a foregone conclusion," that the parties must have frequently met; but under all the probabilities of the case, he would ask, who was the seducer? His Learned Friend had made use of an expression not unfrequently introduced into cases of this description, namely, that the lady had been "more sinned against than sinning;" but if he could borrow the quotation, he would venture to apply it, and with much more reason, to his client, Captain Webster. All evidence had been most judiciously kept back, except those who were merely able to speak to the superficial appearances of the drawing-room; not one word as to the "secrets of the levee," or the "mysteries of the boudoir," or what was going forward on those evenings when the husband had absented himself from home. Was this, then, a case from which a Jury could say, that considerable damages should arise? His Learned Friend (Mr. B.) had spoken of Captain Webster, as if he had imported from foreign countries some secret spell to debauch the morals of the country; it would seem as if he had wished to denounce this gentleman, not merely as the first seducer of Mrs. B. but as the first transgressor of this sort in England; and he called upon the Jury with an energy, as if they were assembled to avenge the first inroad upon the national morals. It was quite true that Captain W. had passed much of his life abroad: he went early in youth to the death of the war in Spain; he was afterwards engaged in the French war, and nobly earned

those laurels which he now wore; but was it not a little hard, that when a soldier was sent into foreign climes in the service of his country, that circumstance should be cast against him as a matter of reproach? But let the Jury ask themselves this question—Was it probable that a young man, introduced into a family of the very highest respectability, would have dared to make advances to the head of that respectable family, if he had not received some encouragement, to which he was not now allowed to allude, but which the Jury could have no difficulty to guess? The difference of age was nothing—the difference of the circumstances of the parties was every thing. His Learned Friend had said that Capt. Webster should have previously considered his ability to pay damages, and, in fact, seemed to look at the case entirely as if it were a commercial contract. Had he been content with stating it was this young man's duty to have resisted any advances that could have affected the honour of the wife of his friend, and the mother of his friend's children, that would indeed have been the strong ground to have rested the charge upon. These were considerations which the criminal ambition of any man could not have overcome.—Who ever dares to commit such an outrage on society? Such attempts are out of the reach of youth and passion itself, unless the wife and the mother forgets the husband and the children, and makes overtures, to which the impudence of ambition would never have aspired. It was true she was the mother of five children, but were not those subjects for reflection? Ought she not to have remembered that she had a grown-up daughter, who has since been married; and who is now, perhaps, herself the mother of children—that she had a son of an age himself to be made the subject of a charge of this nature? These are things which must all have been forgotten by the wife before any man

would dare to enter the sanctuary of domestic happiness. No matter on what terms he might be in the family, or how high a place he might hold in the catalogue of visitors, he would never have aspired to such an intimacy, unless the lady's embraces had been prepared for his happiness. He would tell the Jury fairly, and he told it with pain, Captain Webster was not in a situation to pay heavy damages; and if it was merely the object of Mr. Baring to render his character clear and spotless, *nothing should be left to surmise or conjecture.* It has been stated, that the injury was greater, because it was the breaking up of an old friendship: he was ready to admit, that if his client had seduced the lady from the arms of a long-confiding husband, the case would have been much worse, as regards the husband, not better as regards the wife; but the circumstances of the case clearly demonstrated that the whole loss the husband has sustained was the being deprived of the appearances of love by which he had been deceived. His learned Friend had said, it was the duty of the Jury to give a lesson to others; that they kept a school for the purpose of teaching parties how to conduct themselves. But let it be remembered, that it was not merely the school for wives and lovers, but for husbands also; and when they come before a Jury, they should be prepared to give a full statement of their own conduct, and not rest their case upon the eloquence of their counsel, however powerful it may be. Let the Jury consider the situation in which the defendant was placed. Something was due to his character as well as to others: let him not be branded as a profligate seducer. He would remind them of a scene in the most popular of all our comedies, which was not inapplicable to the present case: it was in "The School for Scandal," where a conversation takes place between the two brothers, whilst Lady Teazle is placed behind the screen. The deliberate

and hypocritical profligate asks his brother how he should act in a case of such difficulty? to which Charles Surface replies, "Why, brother, I hope I shall never be such a villain as deliberately to attempt the honour of a virtuous woman; but, to be candid with you, I confess, if a pretty woman were to throw herself in my way—why, then, I fear I should be obliged to borrow a little of your morality." Under all the circumstances, he could not help thinking that the Jury would be of opinion, that the conduct of the defendant did not deserve that he should be consigned to the pains and miseries of a protracted imprisonment; but that very moderate damages would amply satisfy the justice of the case.—The UNDER SHERIFF then told the Jury, that the frequency of cases of this kind rendered it unnecessary for him to make any observations on the nature of the question. They had heard the evidence, and it would be for them to say, under all the circumstances, what amount of damages justice required. The Jury deliberated for about half an hour, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff—*Damages One Thousand Pounds.*

POOR LAWS WANTED IN IRELAND.

THE reader will bear in mind, that I have frequently said, that the way to keep the people in Ireland from starving, was, to cause *rates* to be raised on the lands of Ireland, as they are on those of England, *for the relief of the poor.* This is a *great subject.* a really *great subject*; but it cannot be fully discussed by me in the present Register.

You are aware, reader, that I have constantly opposed the doctrine of the unfeeling MALTHUS and the *Scotch feelosofers*, who would refuse relief to those who

are *able to work* and cannot get work. You must remember, that, in 1822, when the subscription was going on for the *starving* Irish, I, in all sorts of ways, showed, that *what was subscribed here only went into the pockets of the Irish landlords and parsons*, who thus threw on England the charge of *relieving their poor.*

I am now going to show, that the political mob is coming round to my opinion. We shall see the *poor laws planted in Ireland*, if it be not put off till it be *too late.* And it is my business to remind my readers, that this is *my scheme.* A pretty thing it will be to behold, after all the praises bestowed on MALTHUS and his audacious cruelty! I have fought, single-handed, this parson and his monstrous school. Parson BRERETON, of Norfolk, is one of his most zealous disciples. But, this parson and the whole of the crew are now going to be blown up by poor-laws in Ireland. The beastly press in England, which has so long abused me, is now crying out for these laws. The Irish are *tired of starving*, and are *coming to England after the food*, which the landlords and parsons and taxgatherers have caused to be brought away from Ireland. This is right enough. It is so just and so natural that one wonders how any man of sense can be surprised, or any man of humanity be displeased at it. Nevertheless, the cotton lords, the humane Lancashires, seem to be made very uneasy by it. They confess that the people of Ireland are starving, but they say, that if they come here, they will produce famine and discontent in England. I take the following plaintive article

from a Manchester newspaper. The very sound of the word *Manchester* gives one the idea of a set of hard-hearted and ferocious people. Yet, their hearts melt in contemplating the mischief likely to arise from the emigration of the Irish. They would meet these poor creatures with a pitchfork, and toss them back into the sea; but, there would be danger in that; and, therefore, they *humanely* propose, that the Irish landlords and parsons shall be compelled to leave a little of the produce to feed those who raise all the produce, and keep them from starving; or, rather, keep them from coming to England; for, as to their starving, these humane fellows would not care a straw about that.

I will now insert this article from the Manchester newspaper; and after that I shall offer some further remarks: "In addition to the danger to be feared from a *starving and discontented people*, we suffer the evil of that *extensive emigration of men*, who, compelled to seek employment here, and accustomed to live at the bottom of the scale of comfort, occasion a most injurious competition with our own labourers, which reduces them to the same wretched level. The present system, *which exempts the Irish Proprietor of the soil from the burden of supporting the poor*, renders him indifferent to the circumstances which occasion poverty. He has little desire to avert an evil which affects not his interest, and few impulses to alleviate a misery which he is not present to witness. Humanity may do something, but the history of our

own island teaches us that there is danger in trusting to the irregular impulse of charity. Self-interest must concur to arouse that lively attention to the condition of the working classes which anticipates and provides against the evil that would ultimately affect the whole community. Hence in England and Scotland, in seasons of distress, the promotion of works of public utility, to prevent pauperism; self-interest and humanity in reciprocal action, giving energy to every exertion: while in Ireland the *possessors of its surplus produce allow the people to starve in the midst of abundance—to gather the grain into the garner and die*. In adopting the English system of assessments for relief of the poor, the Irish need not necessarily adopt its abuses. Divested of them, the burden is trifling. The last quarter's expenditure on the poor of Manchester, did not exceed four per centum on the quarter's rental."

This, observe, is from a *vile* Manchester newspaper, issued under the control of the cotton-lords. We have heard nothing, for several years past, but attacks upon the poor-laws. It has been quite a fashion, a raging fashion, ever since Malthus published his at once atrociously cruel and exquisitely stupid book. His proposition, was, to put an end to poverty by *putting an end to parish relief*. He laid it down as a principle, that, to give parish relief was *unjust* as well as *foolish*; that it was the giving of parish relief that had made the people poor; that the paupers must continue to increase if you gave them

parish relief; and that, therefore, he would put an end to that relief. Let us once more have his proposition before us in his own impudent, insolent, and diabolical words. Here they are; and mind what a muddy-headed parson it must be that could not write this little passage without three or four monstrous grammatical blunders. "To this end I should propose a regulation to be made, declaring, that *no child* born from any marriage taking place from the expiration of a year from the date of the law; and no illegitimate child born two years from the same date, should ever be entitled to parish assistance. After the public notice which I have proposed, had been given, *to the punishment of nature* HE should be left; *the punishment of severe want*; all parish assistance should be denied, rigidly denied HIM. HE should be taught that *the laws of nature had doomed him and his family TO STARVE*; that HE had no *claim on society* for the *smallest portion of food*; that if HE and *his family* were saved from suffering the utmost *extremities of hunger*, he would owe it to the *pity* of some kind benefactor, to whom HE ought to be bound by the *strongest ties of gratitude*."

Here is the proposition of this parson. I have, upon many occasions, proved, the injustice and cruelty of this proposition. At present, I need not repeat such proof; for, we have now all the whole pack, every hound in the kennel of the press, crying out for *more poor laws!* All the old friends of the parson; all those who bellowed aloud for something to check population, are now

bellowing aloud for poor laws in Ireland.

At the time, in 1822, when subscriptions were going on for the starving people in Ireland, application was made to me, as well as to others. "No," said I, "Gentlemen, I will not give you a farthing for the starving Irish. I pay poor rates to prevent the labourers of England from starving. Let the landowners and occupiers, and parsons in Ireland do the same; and then there will be no starving people in Ireland." Just about the same time I addressed a letter to Lawyer Scarlett, which contained the following passage: "But, we shall see no *famine* in England. We shall see tenants fall and landlords fall; but we shall see no famine. The difference between England and Ireland, is this: There the landlord comes, or parson and landlord comes together, and *they sweep away all*. Here they would sweep away all; but *here is the Overseer, who comes before them*; who comes monthly or weekly throughout the year, or as often as he pleases, and *takes away from the land a certain portion of food sufficient to prevent the poor from starving*. In Ireland, where is no Overseer; where there is nobody to arrest, in its progress to the landlord and parson, this portion of human sustenance, *the poor creatures starve*. And this is the true history of the famine in Ireland, where we now behold the best possible proof of the wisdom as well as of the justice of the poor laws. If the poor laws were abolished in Eng-

"land, the farmer would pay to the landlord and the parson that which he now pays to the poor, and famine in the midst of abundance must be the consequence here as well as in Ireland, unless prevented by a rising of the poor and a forcible seizure of the food."

At the close of this Letter to my friend Lawyer Scarlett, who was so completely a disciple of Malthus, that he had actually brought a Bill into Parliament to prevent the poor from receiving relief, if they married after a certain time. In short, his Bill was for carrying into effect the proposition of Malthus. At the conclusion of my letter to him, therefore, I said, "Now, Lawyer Scarlett, I will tell you how to make yourself a great man; or, at least, a man of something; and that is, to propose the adoption of the *English poor laws in Ireland!*"

This seemed, at the time, to be a merely bantering with the lawyer; but seriously, and upon my soul, I should not at all wonder, if the lawyer were to follow my advice. A thing full as surprising I am now going to exhibit in an extract from the Morning Chronicle. This paper has, for many years, been leagued with another paper called the "*Scotsman*," and the Edinburgh Review, in endeavouring to cry down and to cause the total abolition of the poor laws. I care not for its equivocations: I disregard its little shuffling: I am sure the public will agree with me, that this Morning Chronicle newspaper; that the "*Scotsman*" newspaper; that the Edinburgh Review; that Scarlett and Ricardo, and even Mr. Brougham,

have all been endeavouring to cause the total suppression of the poor laws. Day after day, and week after week, has the Morning Chronicle contained articles driving after this point. All these politicians have contended, at the same time, that we had a redundant population. Supposing this last to be true, to demolish the poor laws is necessary; for, if the population be redundant, there is no remedy but shooting, or stabbing, or drowning, or starving a part of it. However, the *redundant population* seems at last to be discovered to have been a monster of a disordered brain; and, strange to relate, the Morning Chronicle, the great disciple of Malthus, is now coming forward (and he comes not forward in vain, observe,) as an advocate for the enacting of poor laws for Ireland! Bravo! This is a triumph, indeed. But let us have his recantation in his own words, published in the Chronicle of Tuesday last. Pray, observe how difficult it is to get the pill down his throat. He has wrapped it up, you see, in all sorts of ways; but, here he is telling us that he is for having poor laws in Ireland. Never mind how he wraps the thing up: never mind the wry faces that he makes: down goes the pill, and here it is. "We have long been satisfied that it is impossible to put down vagrancy in a country in which a provision is not made by law for the sick and impotent poor. We are at the same time far from supposing that the mere establishment of compulsory rates for the poor would of itself go far towards the cure of the diseases of Ireland: What we mean to

“say is merely this, that *poor rates should not be left out in any plan for the improvement of that country*. The principle of a poor's rate, and the abuses which have taken place under the poor laws of the South of England, are perfectly distinct. We have always maintained that a provision to the sick and impotent poor is *indispensable to a civilized country*, and it will be found that some provision is made for the poor in every country in Europe which lays claim to civilization. In the Catholic countries of the South, there are indeed no poor's rates, but the *poor are supplied by the religious houses*. In the rest of Europe, where slavery prevails, the *lords maintain the old and infirm on their respective estates*, and where the people are free, the different parishes and communes maintain their own poor. In Iceland, Sir GEORGE M'KENZIE informs us that the poor's rates are frequently thirty times higher than the Government tax. We know of no country except Ireland, in which the poor are wholly without the least provision for their maintenance, and certainly the state of that country affords no particular recommendation of any practice which is peculiar to it alone. However something at all events must be done for the poor labourers of this country, who suffer from the competition with people in the lowest state of wretchedness. In some parts of the island the Irishman's cabin is beginning to be more frequent than the cottage of the native.”

So, here is this writer, who was

for abolishing the poor laws in England, not only wanting to see such laws in Ireland; but contending, that there is no civilized country in the world in which provision is not made for the indigent poor. I beg the readers of the Register: I mean those who have read it for many years, to look back to the Register, Number 33, of Volume 34, written in Long Island, on the 6th of February, 1819, and published in London on the 8th of May of that year. That Register contains a Letter to Parson Malthus, *on the rights of the poor*. In that letter I proved the right to parish relief for the indigent; I proved it to be consonant with the law of nature; to be consonant with the common and statute law of England. I showed, that, the *Catholic Church* made provision for the poor out of the tithes and other parts of its income. I showed that, previous to the existence of Christianity in England, the duty of maintaining the indigent, *fell upon the lords of the soil*.

Now reader, look at the above article from the Chronicle. See what it says, about the provision made by the Catholic Church. See what it says about the provision made in those parts of Europe where vassalage exists. Will you believe, that the writer of this article never read the Letter to Malthus? No: you will not believe that. In short, the whole of the above article seems to have been written with that letter lying open before the writer. The Editor of the Chronicle has published two articles in the way of commentary upon my two Letters to Sir Francis Burdett. I have put them by, and

it is my intention to notice them in detail, when I notice that famous *Report*, which a Committee of the big House made, some time ago, upon the state of Ireland. There is, however, one point, which I must notice here, and to which I must take the liberty to beg the reader's attention. I said, in one of my Letters to Sir Francis Burdett, that to talk of redundant population was nonsense, as long as immense quantities of provisions continued to be sent from the country. I contended, that no Government had a right so to manage matters as to take away from the country the food absolutely necessary to keep the people from starving. In short, I contended that the existence of so large a surplus of food was a proof that there was, in fact, no surplus of mouths.

The Editor of the *Chronicle*, with true northern sarcastic sneer, observed, that, *I seemed to forget that there was such a thing as property*; that the landlords of Ireland had been used to receive *certain somethings which they called rents*; and that they might not be extremely well pleased at my plan for making the labourers share in a division of the produce of the land. Before men contradict others, they ought to think a little of what they are about; but before they give a sarcastic, and, what they deem a triumphant, contradiction, they ought to think a long while. Here we have this same Editor of the *Chronicle* himself forgetting, then, that there is such a thing as property; for, here is he proposing the enacting of *poor laws for Ireland*; that is to say, proposing assessments, or *deductions, from the rents* of the landlords, to be

given to the labourers who have no money and no work! What mode is there more complete than this of giving *PAT*, as the Editor of the *Chronicle* sneeringly calls him, a part of the rents of the Irish landlord? English noblemen own half that island, by themselves and by their relations in the Church. There are the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis of Lansdown, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Middleton; in short, the island is theirs more than any body's else, as the thing now stands. The Duke of Devonshire observed, in the House of Lords, in the most unconcerned manner, that he was the owner of the tithes in *twenty parishes* of Ireland! Now, the *Chronicle* found fault with me because I said that part of the produce of the land ought to remain in Ireland to feed the people; that the landlords and parsons ought not to be suffered to draw it away in such quantities as to leave the people to starve; that they ought to be compelled to leave a part of it to feed those by whose labour it had been raised. The *Chronicle* found fault with me for this; but, he is now himself proposing that this very thing shall be done. The English landowners in Ireland will be compelled, if there be poor laws established, to leave a sufficiency of the rents to feed the people. This they will be compelled to do, or it is my real opinion they will lose the country altogether.

This is the doctrine for which I have always contended: that every man who was willing to labour, or who was unable to get labour, had a *RIGHT* to be maintained out of the land of the country. A very unpalatable doctrine to a

hectoring aristocracy, and a doctrine by no means unpleasant to an aristocracy such as ours once was, and as it may, I hope, be again. But, palatable or not, it must be swallowed. While the Irish remained at home, and laid down and died quietly, for fear of a certain thing that I shall not describe: while this was the case, none of our humane gentry talked about giving them poor laws; but, now that they come hither; now that they follow the bacon and butter and flour up to London; now that they come and take the half-swallowed orts out of the mouths of the half-beggar half-labourer Englishmen; now, the English landlords and cotton-lords and lords of the anvil begin to be frightened. The hungry Irish come and drive out the Scotch and the English; underbid them in the labours of the field; make them fall with more voracity upon the poor rates; and by this means they reach the pocket of the English landlord and parson. Thus it is that these are made to cry out for Irish poor laws; or, in other words, for a law to compel the Irish landlords and parsons to give up part of their rents and part of their tithes to feed the Irish labourers and keep them at home.

There is a blessed state of things! What more do we want to prove the excellence of Mr. Frederick Robinson's House of Commons? The Irish must be fed at home, or to England they will come; it is very right that they should come; for they have a right to a sufficiency of food. Hitherto they have not been so hard pressed as they are now. A large portion of the rents and of

the tithes go to be swallowed up by the Jews and jobbers, and by the dead-weight people, and all their innumerable tribes of wives and children—all gentlemen and ladies for the industrious people of this country to keep for ever. A large portion of the rents and tithes now go away to be swallowed up by these parties. The landlord and parson, however, still want to have rents and tithes. They press upon the cultivators, and a part of these must be reduced to starvation; unless there be somewhere a compulsory power to make the landlord and parson give up a part.

The Morning Chronicle now sees the necessity of such compulsory power. It will not, nevertheless, be obtained without difficulty. The insolent, the ruffian-like Squirearchy, will give up not one single potatoe, if it can avoid it. The infernal Orange faction will see death and destruction to itself in any thing like an equitable system of poor laws. The barbarous and brutal chiefs of that faction will see that it can no longer trample people under its feet. Therefore, there will be great difficulty in obtaining poor laws for Ireland; yet, without that measure, I believe that Squirearchy and Orangemen may very soon bid adieu to their power of exercising the basest tyranny that ever was known in the world.

Once more let me congratulate my readers upon our having the Morning Chronicle with us. He is worth three or four score of the *teeves* that cross the channel occasionally. If we can keep him firmly with us, he will bring over others, and then the *teeves* will carry on their barter in vain.

It is very good to see the turn which things have taken. The bacon shops, the immense magazines of that sort of food in London, are filled with bacon from Ireland. It is the same with the butter stores. It is pretty much the same with the flour stores. Hampshire is a county famous for its bacon. Where there is one pound of Hampshire bacon eaten in Hampshire, there are perhaps, five pounds of Irish bacon eaten in that county. What sort of a man must that be then, who seems angry at seeing the Irish labourers come here. Give them an Overseer in each parish of Ireland. Let him have power to make assessments and distribute relief: let the Irish labourer find the means of avoiding starvation at home; let the Irish Overseer keep back the tithes of seven or eight out of the twenty of the Duke of Devonshire's parishes, and I will warrant you that we shall hear no more about Ribbon-men and White-boys, and shall see Sir Francis Burdett no more under the painful necessity of expressing his willingness to invest the old India Governor with the powers of martial law.

I suppose that the miseries of Ireland; that to keep the Irish from bursting out into open rebellion, costs, at this moment, not less than six or seven millions of pounds sterling a-year. Collect a third part of this money in poor rates, and make a just distribution of those rates, and you may reduce the Irish army to a number sufficient to be a guard of honour (for it is a thing indispensable) to the most noble the Lord Lieutenant. The whole of the poor rates of England do not amount to so much money, as

it now costs to keep the Irish down by force. Where, then, can be the reason for not adopting a system of poor laws. It is so manifestly wise, and so manifestly necessary, that there can be no reason for not adopting it, except that it is a measure of *my recommending*. However, my lads, take the measure you must; give up a part of your rents and tithes you must; or you must very soon give up the whole.

Let the public always bear in mind, that it is the accursed funding system; that it is the Bishop Burnet system; that it is the funding, the banking, the loan-jobbing, the stock-jobbing system, which has brought things to the present pass. The fundholders, as they call themselves, are continually gaping to the Government for heaps of money; the Government is compelled to send out its scouts to collect the money; these scouts squeeze the landlord and the parson; the landlord and the parson fly at the farmer; the farmer sticks his claws into the labourer's dinner; and there being no Overseer in Ireland to step in and rescue a part of the dinner from the farmer's grasp, he takes the whole of the dinner away, and the labourer starves. Then, observe, if it were not for the heavy taxes which the Debt demands, *there would be no army required*. When Sir Francis Burdett was at the review on Hounslow-heath, the other day, and had those fat and smooth horses in his eye, and those costly saddles and costly dresses of the men, did he think, I wonder, of his project for sending the people of Ireland out of their country? If the subject came into his mind, and if the beauty of the exhibition did not deprive

him of his powers of calculation, he would find, I fancy, as much money to be raised in taxes every year for supporting, probably, the five thousand men whom he saw before him, as would support a hundred thousand labouring men, women, and children. I speak very much within compass, I dare say. It would not be at all surprising to me, if the military people (exclusive of the Royal Family) whom he saw at that show, cost as much annually as would maintain all the labouring inhabitants of a hundred parishes in Ireland. And, while any portion of those labourers are in any danger of starving; while it can be possibly rational for him to propose to send the Irish people out of their country, let me ask him, if one single penny ought to be expended upon those military men, whose exhibition he went to honour with his presence?

Before I conclude, let me say a word or two about that *Catholic religion*, which the Chronicle has so often and so furiously attacked; let me say a word or two about its effects on the state of a country, and, particularly on the *state of the poor*. The Chronicle, in the above-quoted article, says, that, in "*Catholic countries*," "the poor are supplied by the "*religious houses*." Indeed! Well, then, is it so *very clear* that the "*Reformation*," as it is called, was a *good thing*? Come, come, Mr. Chronicle, tell us, whether, from your own premises, it does not clearly follow, that the miseries of Ireland, and that all the dangers now to be expected to arise from those miseries; does it not, from your own premises, clearly follow, that the "*Reformation*" was not so *very good* a

thing? Daylight is not more evident than the fact, that, if there had been no "*Reformation*," as they call it, the Collective would not now be put to its wits' end to know what to do with Ireland. Nay, give the Catholic Church the tithes and glebes *now*, and there will be an end, at once, to the miseries of Ireland; and that, too, *without poor laws*! What! is this *nothing*, then? And is not this notorious? Is it not *sure*, that, if the tithes and glebes were in the hands of the Catholic Church, *it would provide for the poor out of those tithes and glebes*; and that there would be an end to starvation, to ribbon-men, and to sunset and sunrise laws?

And now, Mr. CHRONICLE, let me, in conclusion of my article, ask you, whether you think it would be for the good of the *people* of Spain and of *Spanish America* to transfer their "*religious houses*" (which *take care of the poor*, you know) to the infamous, Christ-killing, Jews, and to the rest of the band of Jobbers, who, had they been alive at the time, would have been beforehand even with the Jews? Do you think it would be for the *good* of the *people* of Spain and of *Spanish America* to be "*REFORMED*" à la *Irlandaise*? Now, pray give me a *direct* answer to this question. Say, YES, or NO. How can you say *yes*? And, yet, you must say *yes*; or, what becomes of all the volumes in folio, which you have written in favour of those revolutions, an essential part of which is, the breaking up of all "*religious houses*" (which "*take care of the poor*," you know) accompanied with the putting of an end to all the means of relieving the poor? A pretty good *puzzle*

for you! The greedy wretches, who were ruined by Spanish Bonds, placed their reliance on the proceeds of the sale of the Conventual and other Church estates. Consequently, the poor of Spain would have been exposed to starvation, as the poor of Ireland now are. For, mind, the *Benthamite* revolutionists never talked about making *poor laws*! They were applauded by many worthy Protestants for *robbing the Catholic Church*; but, the robbery was, in fact, committed *more on the poor than on the Church*; and, if the French had not marched into Spain and *delivered it*, the people of Spain would soon have been what those of unfortunate Ireland now are. I say, that they *delivered* Spain: they delivered it from a set of loan-jobbing tyrants; from a band of unfeeling wretches who would have sold to Jews all the means of relieving the poor; a band of at once ignorant and unprincipled wretches, who would have squandered or pocketed the proceeds of the Church property, and have reduced the labouring people to the state in which those of Ireland now are; that is to say, to a constant state of half-nakedness and half-starvation. The man that could wish to see the people of any country reduced to such a state must be a monster. The fact is, that you are far from wishing it; but, you do not reflect. W^M. COBBETT.

TO MESSRS.
BROUGHAM AND SCARLETT.

Posbrooke Cottage, Titchfield,
Hants, May 27, 1824.
GENTLEMEN,

HAVING recently seen, in your addresses respectively to the House of Commons, on the subject of the

appointments of Assessors to the Sheriffs of counties, under the Bill now before the House, called the County Courts Bill, that you state the independence of the British Bar to be in great danger of being injured by twenty-one appointments being to be made under the patronage of the Crown, and that therefore the danger which you speak of is impossible to be avoided; I am induced to write my sentiments on this occasion to you, and humbly to state to you, that I differ very much in opinion with you as to the independence of the Bar being at all endangered, (and which it is a great point for the public to preserve) by the giving these situations to barristers, who are, generally speaking, men of independent principles. But I would suppose for a moment, that half of these appointments should be filled by men who think politically with the Ministers, and the other half by men who think politically with the Opposition; would that circumstance interfere with either in the discharge of their public duty, in actions of small debt or trover? In what way is this possible, with honourable men, possessing honourable minds too, and being men of education, which they must necessarily be, to be placed in so respectable a situation as that of a barrister-at-law, and being desirous of doing their duty with the strictest impartiality, wholly at such time throwing out of their minds who appointed them, or by what means they came into the situation of assessors? Again, I would ask you, whether any assessor would inquire who the suitors in their Courts are; what are their politics, and how they voted at elections, before a decision is given

for or against a plaintiff or defendant? And further, I would inquire, could any bias be created in their minds by any one, however high in rank or station, attempting to make interest with them for or against a plaintiff or defendant? And lastly, I would put this position to you: would any honourable man become a courtier or sycophant, or be guilty of political inconsistency or servility, when he is to exercise his private franchise at elections for members of Parliament or otherwise, because he has been placed in the situation of an assessor? I am free to answer to the first query: That it would not interfere with the full, impartial, and proper discharge of their duty; and to the second, I am as certain in my answer when I declare; that no such inquiry would be made, nor would any but a fair decision be given in any case which might come before an assessor, on that account; neither would any attempt be listened to, if offered, to induce a decision one way or the other. And to my last position, I do not hesitate to answer, that no assessor possessing the honourable mind, which I will give full credit for in every barrister, would alter his principles and vote against his conscience at any election, or do any other act against his own feelings, because he has been appointed an assessor, let that appointment come from what channel it will. You may say I am very confident of the honourable situation of a barrister-at-law; it is true I am, and that in all my answers I fix my true faith on the very high sense of honour I have ever found in a general knowledge of them for thirty years, and in the

barristers I have had the honour of meeting, on the Western Circuit particularly, and at other places also; uniformly I may say, such have I found them; and one general idea, as far as I can collect, has pervaded the minds of all, that, by their profession, they are placed in a most highly honourable situation in society; and honourable men could not do any or either of these degrading acts which I have taken the liberty to point out to you; and you say, in your speech on Monday night, that the men to be appointed will be most honourable and competent men. Indeed, Gentlemen, I have only to look at your own characters to prove my positions, as neither of you have ever changed your *most respectable career* of life, because you have had the honour of a silk gown from the Crown; your politics, your conduct, have been the same honourable, honest, independent politics and conduct which they ever were before that was the case. No bias seems to have been created in your minds, but the same straightforward course seems to have been pursued by you respectively as politicians and senators, yet doing at the same time your public professional duties to those who so deservedly put their confidence in you, by entrusting their different cases in your hands, let their or your political sentiments be what they may. I take the liberty also of stating, that any gentleman of the Bar, appointed to the honourable situation of an Assessor under the County Court Bill, would, equally with you, possess these honourable sentiments; and, be their politics what they may, would (unmindful of those

politics) discharge their duty to the public in such situations. Where, then, is the independence of the Bar endangered? And I would ask, whether, on reflection, you have not (certainly not intentionally, but really in fact) rather cast a strong censure on the Bar than maintained its independence, to establish which you had a strong inclination beyond all doubt. I pray you to excuse me in taking the liberty of thus addressing you; but as your speeches in the House of Commons have been made public throughout the kingdom by public prints, I thought it more proper to place my address to you in the same channel of public communication.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

R. W. MISSING,

Barrister at Law, and Member of the
Western Circuit; and Member of the
Hon. Society of the Inner Temple.

P. S. I have one observation more to make, as to Mr. Scarlett's assertion of what will be the result of these appointments; viz. "That the men appointed would, no doubt, be gentlemen of honour and character; but once appointed, they would naturally keep looking for something better by-and-by. It was natural to expect, that men so appointed would keep looking to their patrons, and only consider their first appointment as a footstool by which they were to mount higher. Men so appointed would possess great power in their different districts; they would destroy, in a great degree, the independence of the Bar, and might be looked upon as the agents and ministers of

government in the different counties." Now, if these men to be appointed are to be "gentlemen of honour and character," as above stated, will they, as soon as appointed, lose both honour and character, by becoming servile to their patrons? I again say not, if they possessed honour and character before they were appointed; and for the best of reasons, that men of honour and character cannot be servile; and certainly, an example is immediately before our eyes, in the Welsh judges; who, by servility to their patrons, do not look higher, but are content to remain in those honourable situations for life; and, indeed, I know of no instance where a Welsh judge has been elevated to the higher courts, which I look upon as a self-evident fact to support my assertion.

TO THE
EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

SIR,—For many years past we have heard a loud clamour on the subject of the relief of Insolvent Debtors, till, at length, our lawgivers have been compelled to turn round, and pass a law for the *Protection of Creditors*. At least, the law just passed, if it do not protect the property of the creditor, will certainly give him a greater power over the miserable debtor. In the present state of things, creditors undoubtedly suffer great hardships, and often great injustice: a debtor stopping payment, for instance, and being notoriously insolvent, can, nevertheless, put his creditors off, and

delay payment for a year or two. Such things, unfortunately, are too common. But, Sir, with great deference to our lawgivers, the question, and the only question at present deserving our consideration, is, *can the tide of insolvency which now threatens to overwhelm all, be arrested in its progress?* My opinion is, and long has been, that it cannot; and experience has taught us, that no legislative enactments will deter men from giving or from taking credit. Necessity, indeed, is the motive in either case. Any man at all acquainted with the state of society in this monstrous town, knows perfectly well, that more than one half of its population would speedily require "*extreme unction*" if this system of credit were put an end to. Stop credit, Sir; I mean credit as it now exists, and in a few months, more than half the houses west of Holborn and Charing Cross, would be without inhabitants. In short, this system must go on *entire*, or it must cease altogether. People who get food and raiment upon credit, because they cannot pay ready money, will continue to do so in spite of all the laws that can be enacted; for they will find plenty, who, having obtained the means of supplying them, *in the same easy way*, will readily run the same risks which others have run with them. "*Light come, light go*," is an old saying, and a very true one.

Between the Bankrupt Act and the Insolvent Act, there is, in one particular, a gross inconsistency. Under the former, a creditor having a preference in contemplation of bankruptcy, is punished, and very appropriately punished, by being made to refund. Under the

latter, the creditor receiving a preference, even of the whole of the insolvent's estate, is allowed to retain it; and the insolvent is punished by imprisonment! A very neat way of compensating the other creditors for the loss of their property! I should be glad to know why this distinction is made? Do we not daily see men brought before the Commissioners, who manifestly had made up their minds to submit to imprisonment for the purpose of securing some friend to whom they had made over their property? Since these Commissioners are thought worthy of being invested with such extensive powers as are given to them by the Act, surely it would not be too much to authorize them to order, or the insolvent's assignees to bring, an action for the recovery of property, as in cases of bankruptcy. Perhaps this alone would prevent more fraudulent cases in the Insolvent Court, than all the other provisions of the Act put together. Insolvency, however, will continue to gnaw out the vitals of the community; and whilst every encouragement is given to the idle and the profligate to live upon the labour of others, instances will not be wanting of debtors committing "flagrant injustice" towards their creditors. As soon as I can get a perfect list, I mean to class those who have taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and show the number of farmers, dead-weight men, &c. respectively.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

M. J.

July 10, 1824.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN through-
out ENGLAND, for the week end-
ing 3d July.

| Per Quarter. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|
| Wheat | 61 | 1 |
| Rye | 40 | 8 |
| Barley | 33 | 8 |
| Oats | 26 | 7 |
| Beans | 38 | 7 |
| Peas | 38 | 2 |

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British
Corn, &c. sold and delivered in
this Market, during the week ended
Saturday, 3d July.

| Qrs. | £. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------------------------|--------|----|-------------|----|----|
| Wheat.. 7,850 for 24,286 | 3 | 9 | Average, 63 | 4 | |
| Barley... 276.... | 437 | 2 | 0 | 34 | 3 |
| Oats... 15,344.... | 41,923 | 18 | 7 | 28 | 6 |
| Rye.... 42.... | 85 | 18 | 0 | 40 | 10 |
| Beans ..1,386.... | 3,681 | 2 | 9 | 38 | 8 |
| Peas.... 429.... | 862 | 17 | 3 | 40 | 2 |

Friday, July 9.—There is a con-
siderable supply of all kinds of
Grain this week, except Barley.
The fine weather causes a great
dullness in the sale of Corn, and
Wheat hardly supports the terms
of Monday. Barley fully supports
last quotations. Beans still keep
falling in value. Oats are now so
plentiful that they have suffered a
reduction since Monday of at least
1s. per qr.

Monday, July 12.—The arrivals
of all sorts of Grain last week were
unusually large, except of Barley.
This morning there is not a con-
siderable addition to the quantities,
but a sufficiency of most sorts of

Corn remains over from last week
to make a full market. The con-
tinued fineness of the weather, and
the late large supplies of Wheat
and Flour, have rendered the Wheat
market excessively dull, so that the
finest parcels hardly maintain last
quotations, and other qualities are
2s. to 3s. per qr. cheaper, and much
left on hand unsold.

Barley continues scarce, and the
trade limited, so that the prices re-
main as last quoted, with but little
doing. Beans have experienced a
further decline of 1s. per qr. Boil-
ing and Grey peas are unaltered.
The large quantities of Oats that
have lately come in, have astonish-
ed our buyers, and they purchase
so few that this trade is nearly in a
state of stagnation, so that but little
progress can be made in sales even
at a reduction of 2s. per quarter
from last Monday's prices. The
trade for Flour is very heavy.

Prices on board Ship as under.

| | | |
|-------------------------|------|---------|
| Wheat, red, (old) | 66s. | to 76s. |
| — white, (old) | 68s. | — 76s. |
| — red, (new) | 46s. | — 46s. |
| — fine | 48s. | — 54s. |
| — superfine | 52s. | — 58s. |
| — white, (new) | 46s. | — 50s. |
| — fine | 52s. | — 60s. |
| — superfine | 65s. | — 69s. |
| Flour, per sack | 55s. | — 60s. |
| — Seconds | 50s. | — 55s. |
| — North Country | 48s. | — 50s. |

Price of Bread.—The price of
the 4lb. loaf is stated at 10½d. by
the full-priced Bakers.

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,

From July 5 to July 10, both inclusive.

| Whence. | Wheat. | Barley. | Malt. | Oats. | Beans. | Flour. |
|-------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Aberdeen | ... | ... | ... | 606 | ... | ... |
| Aldbrough | 388 | 20 | 15 | 19 | 16 | ... |
| Aldershot | ... | ... | ... | 1091 | ... | ... |
| Arundel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Banff | ... | ... | ... | 892 | ... | ... |
| Berwick | ... | ... | ... | 110 | ... | 18 |
| Boston | ... | ... | ... | 9132 | 5 | ... |
| Bridlington | ... | ... | ... | 1128 | ... | ... |
| Clay | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 413 |
| Cowes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dundee | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| Colchester | 501 | 91 | 210 | 10 | 454 | 1140 |
| Harwich | 1077 | 55 | ... | ... | 239 | 895 |
| Leigh | 1160 | ... | ... | 20 | 68 | 70 |
| Maldon | 1210 | ... | 100 | ... | 691 | 1500 |
| Gainsbro' | ... | ... | ... | 340 | ... | ... |
| Grimsby | ... | ... | ... | 320 | ... | ... |
| Hastings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hull | ... | ... | ... | 4747 | ... | ... |
| Inverness | 20 | ... | ... | 200 | ... | ... |
| Ipswich | 295 | 99 | 580 | ... | 20 | 800 |
| Kent | 2138 | 30 | 125 | 334 | 269 | 1476 |
| Louth | ... | 78 | ... | 300 | ... | ... |
| Lynn | 325 | 34 | 494 | 780 | ... | 18 |
| Montrose | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Newcastle | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Plymouth | ... | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rye | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Spalding | ... | ... | ... | 1170 | ... | ... |
| Southampton | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Stockton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Southwold | 261 | ... | ... | ... | 29 | ... |
| Whitby | ... | ... | ... | 369 | ... | ... |
| Wisbeach | 13 | 120 | ... | 3701 | ... | ... |
| Woodbridge | 716 | 15 | 15 | 293 | 95 | 551 |
| Yarmouth | 112 | ... | 2874 | ... | ... | 1925 |
| Cork | ... | ... | ... | 1100 | ... | ... |
| Dungarvon | ... | ... | ... | 750 | ... | ... |
| Waterford | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Youghall | ... | 50 | ... | 1720 | ... | ... |
| Foreign | ... | 200 | ... | 445 | ... | 1555 |
| Total | 8201 | 838 | 4413 | 29567 | 1888 | 8846 |
| | | | | | | 15556 |

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week :

Rye, —; Pease, 250; Tares, —; Linseed, 80; Rapeseed, —;

Brank, 10; Mustard, 17; Hemp, 123; and Seeds, 217 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

| | s. | d. |
|--|-----------|-------|
| Clover, red, Foreign per cwt | 50 | 75 |
| — white, ditto .. ditto .. | 44 | 76 |
| — red, English, ditto .. | 52 | 76 |
| — white, ditto .. ditto .. | 52 | 74 |
| Rye Grass | per qr... | 25 44 |
| Turnip, new, white .. | per bush. | 10 12 |
| — red & green .. ditto .. | 10 | 16 |
| — yellow Swedes ditto .. | 9 | 11 |
| Mustard, white | ditto .. | 7 10 |
| — brown | ditto .. | 8 13 |
| Carraway | per cwt | 40 44 |
| Coriander | ditto .. | 8 10 |
| Samfoin | per qr.. | 30 38 |
| Trefoil | per cwt | 18 25 |
| Ribgrass | ditto .. | 28 40 |
| Canary, common .. | per qr.. | 38 46 |
| — fine | ditto .. | 48 56 |
| Tares | per bush. | 3 5 |
| Hempseed | per qr.. | 32 36 |
| Linseed for crushing | | |
| — Foreign | ditto .. | 30 42 |
| — fine English | | |
| for sowing | ditto .. | 44 50 |
| Rapeseed, 23l. to 25l. per last. | | |
| Foreign Tares, 2s. 6d. to 4s. | | |
| Linseed Oil Cake, 9l. 9s. per 1000. | | |
| Foreign ditto, 5l. per ton | | |
| Rape Cake, 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton. | | |

Monday, July 12.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 4177 firkins of Butter, and 1669 hales of Bacon; and from Foreign ports 7592 casks of Butter.

City, 14th July, 1894.

BACON.

Notwithstanding the favourable-ness of the weather, Bacon is more likely to decline in price than to advance. The price, indeed, is too high; it is about *thirty five per cent higher than at this time last year*; whilst the price of Butcher's meat is nearly the same as it was at this time last year. Landed, 55s. to 56s.

BUTTER.

The Dutch comes in plentifully, and, being cheap, keeps back those who would otherwise be running into speculations in Irish.—Dutch, 74s. to 76s.

CHEESE.

This branch is unprofitable, and consequently unsatisfactory, to all parties. The Factors procure from the wholesale Cheesemongers, all the orders they can; and then send them some without orders; and when they have disposed of all they can in this way, they forward the remainder of their stocks to London; then come up and go round to all the trustworthy retailers (who ought to be the customers of the wholesale men), and sell to them as low, and, in some instances lower, than they had been selling to the wholesale dealers. Is it any wonder, then, that those retailers who have no credit or money to buy where they please, are continually breaking, to the great injury of the trade? Cheshire, 68s. to 84s.—Double Gloucester 66s. to 74s.—Single 50s. to 60s. For common Cheese there is hardly any demand at all.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 12.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 3 | 8 | to | 4 6 |
| Mutton | 3 | 8 | — | 4 4 |
| Veal | 4 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
| Pork | 4 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
| Lamb | 4 | 8 | — | 5 6 |

Beasts ... 2,033 | Sheep ... 25,470
Calves ... 266 | Pigs ... 170

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 2 | 8 | to | 3 8 |
| Mutton | 3 | 4 | — | 4 4 |
| Veal | 3 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
| Pork | 3 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
| Lamb | 3 | 4 | — | 5 4 |

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 2 | 8 | to | 4 0 |
| Mutton | 3 | 8 | — | 4 2 |
| Veal | 3 | 4 | — | 4 8 |
| Pork | 3 | 4 | — | 5 0 |
| Lamb | 3 | 8 | — | 5 4 |

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Cwt.

| | | |
|-------------|-------|-----------|
| Ware..... | 8s. 0 | to 10s. 0 |
| Middlings.. | 5 0 | — 6 0 |
| Chats | 2 0 | — 3 0 |

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

| | | |
|--------------|--------|-----------|
| Ware | 10l. 0 | to 12l. 0 |
| Middlings .. | 5 0 | — 6 0 |
| Chats | 3 10 | — 4 10 |

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Smithfield.—Hay .. | 90s. to 130s. |
| Straw ... | 42s. to 54s. |
| Clover 100s. to 140s. | |
| St. James's.—Hay..... | 80s. to 147s. |
| Straw... 42s. to 57s. | |
| Clover... 90s. to 128s. | |
| Whitechapel. Hay .. | 90s. to 135s. |
| Straw. 48s. to 58s. | |
| Clover.. 110 to 140s. | |

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Oats. | | | Beans. | | | Pease. | | |
|--------------------|--------|-------|----|---------|-------|----|-------|-------|----|--------|-------|----|--------|-------|----|
| | s. | to s. | d. | s. | to s. | d. | s. | to s. | d. | s. | to s. | d. | s. | to s. | d. |
| Aylesbury | 53 | 65 | 0 | 36 | 38 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 37 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Banbury | 52 | 62 | 0 | 34 | 38 | 0 | 25 | 28 | 6 | 38 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Basingstoke | 51 | 67 | 0 | 32 | 37 | 0 | 25 | 28 | 0 | 40 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridport..... | 52 | 60 | 0 | 26 | 32 | 0 | 18 | 24 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chelmsford..... | 52 | 69 | 0 | 34 | 38 | 0 | 24 | 32 | 0 | 28 | 38 | 0 | 36 | 40 | 0 |
| Derby | 62 | 68 | 0 | 34 | 40 | 0 | 27 | 31 | 0 | 42 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Devizes..... | 56 | 76 | 0 | 30 | 33 | 0 | 28 | 32 | 0 | 40 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dorchester..... | 50 | 74 | 0 | 26 | 32 | 0 | 27 | 30 | 0 | 40 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exeter | 64 | 78 | 0 | 36 | 40 | 0 | 20 | 25 | 6 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guildford | 52 | 68 | 0 | 35 | 39 | 0 | 26 | 33 | 0 | 42 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Henley | 54 | 78 | 0 | 35 | 38 | 0 | 25 | 32 | 0 | 38 | 46 | 0 | 36 | 44 | 0 |
| Horncastle..... | 55 | 61 | 0 | 24 | 30 | 0 | 20 | 26 | 0 | 36 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungerford..... | 46 | 66 | 0 | 26 | 32 | 0 | 18 | 31 | 0 | 38 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lewes | 56 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lynn | 48 | 60 | 0 | 28 | 33 | 0 | 21 | 26 | 0 | 38 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Newbury | 50 | 76 | 0 | 30 | 35 | 0 | 26 | 30 | 0 | 34 | 43 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Newcastle | 44 | 68 | 0 | 30 | 35 | 0 | 26 | 32 | 0 | 37 | 42 | 0 | 38 | 44 | 0 |
| Northampton.... | 56 | 63 | 0 | 33 | 35 | 0 | 24 | 28 | 0 | 40 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nottingham | 62 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reading..... | 51 | 72 | 0 | 27 | 34 | 0 | 20 | 30 | 0 | 34 | 42 | 0 | 33 | 43 | 0 |
| Stamford..... | 40 | 61 | 0 | 35 | 36 | 0 | 22 | 33 | 0 | 39 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swansea | 63 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Truro | 59 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uxbridge | 50 | 75 | 0 | 35 | 37 | 0 | 28 | 33 | 0 | 42 | 44 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Warminster..... | 44 | 68 | 0 | 25 | 36 | 0 | 27 | 32 | 0 | 46 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Winchester..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarmouth..... | 56 | 62 | 0 | 32 | 34 | 0 | 24 | 27 | 0 | 36 | 38 | 0 | 36 | 38 | 0 |
| Dalkeith * | 25 | 34 | 0 | 24 | 30 | 0 | 29 | 26 | 6 | 21 | 25 | 0 | 21 | 25 | 0 |
| Haddington * | 25 | 34 | 0 | 24 | 30 | 6 | 21 | 26 | 6 | 20 | 24 | 0 | 29 | 24 | 0 |

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, July 6.—Since Tuesday last the arrivals of Grain have been inconsiderable, and sales of Wheat and Flour were made to a limited extent only, during the week, at about late prices. The sales of Oats were somewhat more extensive throughout that period, at a decline of 1d. per 45 lbs.; but the trade on the whole was heavy and uninteresting. This day's market was very sparingly attended, and sales confined to needy buyers in small lots, so that, with the exception of Oats, prices are about nominally the same as those of this day se'n-night. The weather has continued rainy, but not so much so as to be otherwise than favourable for the crops generally.

WHEAT, per 70 lbs.

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---------|----|----|----|----|
| English | 3 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Scotch | 9 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Welsh | 9 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Irish | 7 | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| Foreign | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

BARLEY, per 60 lbs.

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---------|----|----|----|----|
| English | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Scotch | 4 | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| Welsh | 4 | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| Irish | 4 | 10 | 5 | 2 |

MALT.

| | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|
| Per q. gal. | 8 | 0 | 8 | 9 |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|

OATS, per 45 lbs.

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---------|----|----|----|----|
| English | 3 | 10 | 4 | 1 |
| Scotch | 3 | 10 | 4 | 1 |
| Welsh | 3 | 10 | 4 | 1 |
| Irish | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10 |

BEANS, per qr.

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---------|----|----|----|----|
| English | 43 | 0 | 47 | 0 |
| Scotch | 42 | 0 | 44 | 0 |
| Irish | 42 | 0 | 44 | 0 |
| Dutch | 42 | 0 | 44 | 0 |

PEASE, per gr.

| | | | | |
|---------|----|---|----|---|
| Boiling | 40 | 0 | 46 | 0 |
| Grey | 38 | 0 | 36 | 0 |

FLOUR, per 380 lbs.

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|
| English | 50 | 0 | 51 | 0 |
| Irish per | | | | |
| 280 lbs. | 46 | 0 | 49 | 0 |

OATMEAL, 240 lbs.

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---------|----|----|----|----|
| English | 33 | 0 | 36 | 0 |
| Scotch | 32 | 0 | 36 | 0 |
| Irish | 28 | 0 | 32 | 0 |

INDIAN CORN per

| | | | | |
|-------|----|---|----|---|
| quar. | 36 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
|-------|----|---|----|---|

RAPE SEED, per

| | | | | |
|------|----|---|--|--|
| last | 42 | 0 | | |
|------|----|---|--|--|

Imported into Liverpool from the 29th June to the 5th July 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 2,280; Barley, 255; Oats, 3,697; Malt, 40; Beans, 2; and Peas, 25 quarters. Flour, 2,721 sacks, of 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 389 packs, of 240 lbs. American Flour, 4,490 barrels.

Norwich, July 10.—There never was less business transacted at this market than to-day; very few merchants were at their stands an hour after the usual time, and then but few samples appeared, scarcely any of which were sold.

Bristol, July 10.—The Corn Market at this place is extremely dull, and the prices continue without variation from last week's quotation.

Birmingham, July 8.—Dulness pervades both Corn and Flour trade, at about recent quotations. Weather still indifferent for the hay harvest.

Ipswich, July 10.—Our market to-day was not so plentifully supplied with Wheat as for several weeks past, and scarcely a sample of any thing else. Superfine samples of Wheat were sought after by the Millers, and prices fully equal to last week's were given, while the middling and ordinary were totally neglected. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 50s. to 64s.; Beans, 35s. to 37s. per qr.

Wisbech, July 10.—The sale of Corn this day was very small indeed, and prices were lower.—Best Wheats, 58s. to 59s.; inferior sorts, 54s. to 56s. per quarter. Oats and Beans much as heretofore.

Boston, July 7.—We had but a sparing supply of samples of Grain at this day's market. We have had no alteration in price since last week. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 56s. to 62s.; Oats, 20s. to 25s.; and Beans, 36s. to 40s. per qr.

Wakefield, July 9.—The arrivals of Wheat and Beans for this day's market are considerable; there is also a fair proportion of other descriptions of Grain. The trade has generally ruled very dull. Fresh Wheat is the only sort which meets with the least attention, and such must be noted 1s. per quarter lower; chambered samples are offering at a further reduction, but without effect. Oats have declined 1d. per stone, and Shelling 1s. per load;—the idea of the ports opening on the 15th of August creates an alarm, and very little is doing in these arti-

cles. Beans 1s. per qr. below last week, and scarcely any demand. Malt very dull, but without any material alteration in price.—Wheat, new and old, 56s. to 70s.; Barley, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, new and old, 38s. to 49s. per quarter, 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoe Oats, 28s. to 32s. per quarter; Meal Oats, 14½d. to 15d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shel-ling, 36s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 42s. to 44s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 48s. to 50s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 23½ to 26½ per last.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended July 3, 1824.

| | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | |
|-----------------------|--------|----|---------|----|-------|----|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| London | 62 | 7 | 84 | 11 | 28 | 7 |
| Hessex | 62 | 5 | 34 | 4 | 27 | 8 |
| Kent | 63 | 1 | 35 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| Sussex | 59 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 8 |
| Suffolk | 58 | 8 | 32 | 0 | 28 | 2 |
| Cambridgeshire | 56 | 9 | 34 | 0 | 22 | 4 |
| Norfolk | 58 | 4 | 30 | 11 | 24 | 0 |
| Lincolnshire | 59 | 11 | 35 | 10 | 24 | 10 |
| Yorkshire | 63 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| Durham | 68 | 2 | 38 | 0 | 33 | 10 |
| Northumberland | 61 | 0 | 38 | 2 | 30 | 0 |
| Cumberland | 63 | 9 | 43 | 6 | 33 | 6 |
| Westmoreland | 63 | 7 | 44 | 0 | 32 | 9 |
| Lancashire | 65 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 6 |
| Cheshire | 68 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 |
| Gloucestershire | 62 | 4 | 33 | 4 | 26 | 6 |
| Somersetshire | 63 | 8 | 35 | 7 | 24 | 6 |
| Monmouthshire | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Devonshire | 67 | 2 | 34 | 0 | 23 | 10 |
| Cornwall | 63 | 1 | 37 | 10 | 26 | 4 |
| Dorsetshire | 61 | 5 | 28 | 0 | 26 | 4 |
| Hampshire | 58 | 2 | 31 | 6 | 26 | 0 |
| North Wales | 71 | 1 | 44 | 7 | 27 | 1 |
| South Wales | 59 | 10 | 39 | 0 | 22 | 5 |

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended July 3.

Wheat...36,015 qrs. | Barley... 3,408 qrs. | Beans...3,391 qrs.
Rye..... 270 qrs. | Oats....18,368 qrs. | Peas.....706 qrs.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, July 10.—We had an abundance of Lambs at market to-day, but many of which were of an inferior description, by no means saleable; the fine Lambs went off readily at 21s. per head. Fat Beef and mutton was plentiful at prices similar to those last week.

Horncastle, July 10.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 7d. to 8d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

At *Morpeth* market on Wednesday, there were a good many Cattle; fat sold readily at an advance in price; being a full market of Sheep and Lambs, prices were much the same.—Beef from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d.; Mutton 5s. 3d. to 5s. 10d.; and Lamb 6s. to 7s. per stone, sinking offals.

At the annual Fair at *Stockbridge* there was a good show of Lambs, which obtained an advance of 3s. and 4s. per head upon the prices of last year. Store Lambs sold at from 12s. to 22s. A few pens of very prime Lambs sold as high as 28s. per head. The demand was brisk, and nearly all the stock offered was readily purchased.

At *St. John's Fair, Lewes*, there was a considerable number of Teds and Cull Lambs penned for sale, the former of which went off briskly at improved prices; but the latter exceeded expectation, having fetched from 8s. 6d. to 14s. per head, upon an average full 4s. per head higher than was obtained for the same description of Lambs, at the last year's Fair. There was a tolerably good shew of West-country Beasts, for which 3s. per stone were demanded, and few in consequence met with purchasers.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the BOROUGH.

Monday, July 12.—Our accounts state, that the bines on the dry soils have grown considerably the last few days, but the weak, and those on stiff wet soils, do not at present improve.—The duty has varied the last three days from 105,000l. to 135,000l. Currency the same; but little doing.

Maidstone, July 8.—The fine weather this week has certainly made an improvement in our Hop plantations, which generally are getting on better than expected: the forward bines appear to do best, still the backward ones look more healthy and better than when we wrote last. We hear, that in the

Weald of Kent the prospect of the plantation is far from so promising as in this neighbourhood.

Worcester, July 7.—On Saturday 28 pockets of Hops were weighed in our market; the prices suffered no decline. Our accounts from the plantation are not so favourable; in consequence of the ungenial weather, the bine in many situations remains weak, and the plants look yellow; should chilly weather continue, the prospect of a crop will be much diminished. There are very few flies.

COAL MARKET, July 9.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.

35½ Newcastle.. 25½.. 31s. 0d. to 38s. 6d.
17½ Sunderland 13½.. 31s. 6d.—40s. 6d.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 51.—No. 4.] LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1824. [Price 6d.]

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o' Clock.

A man named WARRE, who, they say, is sent to the Big House from TAUNTON, is, in the newspapers, reported to have made a most impudent and fool-like attack upon me, in his "*House*," a few nights before the people in it were dismissed for the season. I do not know, of course, that this fellow did thus act; but, he did not (as far as I heard) complain of having been misrepresented. The rascally abuse contained in the published report, to which I allude, has been one motive for my now publishing the following Letter to Mr. JAMES, who also abuses me, and who was beaten by Captain Phillimore.

TO

MR. JAMES,

Who is the Author of Naval Occurrences of the late War between Great Britain and the United States of America; and who was, some time back, beaten by Captain Phillimore, of the Navy.

SIR, Kensington, 22d July, 1824.

You have sent me a copy of the above-named work, with a note, containing your "*compliments*." In page 359 of the work,

you quote the following words from the NEW ANNUAL REGISTER for 1814. "It would seem, too, that, when we were victorious over the Americans by sea, we were generally indebted for our success, to a greater superiority than even they had when they were successful." This was perfectly true; and even far within the truth; for, in many cases, they were victorious with an inferior force both in men and guns. Yet, having quoted this remark from the ANNUAL REGISTER, you ask, "Could an American Editor, or Mr. Cobbett, have uttered a more unblushing falsehood than is contained in this effusion of spleen? And that, too, from so respectable a work as the Annual Register?"

After this, no reasonable man will expect me to treat you with any sort of ceremony. I am about to remark on the book that you have sent me, and in which I find the above passage; and I shall unquestionably ascribe its infinite mass of lies to intention, to what it is evidently meant to obtain

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you, namely, the favour of Blue and Buff, and the sale of your poor, shuffling, badly written book, before you attempted to make which, you ought to have besought some one to teach you how to put words into sentences.

Before I proceed to remark on the contents of your book, I will observe, that I had given you no sort of *provocation* to speak of me as of a notorious retailer of impudent falsehoods. You published your book, it seems, in 1817. Not only had I then never offended you; not only had I never even heard of you; but, never did I hear of you or your work; never once heard either named, until CAPTAIN PHILLIMORE, by going to your house and beating you, introduced you and your book to the public.

Another preliminary remark. The moment I heard of the beating, I said, that I strongly suspected that you *deserved it*; not for exposing the faults of the naval officers; but for your endeavours to *hide those faults*, and to *gloss over* the shocking disgraces which we incurred during the war with America. Never, as I shall clearly show, was suspicion better founded! Nothing can have a more mischievous tendency. It is to do all that you can to prevent

such a change in the Navy as shall enable us to face the foe another time. It is basely sacrificing the interests of the country to your own interest, gratified by the sale of your book to those whom you flattered and apologized for. Never did man *better deserve a beating* from some hand or other; but, really, it was ungrateful in *Blue and Buff* to *lay on the stick*! The devil will, I should suppose, pretty nearly get you for the lies that you have told to screen Blue and Buff; and, for *them* to beat you! Oh! it is too much! I would, if I were in your place, put forward, to the Court of King's Bench, the great merit, public spirit, and patriotism, shown by my lying at such an uncommon rate. "Here," I would say, "see my Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury, how I have lied for the honour of our beloved country!" And then, turning round my naked shoulders, I would exclaim, "and, behold my reward!"

I shall now make some remarks on your book, which, from its very manner of beginning, from its very tone at the outset, bids us expect a tissue of *miserable apologies*. When, *until now*, did the historian of English naval fights think it necessary to write a pre

liminary essay on the nature of timber and shot, on weight of metal, on the effect of this or that sort of powder, and the like? But, I am a little before my story, and will return to it presently. When, until now, did the historian of English naval fights think it necessary to set out with a sweeping declaration, that *all the accounts of the enemy were false*? With boundless abuse of all belonging to that enemy? These are very bad signs; and these signs we find in almost every page of your history. I have only to notice your base attack on the American Commodore, PORTER, in order to show how shameless your conduct has been in this respect.

In your preface, you say, that you shall not meddle with the *causes* of the war. That was a very *impartial* resolution to be sure! The cause of the war was a very singular one, and was very necessary to be mentioned. You would not say any thing either, as to the *manner* in which it was conducted by the two parties. Why so shy upon these points? You can go out of your way often enough to abuse the Americans collectively and individually; and yet you will not say a word upon the cause of the war, or the manner of conducting it! Singular for-

bearance, in a man whose every page teems with abuse of the enemy!

With your leave, I will, however, say a little upon both these points; and, if there be any blood beneath that skin of yours; if there be any pores in that skin through which for the blood to appear, pray, Mr. James, do prepare to treat us to a little blush for once in your lifetime.

The cause of the war, and the sole cause of the war, was the *impressment of American seamen* on board of American ships by English men of war on the high seas. This was the sole cause of the war. And was it not cause enough? Was there ever any thing more unjust, cruel, or tyrannical, than to take Americans, out of their own ships, put them on board of our ships of war, take them for years away from their home, parents, and friends; compel them to expose their lives in fighting for us, and fighting too against their own friends and allies? This was the real and sole cause of the war; and it ought to have been stated by a man who was about to give an account of the manner in which these Americans fought to avenge their wrongs.

Now, as connected with this mat-

ter, let me come to your abuse of Commodore Porter; and, in observing upon that abuse, I will show what a surprising hypocrite you are. You tell us, at page 85, that Sir JAMES LUCAS YEO felt indignant, at reading in the public papers of the ill-treatment of a "*British sailor*" by Captain, or Commodore, Porter. You tell us that Sir James expressed his contempt of Captain Porter for "*this ill-treatment of the British sailor.*" You tell us that Sir JAMES LUCAS YEO was very likely to express his *abhorrence* of the occasion of this treatment. Your humanity breaks forth upon this occasion. You rival Sir James in his tender feelings for the poor British sailor. In short, the exceedingly well-known humanity of all such persons, seems to have been very predominant upon this occasion. But here you were less cunning than you generally have been. You give us the injured British subject's *deposition*. You were foolish for that. You should have confined yourself to a round assertion *without any particulars*. Particulars are always injurious to historians like you. You begin the story of the ill-treated British subject thus: "Shortly after the declaration of war, Captain Porter ill-used a British subject,

"*for refusing to fight against his country.*" You should have *stopped there*; for, though every one who knows any thing of the Americans would have been sure that this was a most wicked lie; yet, as only a small part of the people of England do know the Americans in this respect, the lie might have passed currently enough; but you, like a very foolish man, must refer to the New York paper for the truth of your assertion; and must insert, forsooth, the deposition of the *ill-used* Englishman, who was, and who proves himself to have been, a most profligately fraudulent scoundrel, who deserved a hundred thousand times the punishment that Captain Porter inflicted upon him. However here is the scoundrel's deposition, as inserted by yourself.

"The deposition states, that John Ewing was born in New-castle-upon-Tyne, England; that he resided within the United States since 1800, and has never been naturalized; that on the 14th of October, 1811, he entered on board the *Essex*, and joined her at Norfolk; that Captain Porter, on the 25th of June, 1812, caused all hands to be piped on deck to take the oath of allegiance to the United

“ States, and gave them to understand, that any man who did not choose to do so should be discharged; that when deponent heard his name called, he told the Captain, that *being a British subject*, he must refuse taking the oath; on which the Captain spoke to the petty officers, and told them they must pass sentence upon him; that they then put him into the petty launch, which lay alongside the frigate, and there *poured a bucket of tar* over him, and then laid on a *quantity of feathers*, having first stripped him naked from the waist; that they then rowed him ashore, *stern foremost*, and landed him. That he wandered about, from street to street, in this condition, until Mr. Ford took him into his shop, to save him from the crowd then beginning to assemble; that he staid there until the police magistrate took him away, and put him in the city prison for protection, where *he was cleansed and clothed. None of the citizens molested or insulted him.* He says he had a *protection, which he bought of a man in Salem, of the same name and description with himself, for four shillings and sixpence, which he got renewed at the Custom-house, Norfolk!* He

says he gave, as an additional reason to the Captain, why he did not choose to fight against his country, that, if he should be taken prisoner, he would certainly be hung.”

Here, then, this villain confesses, that he *entered* on board the American ship *Essex*, and got the *bounty* of course; that he did this as an *American citizen*; that he imposed upon the American Captain and Officers, by means of a *certificate of birth, which he had bought at Salem, from an American of the same name and description with himself*; and that he had even got this certificate renewed at Norfolk. He could not get this done without a *false oath*; but, when the scoundrel was called up to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, he, with his false certificate in his pocket, puts forward his character of British subject, in order to get discharged, and to cheat the United States out of the bounty!

And, Mr. James, humane Mr. James, this is the British subject, is it, on account of whose treatment, by Captain Porter, Sir James Lucas Yeo felt so indignant! Oh! hypocrisy! these are the days of thy power! But, come, Mr. historian, Mr. sincerity; come, what was this ill-treatment?

Was it flaying alive, or pretty nearly flaying alive, such as we shall see an innocent and gallant American seaman experiencing? No; Captain Porter, or rather his petty officers, *tarred and feathered* the atrocious, the fraudulent, the hypocritical, the purjured villain. They then rowed him ashore, "*stern foremost*," and landed him. He was, and Captain Porter knew very well that he would be, "*cleansed and clothed*" by the people of Norfolk; and there the detestable villain was left to claim his birthright as an Englishman, to enjoy the friendship of Sir JAMES LUCAS YEO, and to have you for his historian and eulogist!

Now for a proof of your *sincerity*. You knew very well what had been the treatment of American seamen impressed by our ships of war; but, not one single word would you say of that. I have recently republished the case of James Tompkins, of Ulster County, in the State of New York; but I will here republish it again. The reader will observe, that these things were the *cause of the war*, and of all the disgrace that arose out of that war.

"DUCHESS COUNTY," } *State of*
S.S. } *New York.*

"JAMES TOMPKINS, being sworn,
"saith that he is a native of Ulster

"County, opposite Ploughkeep-
"sie; that he sailed out of New
"York in the month of April,
"1812, in the ship *Minerva*,
"bound to Ireland; that on the
"homeward-bound passage, in
"July after, this deponent, with
"three other American seamen,
"Samuel Davis, William Young,
"and John Brown, were impress-
"ed, and taken on board of the
"British ship *Action*, David
"Smith, Captain. We were
"taken on Saturday evening; on
"Monday morning we were
"brought to the gangway, and
"informed we must enter on
"board ship, and live as other
"seamen, or we should live on
"oatmeal and water, and receive
"five dozen lashes. This deponent
"says, himself, and the other
"three impressed with him, did
"refuse to enter, and each of them
"were then *whipped five dozen*
"*lashes*. On Wednesday follow-
"ing we were again brought up,
"and had the same offer made to
"us to enter, which we refused,
"and we were again *whipped*
"*four dozen lashes each*. On
"Saturday after, the like offer
"was made to us, and on our
"refusal, we were again whipped
"three dozen lashes each. On
"Monday following, still refusing
"to enter, we were again whipped

"two dozen each. On Wednesday following we were again whipped *one dozen each*, and ordered to be taken below and put in irons till we did enter : and the Captain said, he would punish the dam'd Yankee rascals till they did enter. We were then put in irons, and *laid in irons three months*. During the time of our impressment the ship had an action, and captured a French ship. Before this action we were taken out of irons, and asked to fight, but we refused ; and after the action we were again ironed, where we remained till the ship arrived at London. After arriving there we first heard of the war with America, *and that the Guerriere was taken*. This deponent took his shirt, Samuel Davis and Wm. Young took their handkerchiefs, made stripes and stars for the American colours, and hung it over a gun, and gave three cheers for the victory. The next morning, at six o'clock, we were brought up and *whipped two dozen lashes each for huzzaing for the Yankee flag*. Shortly after this we were all released by the assistance of the American Consul, and Captain Hall who knew us. This deponent further saith that

"they had all protections, and shewed them and claimed to be Americans, at the time they were impressed,

" JAMES TOMPKINS."

" Sworn before me this 17th day of April, 1813, at which time the said James Tompkins showed me his wrists, which at his request I examined, and there appeared to be marks and scars on both of them, occasioned, as I suppose, from his having been in irons.

" Wm. W. BOGARDUS,

" Justice of the Peace."

I call upon the reader to compare the treatment of these four innocent, gallant and faithful men, with the treatment of the villain for whom you affect to have felt so much compassion. I beg of the reader to observe that you say not one word of these instances of intolerable oppression ; that you keep a guarded silence upon this subject ; I beg of the reader to observe this ; and then I am sure he will want nothing to enable him to make a just estimate of your sincerity. I do not, and I never did, take upon me to VOUCH for the truth of these American Affidavits. I say, as I always said, that there is not a man on earth would more sincerely rejoice

to see these Affidavits contradicted in form and from authority. But, never have they been thus contradicted; and they contained a statement of those allegations, which, true or false, produced that war of indelible disgrace to England, to disguise or disfigure the facts of which war is the object of the work, of which you have sent me a copy; for which work you say, that you have received the applause of the *Duke of Clarence*, and for which you have my hearty contempt.

I now return to notice the novelty of your manner of beginning to write a history of English naval fights. As I observed before, one can see from the preface to your book, that it is going to contain a string of *miserable apologies*. Your whole book contains 528 pages of your own writing, 100 pages of which are occupied with preparing the reader for the defeats which are to follow. What! employ a hundred pages in order to prepare the reader for defeats of English ships! A hundred pages, in order to shew that the English ships could not be expected to be a match for the American ships! The sight of these hundred pages is quite enough for any moderate man. However, my readers shall have a little speci-

men of your preparatory motions. They shall see your ingenious string of reasons why the American frigate *CONSTITUTION* ought to beat and capture the *GUERRIERE*!

What would, at any former time, have been said of such an attempt? An attempt to prove that an English ship *ought* to be beaten by an American frigate. However, let us first quote the passage, and remark upon it afterwards. It is the beginning of a Chapter. You plead as if it were for your life. Had you been the Captain of the *GUERRIERE* yourself, you could not have pleaded with more zeal. I am sure the reader will say, that this extract itself ought to have saved your back from the wrath of Sir John Phillimore.

"From the battle of TRAFAL-
"GAR to the peace of 1815, [you
"begin far off indeed!] three-
"fourths of the British navy, at
"sea, were constantly employed
"in blockading the fleets of their
"enemies. Of the remainder,
"such as escaped the dull busi-
"ness of convoying, cruised about;
"but the only hostile ships that
"in general crossed their tracks,
"were disguised neutrals; from
"whom no hard knocks could be
"expected. Once a year or so,

“ the capture of a French frigate
 “ by a British one gave a mo-
 “ mentary fillip to the service.

“ A succession of insipid cruises
 “ necessarily begat, among both
 “ officers and men, habits of inat-
 “ tention. The situation of gun-
 “ ner on board our ships, became
 “ almost a sinecure. A twenty
 “ years war, of itself, was sufficient
 “ to wear out the strength of our
 “ seamen ; but a laxity of disci-
 “ pline, in all the essentials of a
 “ man - of - war's - man, produced
 “ a much more sensible effect.

“ Instead of the sturdy occupa-
 “ tion of handling the ship's guns,
 “ now seldom used but on salutes,
 “ the men were taught to polish
 “ the traversing-bars, elevating-
 “ screws, copper on the bits, &c.
 “ by way of ornament to the
 “ quarter-deck. Such of the crew
 “ as escaped this menial office,
 “ (from the unnecessary wear it
 “ occasions, lately forbidden by
 “ an order from the Board of Ad-
 “ miralty,) were set to reeving and
 “ unreeving the top-sails, against
 “ time, preparatory to a match
 “ with any other of His Majesty's
 “ ships that might happen to fall
 “ in company.

“ Many were the noble excep-
 “ tions to this, and many were the
 “ commanders who, despising what
 “ was either finical or useless, and

“ still hoping to signalize them-
 “ selves by some gallant exploit,
 “ spared no pains, consistent with
 “ their limited means, and the re-
 “ straints of the service, to have
 “ their ships, at all times, as men-
 “ of-war should be, in *boxing trim*.

“ As Napoleon extended his
 “ sway over the European conti-
 “ nent, the British navy, that per-
 “ petual blight upon his hopes,
 “ *required to be extended also*.
 “ British *oak* and British seamen,
 “ *alike scarce*, *contract-ships* were
 “ *hastily built* up with *soft wood*
 “ and *light frames*; and then,
 “ manned with an *impressed crew*,
 “ chiefly of raw hands and *small*
 “ *boys*, sent forth to assert the
 “ rights, and maintain the cha-
 “ racter of Britons, upon the ocean.
 “ In June, 1822, when the war
 “ with America commenced, the
 “ British navy consisted of 746
 “ ships in commission. Had these
 “ been cleared of *all the foreign-*
 “ *ers* and *ineffective hands*, how
 “ many ships would the remainder
 “ have properly manned ?

“ To the long duration of war,
 “ and the rapid increase of the
 “ navy, may be added a third
 “ cause of the *scarcity of seamen* :
 “ the enormous increase of the
 “ army. In December, 1812, we
 “ had, in regulars alone, 229,149
 “ men. How many frigates could

“ have been manned, and well
 “ manned too, by draughts from
 “ the light dragoons, and the light
 “ infantry regiments ? Nor is there
 “ a question—so inviting were
 “ the bounties—that *prime sea-*
 “ *men* have enlisted in both.

“ The crews of our ships ex-
 “ perience a fourth reduction in
 “ strength, by the establishment,
 “ about six years ago, of the bat-
 “ talion-marines: a corps embo-
 “ died for the purpose of acting
 “ on shore, in conjunction with
 “ the seamen and marines of the
 “ ships. The battalion-marines,
 “ about 2000 in number, con-
 “ sisted of the *pick* of the royal
 “ marines; which accordingly
 “ became reduced to weak, un-
 “ der-sized men, and very young
 “ recruits. Marines ought to be
 “ among the stoutest men in the
 “ ship; because, until engaged in
 “ close action, their station is at
 “ the guns, where great physical
 “ strength is required. Except
 “ on a few occasions in Canada,
 “ and the Chesapeake, the bat-
 “ talion-marines, although as fine a
 “ body of men as any in the two
 “ services, have remained com-
 “ paratively idle.

“ The *canker-worm* that, in the
 “ in the shape of *neglect*, had so
 “ long been preying upon the vi-
 “ tals of the *British navy*, could

“ not exist among the *few ships*
 “ *composing the navy of the*
 “ *United States*. America's *half a*
 “ *dozen frigates* claimed the whole
 “ of her attention. These she
 “ had constructed upon the *most*
 “ *improved principles*, both for
 “ *sailing* and for *war*. Consider-
 “ ing that the ramparts of a bat-
 “ tery should have, for one object,
 “ the shelter of the men stationed
 “ at it, she had built up the sides
 “ of her ships in the most compact
 “ manner; and the *utmost inge-*
 “ *nuity* had been exerted, and
 “ expense bestowed, in their final
 “ equipment.

“ With respect to seamen,
 “ America had, for many years
 “ previous to the war, been *decoy-*
 “ *ing the men from our ships*, by
 “ every artful stratagem. The
 “ best of these were rated as pet-
 “ ty-officers. *Many British sea-*
 “ *men had entered on board Ame-*
 “ *rican merchant-vessels*; and
 “ the numerous non-intercourse
 “ and embargo bills, in existence
 “ at different periods, during the
 “ four years preceding the war,
 “ threw many merchant-sailors
 “ out of employment. So that
 “ the U. S. ships of war, in their
 “ preparations for active warfare,
 “ had to pick their complements
 “ from a numerous body of sea-
 “ men.

" Highly to the credit of the
 " naval administration of the
 " United States, the *men were*
 " *taught the practical rules of*
 " *gunnery*; and ten shot, with the
 " necessary powder, were allowed
 " to be expended in play, to make
 " one hit in earnest.

" Very distinct from the Ameri-
 " can seamen, so called, are the
 " American marines. They are
 " chiefly made up of natives of
 " the country; and a deserter
 " from the British would be here
 " no acquisition. In the United
 " States, every man may hunt or
 " shoot among the wild animals of
 " the forest. The young peasant or
 " *back-woodsman*, carries a rifled-
 " barrel gun the moment he can
 " lift one to his shoulder; and woe
 " to the duck or deer that attempts
 " to pass him within fair range
 " of his piece. To collect these ex-
 " pert marksmen, when of a pro-
 " per age, officers are sent into
 " the western parts of the Union;
 " and to embody and finish drill-
 " ing them, a marine barrack is
 " established near the city of
 " Washington, from which depôt
 " the ships are regularly supplied.
 " No one act of the little navy
 " of the United States had been
 " at all calculated to gain the re-
 " spect of the British. First was
 " seen the *CHESAPEAKE* allowing

" herself to be beaten with im-
 " puny, by a British ship, only
 " nominally superior to her. Then
 " the huge frigate *President* at-
 " tacks, and fights for nearly three
 " quarters of an hour, the British
 " sloop *Little Belt*. And, even
 " since the war, the same Presi-
 " dent, at the head of a squadron,
 " makes a bungling business of
 " chasing the *Belvidera*.

" While, therefore, a feeling to-
 " wards America, *bordering on*
 " *contempt*, had *unhappily* pos-
 " sessed the mind of the British
 " naval officer, rendering him
 " more than usually careless and
 " opinionative, the American naval
 " officer, having been taught to
 " regard his new foe with a *por-*
 " *tion of dread*, sailed forth to
 " meet him, with the whole of his
 " energies roused. A moment's
 " reflection assured him that his
 " *country's honour was now in his*
 " *hands*; and what, in the breast
 " of man, could be a stronger in-
 " citement to extraordinary exer-
 " tions!

" *Thus situated* were the na-
 " vies of the two countries, when
 " H.M. ship *GUERRIERE*, with *da-*
 " *maged masts*, a *reduced com-*
 " *plement*, and in *absolute need*
 " *of that thorough refit*, for which
 " she was then, after a very long
 " cruise, speeding to Halifax, en-

"countered the U.S. ship CONSTITUTION, seventeen days only from port, manned with a full complement, and in all respects fitted for war."

Bravo! and yet cruel Blue and Buff gives you the bastinado! Was there ever such a story as this told before! The Americans had decoyed our seamen away; they had got back-woodsmen put up into their tops; the canker-worm of neglect had been preying upon our poor navy; British oak had become scarce; ours were contract-ships; they had been built in haste, with soft wood and light frames. We had seven hundred and forty-six ships in commission, but manned chiefly with impressed men, *raw* hands and *small* boys, a great number of both of whom were foreigners! Shocking state of things! the *long war* had made us *forget how to fight*; our officers as well as men had contracted the habit of inattention. We had lost our skill, our discipline, our strength of body, and our every thing that was good. According to you, Mr. James, "CORINNA, "pride of Drury Lane, for whom "no shepherd sighs in vain," was not in a worse plight when she waked in the morning:

"A pigeon pick'd her issue-peas,

"And flock her tresses fl'd with seas."

I will quote no further; but, this strolling strumpet does not, according to the poet's account, appear to have been in a more miserable, destitute, forlorn, disordered, rascally and rotten state, than that which you give us as the state of the British Navy. But; impudent liar; foul toad-eater; why did you forget to state, that this rascally, rotten thing, COST; at the very time you speak of; upwards of TWENTY MILLIONS a year! Verily an historian worthy of Blue and Buff!

Then, from this poor old rotten thing; this worn-out, this battered; this dejected thing, you turn our attention to the half dozen nice American frigates, "constructed upon the most approved principles both for sailing and forwar!" These were, surely, not those "half dozen of *fir frigates* with "bits of striped bunting flying at "their mast-heads," of which Mr. CANNING talked in that very year; 1812!

We had *seven hundred and forty-six ships* in commission; but what were these to the six frigates of the Americans! Constructed they were upon the most approved principles. Bless us! Six dreadful frigates. We had seven hundred and forty more than they, to be sure. But, then, we had no

back-woodsmen to place in the round tops. Oh! back-woodsmen are the devil; and the worst of it is, that we shall never be able to get any back-woodsmen; so that, as far as this goes, we are sure to be beaten.

Such was your *preface* to the defeat of the *GUERRIERE*. As to the defeat itself: it produced a still more melancholy description. The *GUERRIERE*'s powder was damp; her main-mast had been struck by lightning some months previous to the action; she sailed very much by the head; but, the great thing of all appears to have been, that "**HER BREECHINGS WERE ROTTEN,**" and she had no rope left wherewith to repair her breechings! Shocking state to fight in! The strings of the waistband broken, and no tape to make new ones with! Look then, compassionate reader, look at the poor *GUERRIERE*, with her breeches about her heels, and the *CONSTITUTION* laying on upon her hip and thigh!

It is impossible to be serious upon such a subject. Such pitiful, such miserable excuses never were offered before.

Amongst these excuses there is, however, one worthy of particular notice. You say, or rather, you ask: "Were it possible that the

"*CONSTITUTION* ship's company could have been inspected by the officers of the British navy, how many, besides the commissioned officers and the rifle-men, would have proved to be native Americans?" You mean to insinuate that a large part of the crew were British seamen; but, Mr. James, suppose this to have been the case, yours were all British seamen; and what then is the conclusion? Why, that the victory was gained in consequence of the *CONSTITUTION* having *American officers*. You insinuate a falsehood, Mr. James; but, if it were a truth, it would only bring additional dishonour upon Blue and Buff. This, therefore, is a very bad excuse; not quite so ridiculous, but certainly much more suspicious, than the breaking loose of the guns, owing to the rottenness of the breechings.

I must notice here, a circumstance well worthy of the reader's attention. It discovers to us a species of meanness which I believe to be without a parallel previous to this disgraceful war. Captain D'ACRES, while a prisoner at Boston, said in his official letter to Admiral Sawyer, "I feel it my duty to state, that the conduct of Captain HULL and his officers to our men has been

"that of a brave enemy, the
 "greatest care being taken to
 "prevent our men from losing the
 "smallest trifle, and the greatest
 "attention being paid to the
 "wounded." This is what Cap-
 tain DACRES said at Boston.
 When, however, he came before
 the court-martial at Halifax, he
 accused these same American of-
 ficers of breach of promise; and
 you, Mr. James, are pleased to
 add, that the English sailors were
robbed by the Americans of the
 contents of their bags! You pro-
 duce no proof of this: it is your
 bare assertion; and, I dare say,
 that one more false never was
 made.

The like of this meanness hap-
 pened, however, in several in-
 stances. While prisoners with the
 Americans, great gratitude was
 frequently expressed for the kind
 and generous treatment which
 those prisoners received; but, at
 subsequent periods, these acknow-
 ledgments were retracted; and,
 in most cases, with very ungrate-
 ful accusations. And, here (hav-
 ing omitted it before), let me say
 a word or two on the manner of
 conducting the war. You decline
 to do this; and well you may;
 for, the contrast is not such as
 would have suited your purpose.

When the war broke out, we

had on board of our ships, a great
 number of Americans, whom we
 had pressed in the manner in which
 James Tompkins and his three
 brave associates were impressed.
 We had, by the usual well-known
 means, compelled the poor fellows
 to serve us. We have recently
 seen an instance, in which it was
 sworn one of them had a pistol
 placed to his temple, *to compel him
 to fight against his own country-
 men.* But, what did we do with them
 generally? Why, **WE MADE
 THEM PRISONERS OF
 WAR!** Answer that, Mr. James.
 We took them off the decks of
 our own ships, where many of
 them had been compelled to serve
 us for years, where many of them
 had been wounded several times;
 we took them from those decks
 and **SHUT THEM UP IN OUR
 PRISONS,** and kept them there
 to be exchanged against our peo-
 ple that the Americans might take
 in war. The world never saw
 the like of this before. I, who am
 an Englishman, despise and detest
 an American who pretends that
 he can forgive this; and, were I
 an American, I would destroy
 such a wretch as soon as I would
 destroy a toad or an adder. It is
 a thing that never will be forgot-
 ten or forgiven. The Americans
 are all humanity and generosity

towards prisoners that fall into their power; but they never can forgive this: they never can pardon England for this unpardonable offence against them.

Many of the American prisoners, who had been taken from serving us on the decks of our ships of war, were imprisoned at DARTMOOR. They endeavoured to make their escape; AND MANY OF THEM WERE SHOT BY OUR SOLDIERS! And, do you believe, Mr. James, that this is forgotten in America? Foolish men are you, and foolish men are your patrons, if they believe this. In thousands of houses in America, the names of the men shot at DARTMOOR are written and put upon the walls, and written, too, in human blood! Such things ought to be remembered. It argues a want of justice to forget them, and not to resent them. How did the Americans treat their prisoners of war, lawfully made prisoners? I believe that they never put any of them into prison at all. I believe that it was mere nominal imprisonment. Barracks, gaols, dungeons, make no part of their system. They went no further, I believe, than what is called *parole of honour*. Poor Lord Liverpool, in a speech, in the House of Lords, during the

war, told the House that the Americans treated our people whom they had prisoners of war more like friends and brethren than like enemies, whence that sagacious nobleman concluded, that the American people disapproved of their own Government for going to war with us, and that they were desirous "of placing *themselves under the protection of His Majesty's Government!*" And it really required the beating which our people got at Lake Champlaine and at Plattsburg, to convince the profound premier of his great mistake. The Americans do not wreak their vengeance on prisoners of war. They inflict vengeance on haughty foes that are in arms. And, now I think of it, Mr. James, what sort of prisoner were you in America? The first sentence of your book tells us that you were a prisoner there, and the third sentence tells us that you effected your escape. In a hundred parts of your book you accuse the Americans of falsehood and of foul dealing: it would not have been amiss, therefore, if you had explained to us in *what kind of imprisonment* you were in the United States. This explanation was fully due to a public, before whom you were placing yourself as an accuser-general of the Ame-

rican naval historians, and as a *voucher-general* for facts which directly contradicted the official statements of the American commanders. In many of the cases, you tell us that there is *no British official account of the battle*. This is particularly the case with regard to the memorable victory (so painful for an Englishman to think on) gained by the single frigate *CONSTITUTION* over the *LEVANT* and *CYANE*. You, with all the assurance imaginable, contradict the American commander, upon what you call the authority of "*British officers engaged*;" but you take special care *not* to name any of those officers! This you do in many instances, and particularly in the case of British defeats. In the instance of the *St. Lawrence*, beaten by the American ship *CHASSEUR*, you say, "no British official account has been published; but *unofficial accounts state*;" and then you go on with your own story. It is *you*, therefore, whose accounts we receive; it is upon your authority that the contradiction is given to the American official accounts. It became you, then, Sir, before you attempted to pass *your word for so much*, to tell us what *kind of prison* that was, from which, in the United States, you "*effected*

your escape:" whether it was a prison made of bricks, mortar and bars; or a prison formed only by your *parole*, or *word*; and if the latter, how you contrived to effect your escape from it without doing that which is commonly called *breach of parole*. If this was the way you effected your escape, you ought, when you come forward to vouch for facts in opposition to the American official statements, to bring somebody to vouch for yourself.

But, besides the treatment of their prisoners of war, how great was the difference in the manner of the two countries in conducting the war! It will be very long before the conduct of the English at *Hampton* will be forgotten. The visit to the *old man upon his death bed*, will long be remembered in the United States! You complain bitterly of the publication of *private letters* by authority of the Captain of the *CHASSEUR*. I well remember the publication of those private letters, and that they discovered scenes and motives of meanness, selfishness, low cunning, base greediness, such as I do trust in God no man with one drop of *English* blood in him is capable of being guilty of. The Captain of the *CHASSEUR* performed a duty to his country, to

our country, and to the world. Those letters would have become *Jew-brokers*, or even shop-lifters in London. Such people can never uphold the glory of a country. A country *must sink* if they have any thing to do with her affairs.

You give us an account of the military operations at Washington, and of those at Alexandria. Your pretext is, that the fleet had something to do with these operations. But, had not the fleet also something to do with the affair at New Orleans? Did not the fleet assist in achieving that inextinguishable defeat and disgrace? Did not the COCHRANES and COCKBURNS assist to gain for us that which Paddy would call "*father of a beating*?" Yet not a word do you say about the affair of New Orleans. You suppress it altogether; and those who read your history, without having heard of the thumping at New Orleans, must be unable to believe it possible that such a thing ever took place. This is your way of writing *impartial* history!

There was one thing, however, which, one would suppose, you could not have omitted. Your gallant countrymen (of whom more another time) *took away a parcel of negroes from Vir-*

ginia. Strange that you should not mention this achievement! You dwelt with great minuteness on their exploits at Washington; but say not a word about this negro expedition; which expedition, by-the-by, WE HAVE YET TO PAY FOR. Whether the sum will be hundreds of thousands of pounds, is more than I can say; but, in a short time we shall have the comfort of knowing what it is. Yet, not a word do you tell us about this part of the achievements of the navy. In short, you suppress every thing calculated to give us a true impression of the naval occurrences of which you profess to be the historian.

Before I dismiss these remarks, I will give the public a specimen or two of your manner of apologizing for Blue and Buff. When the schooner *St. LAWRENCE* was beaten by the *CHASSEUR* brig, which were, as nearly as possible of equal force, the former was carrying dispatches from COCKBURN, or COCHRANE, to some other commander about the peace, the American attacked her and took her in about fifteen minutes. Now let us hear the apology. "Men are not in the best trim for fighting, *just upon receiving the news of peace*; sailors are then dwell-

ing upon their discharge from servitude, the sight of long absent friends, and all the ties of their homes and families"! Shocking! Despicable! A navy is come to a pretty pass indeed, when such apologies can be offered for its defeats, and fast falling is the nation that can accept of such an apology.

I shall give one more instance of your miserable apologies. The CONSTITUTION American frigate was attacked by two British ships, the LEVANT and the CYANE, the former carrying 34 guns, and the latter 21. The American frigate, appears to have mounted 56 guns; but then, as every one must see, the two ships had greatly the advantage. Indeed they were aware that they should have the advantage! for you yourself say, that they resolved to attack her, in order to disable her from intercepting two valuable convoys. They did attack her; and she beat them and captured them both! And now let us hear your crying account of this affair.

"On the 20th of February, 1815, H. M. ships Levant and Cyane were proceeding in company, a few days out from Gibraltar, bound to the Western Islands. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon a strange sail was

seen by the Cyane, upon her weather-bow; her consort, the Levant, Captain Douglas, then hull down to leeward. The Cyane stood on until about 4 o'clock; when, having ascertained the character of the stranger, Captain Gordon-Frazer bore up to speak the commodore. At about a quarter past 5, the two ships passed within hail of each other. Captain Douglas, the senior officer, resolved to engage the enemy's frigate; in hopes, by disabling her, to prevent her intercepting two valuable convoys, that sailed from Gibraltar about the same time as the Levant and Cyane. Both commanders, at this time, fully believed that she was the American frigate, Constitution; having received intelligence, before leaving port, of her being in their intended track.

"The two ships now tried for the weather-gage, but, finding they could not obtain it, they bore up, in hopes to prolong the engagement until night; when, by manœuvring in the dark, they might effect their object. The superior sailing of the Constitution, however, defeated that plan also; and at 45 minutes past 5, the Levant and Cyane

“hauled to the wind on the star-
 “board-tack. *No British official*
 “*account of this action has been*
 “*published*; therefore the details
 “are taken, partly from the
 “*American accounts, and partly*
 “*from the information of the*
 “*British officers engaged.*

“The Constitution had previ-
 “ously fired her bow-chasers at
 “the Cyane, without effect, her
 “shot falling short; and now, hav-
 “ing the two British ships under
 “the command of her main-deck
 “battery (they being at a dis-
 “tance from her of full three-
 “quarters of a mile), she com-
 “menced firing her broadsides.
 “Both ships returned her fire;
 “but having only carronades, their
 “shot fell short, while the Consti-
 “tution’s 24-pound shot were cut-
 “ting to pieces their sails and rig-
 “ging. As the British became
 “gradually disabled, the Consti-
 “tution shortened her distance;
 “and, by her superiority in sail-
 “ing and working, frequently
 “raked both her opponents.

“It is stated in the American
 “*Minutes of the Action,* that,
 “when the firing commenced, the
 “contending ships were ‘about
 “300 yards distant.’ According
 “to the positive testimony of the
 “British officers, examined at the
 “court-martial, the distance was,

“as stated before, nearly three-
 “quarters of a mile. The object
 “in framing this assertion is evi-
 “dent. It is to show that the
 “British had the use of their car-
 “ronades from the first; and that
 “the Constitution did *not* keep out
 “of range, until she had crippled
 “both ships.

“At about 35 minutes past 6,
 “the Cyane was without a brace
 “or bow-line, except the larboard
 “fore-brace. Yet, seeing her con-
 “sort exposed to a heavy raking
 “fire, owing to the Constitution
 “having filed across her, she gal-
 “lantly stood in between them,
 “and received the broadside. The
 “firing continued at intervals for
 “a few minutes longer; when the
 “Cyane turned the hands up to
 “refit the rigging. Before that
 “could be accomplished, the Con-
 “stitution had taken a position
 “on her larboard-quarter, within
 “hail. Being now totally un-
 “manageable; with most of her
 “standing and running rigging
 “gone; main and mizen masts
 “tottering, and other principal
 “spars wounded; several shot in
 “the hull, nine or ten of which
 “were between wind and water;
 “five carronades disabled, chiefly
 “by the *drawing of the bolts and*
 “*starting of the chocks*; and the
 “Levant having bore up to repair

“ damages, since 6. 40. and being
 “ now two miles to leeward, still
 “ bearing away; the Cyane fired
 “ a lee-gun, and hoisted a light as
 “ a signal of submission (see p.
 “ 433); and, soon after seven, was
 “ taken possession of by the Con-
 “ stitution.

“ At 8. 15. which was as soon as
 “ the Levant had rove new braces,
 “ the gallant *little* ship again
 “ hauled her wind, to ascertain
 “ the fate of her companion, as
 “ well as to renew the desperate
 “ contest. On approaching the
 “ two ships, Captain Douglas,
 “ with a boldness bordering on
 “ rashness, ranged close along-
 “ side the Constitution, to leeward,
 “ being unable to weather her;
 “ and the two ships, on opposite
 “ tacks, exchanged broadsides.
 “ This, by the American account,
 “ was at half past 8. The Con-
 “ stitution immediately wore un-
 “ der the Levant's stern, and
 “ raked her with a second broad-
 “ side. At 9. 30. Captain Douglas,
 “ finding that the Cyane had un-
 “ doubtedly struck her colours, put
 “ again before the wind: in doing
 “ which, the Levant received se-
 “ veral raking broadsides, had
 “ her wheel shot away, and her
 “ lower masts badly wounded.
 “ To fire her stern-chase guns,
 “ and steer at the same time, was

“ impossible, owing to a *said mis-*
 “ *take* in the construction of this
 “ new class of vessels! Seeing
 “ the Constitution ranging up on
 “ the larboard quarter, the Le-
 “ vant, at 10 P.M. by the Ameri-
 “ can, and at 10.40. by the British
 “ account, struck her colours to
 “ the ‘ *gigantic* enemy.’

“ *One could almost cry out,*
 “ *shame! shame!* at the Constitu-
 “ tion firing successive broadsides
 “ into such a ship as the Levant.
 “ It is surprising that she did not
 “ sink her. Had the Levant, on
 “ first bearing away, continued her
 “ course, she might have escaped;
 “ but that would have appeared
 “ like deserting her consort; and
 “ personal consideration in battle
 “ was never the characteristic of
 “ a DOUGLAS.

“ The reader has, no doubt, al-
 “ ready discovered the important
 “ variation between Captain Stew-
 “ art's official letter (App. No.
 “ 108), and the ‘ Minutes of the
 “ Action,’ (No. 109), by some un-
 “ accountable blunder of the
 “ Americans, published along
 “ with it. According to the latter,
 “ the two ships were captured at
 “ successive periods, three hours
 “ and ten minutes apart; and the
 “ action, from first to last, conti-
 “ nued three hours and fifty-five
 “ minutes; yet, says the former,

“ both of which, after a spirited
 “ action of FORTY MINUTES,
 “ surrendered to the ship under
 “ my command !” After this, a
 “ compliment to British gallantry
 “ could not be expected; yet the
 “ advance of the *Levant*, at half
 “ past 8, and her ranging close
 “ up, and exchanging broadsides,
 “ with such an adversary, would
 “ have elicited admiration from
 “ the breast of a *Turk* !

“ The *Levant* lost 6 seamen
 “ and marines, killed, and an
 “ officer, and 14 seamen and ma-
 “ rines, wounded. The *Cyane*
 “ had 6 killed, and 13 wounded;
 “ total, 12 killed, and 29 wound-
 “ ed. Captain Stewart, to make
 “ the complements of the ships
 “ appear greater than they were,
 “ states 23 as the killed, of the
 “ former ship, and 12, the latter.
 “ This is now become a stale trick;
 “ and scarcely deserves notice.
 “ The smallness of the British loss
 “ in this action, shows clearly,
 “ that the Americans had already
 “ began to relax in their disci-
 “ pline. The *Constitution*’s fire,
 “ considering the disparity of
 “ force, falls far beneath the very
 “ worst of ours.

“ Old *Ironsides*, as, from her
 “ strength and compactness, she
 “ is very properly called in the
 “ United States, was too success-

“ ful in keeping out of carronade-
 “ range, to allow many shot to
 “ reach her. Some, however,
 “ lodged in her sides; and a few
 “ others, it may be presumed,
 “ found their way through; or we
 “ should not hear of 6 men killed
 “ and mortally wounded, and 6
 “ others wounded, severely and
 “ slightly. That both British com-
 “ manders had drilled their men
 “ at the guns, is proved by the
 “ precision of their fire, during
 “ the short period that their car-
 “ ronades would reach.

“ The *Levant* mounted 21 guns:
 “ eighteen carronades, 32-pound-
 “ ers, two long 9-pounders, and a
 “ 12-pound lanch-carronade. Her
 “ established complement was in
 “ 135 men and boys; but she had
 “ in the action 115 men and 16
 “ boys; total 131. Her marines
 “ were young raw recruits, that
 “ scarcely knew how to handle
 “ their muskets; and, although
 “ considered as *men*, would all
 “ have been rated as *boys* in the
 “ American service.

“ The *Cyane* was a *deep-*
 “ *waisted* or *frigate-built* ship;
 “ and mounted 33 guns: twenty-
 “ two carronades, 32-pounders,
 “ upon the main-deck, eight car-
 “ ronades, 18-pounders, and 18-
 “ pound lanch-carronade, and
 “ two long 9-pounders, upon the

"quarter-deck and fore-castle. Not
 "another gun did she mount; yet
 "Capt. Stewart has given her an
 "additional 18-pound carronade,
 "and two long 12's in lieu of 9's;
 "and, in the 'Sketches of the
 "War,' all her 'thirty-four guns'
 "are described as 32-pound car-
 "ronades!

"The established complement
 "of the *Cyane* was 161 men, and
 "24 (including 10 supernumerary)
 "boys; total, 185. But, on the
 "morning of the action, she was
 "deficient, in petty-officers and
 "able seamen, 16, and had a sur-
 "plus of two boys; making her
 "complement, in this action, 145
 "men, and 26 boys; total 171.
 "Of this number, 4 men were
 "sick, and not at quarters. In
 "computing his prisoners, Cap-
 "tain Stewart has committed a
 "mistake; which, added to that
 "respecting the killed of the two
 "British ships, makes their united
 "complements appear greater
 "than they were by 34 men.

"Three of the *Cyane's* men
 "deserted to the Americans; but,
 "generally, the two crews re-
 "sisted the repeated offers made
 "to them to enlist with the enemy.
 "It was stated by the British offi-
 "cers, at the court-martial, that
 "the crews of the two ships were,
 "for three weeks, kept constantly
 "in the *Constitution's* hold, with
 "both hands and legs in irons;
 "and there allowed but three
 "pints of water during the 24
 "hours. This, too, in a tropical
 "climate! It was further proved,
 "that, after the expiration of the
 "three weeks, upon the applica-

"tion of Captain Douglas, one-
 "third of the men were allowed
 "to be on deck, four hours out of
 "the 24; but had not the means
 "of walking, being still in irons;
 "that, on mustering the crews
 "when they were landed at Ma-
 "ranham, five of the *Levant's* boys
 "were missing; that, upon ap-
 "plication and search for them,
 "two were found locked up in the
 "American captain of marine's
 "cabin; that a black man at Ma-
 "ranham was employed as a
 "crimp, and enticed one of the
 "*Levant's* boys to enter the Ame-
 "rican service. Upon these facts,
 "let the reader employ his own
 "thoughts: if he possesses a Bri-
 "tish heart, he will need no
 "promoter."

"*British heart,*" indeed!
 "Where was the British heart when
 "James Tompkins and his com-
 "rades were impressed? Where
 "was the British heart when they
 "were so treated day after day? But
 "who is to believe this story? It
 "is nobody's story but yours; it is
 "your own miserable story; and
 "entitled to no belief. You have
 "no British official account of the
 "action. Does not this speak vo-
 "lumes? Would there not have
 "been such official account of the
 "action, if a good excuse could have
 "been made out for this defeat and
 "capture? You take your details;
 "you say, partly from the informa-
 "tion of the British officers engaged:
 "Why do you not name one at
 "least of the number. You talk
 "of Captain DOUGLAS, and you
 "say, with a species of national va-
 "nity that deserves not only beat-
 "ing but kicking, that "personal
 "consideration in battle was never
 "the character of a DOUGLAS."
 "A DOUGLAS indeed! Why not of

a *DOUGLAS*, you ridiculous cox-comb! Sad experience has taught me that roguery in collecting money is characteristic enough of "*a Douglas*;" for "*a Douglas*" once robbed me in this way of a pretty many thousands of dollars. This, however, is a specimen of the nauseous flattery which you never fail to bestow on every Scotch officer that comes in your way.

Your story about the *breast of a Turk* might do well enough, if we could possibly believe the fact that you state; but upon what ground are we to believe you? You are flatly contradicted by the American official account; and there is no English official account. Were not the English Government pretty good judges of what they ought to do in such a case? If they did not publish their official account, had they not their *reasons* for it, think you? In short, Captain Stewart says that he captured the two ships in forty minutes; and what ground is there for disbelieving him?

You are exceedingly offended at the *boastings* of the Americans. You have forgot all *DIBDIN's* songs; I suppose? You have forgot all the songs and all the odes, and all the plays of all the pensioned parasites? You have forgot *Neptune* coming in his watery car to surrender his trident to that wondrous hero, King George the Third? You have forgot, doubtless, all the disgusting, all the sickening, all the loathsome, all the literary vomit-producing flattery incessantly poured forth upon our navy, and all connected with it? Of all the boasters upon the face of this earth, we have been the greatest, the most shameless, the most contemptible and ridiculous.

However, it was not until 1814 that this boasting assumed a regular official character. Then it was that the *victory on the Serpentine River* came to crown all the boastings of this nation of boasters. You complain that Captain Stewart, after capturing the two English ships, "was welcomed at Boston by federal salutes; that he landed under a salute; that he was escorted to the Exchange Coffee-house by troops, amidst the repeated cheers of citizens of both sexes, who filled the streets, wharfs, and vessels; and occupied the houses, while a band of music played national airs." You are exceedingly offended at this, and seem to curse the manager of the play-house for having craved leave to announce, that the gallant Captain Stewart and the officers of the *Constitution* would, in *their full uniform, honour the Theatre with their presence*. You seem to be enraged at this enthusiasm of the people, and at this little trick of the play-house man; and yet not one word did you say about the victory on the *Serpentine River*!

On that famous sea in Hyde Park, the two fleets met, in order to give the foreign sovereigns, their whiskered followers and the enlightened people of this loyal Wen, ocular demonstration of the superiority of British skill and valour. The Yankees were superior in numbers of ships and guns. Long and obstinate was the fight; but, at last, as the newspapers told us, "the shouts of half a million of people communicated to the sky that *Britannia still ruled the waves*!" The citizens of Boston were very

soon afterwards taking their turn; but, they had *something* to boast of. *One* of their ships had taken *two* English ships, which, every man must allow ought to have taken her. There was really something to boast of. If you had been there, indeed, to explain to them, as you have done to me in pages 466 and 467, that the *LEVANT* was "*built of fir*;" that the *Cyane's* "*timbers were rotten*;" that her "*breeching bolts drew out*:" if you had been present at Boston to explain all this, as nicely as you have explained it to me, how you would have set the Yankees a laughing! The playhouse would have been the place for you to go to, where you would have occasioned more entertainment than all the other actors in the scene. If you had told the Bostonians, as you tell me, "that the *CYANE* was so slow that "every merchant vessel ran by "her, and that the *LEVANT'S* "officers declared, that she could "but just outsail her companion," how the Yankees would have laughed! They would have wondered, as I do, first, that there should have been two such ships in the glorious great British navy; second, that "*a Douglas*" and a *Gordon Falcon* should have got into two such ships; and, third, that, being in two such ships, they should have gone in pursuit of the *CONSTITUTION*, with a view to disable her, if not take her.

I have no room for more, and more, I trust, is not necessary. I cannot however conclude, without bestowing my serious reprehension on your endeavours to disguise, to gloss over, to palliate, the inglorious acts of which you pretend to

have written the history. When a disposition to do this is entertained by a people, that people is manifestly destined to sink. The disposition arises from their not daring to look the truth in the face. It arises from their consciousness of inability to recover what they have lost. God forbid that such a disposition should become general in England; but, if you do not produce this mischievous, this dishonourable disposition, it seems to me it will be for want of ability and not for want of desire. It is invariably the case that the greediness for praise is in an inverse proportion to the merit of the party. Of this you have probably experienced the truth; but, there arises a further inconvenience; and that is when you have begun to bestow unjust praise, you lay the foundation of claim upon you to proceed to all lengths in the same course. After writing the book which you have sent to me, and upon which I have made these observations, there is nothing in the way of praise that any officer in the navy has not a right to demand of you; and if you refuse, I see no reason why you should not be liable to his lash.

To the Officers of the Navy I beg leave to observe, that I deem their profession highly honourable; that I think it ought to be held in great esteem by the people; that I deem the navy of the greatest importance to the country; that, I am convinced that it would require the greatest skill and most undaunted courage on their part to enable this country to maintain the dominion of the seas; and that to induce them to attain to this skill and to display this courage, they are not, I trust, to be told that a few pounds

difference in weight of metal, that a few tons difference in point of size, or that a few men or a few boys more or less will never be thought of by their country a sufficient ground of an apology for their pulling down of that flag, which has for so many ages been borne triumphant through the seas.

To the *Government* I say, that there must be a new system of promotion, and a new rate and manner of distributing prize-money. Captain DACRES was indignant at seeing *British seamen* on board the American frigate which had beaten and captured him. He was particularly offended at an Irishman, whom he saw sitting coolly "*making buck-shot* to fire at his countrymen." Alas! remember poor CASHMAN, who was hanged as a *rioter*, in 1817! Think of his fate, and the buck-shot will sink out of your sight. Read his address to the Judge who condemned him; and the buck-shot will wholly escape from your mind.

"My Lord,—I hope you will excuse a poor friendless sailor for occupying your time. Had I died fighting the battles of my country, I should have gloried in it; but I confess that it grieves me to think of suffering like a robber, when I call God to witness that *I have passed days together without ever a morsel of bread rather than violate the laws*. I have served my King for many years, and often fought for my country. I have received NINE WOUNDS IN THE SERVICE, and never before have been charged with any offence. I have been at sea *all my life*, and

my father was killed on board the Diana frigate. I came to London, my Lord, TO ENDEAVOUR TO RECOVER MY PAY AND PRIZE-MONEY, but being UNSUCCESSFUL, was reduced to the greatest distress, and being poor and penniless, I have not been able to bring forward witnesses to prove my innocence, or even to acquaint my brave officers, or I am sure they would all have come forward in my behalf. The gentlemen who have sworn against me, must have mistaken me for some other person (there being many sailors in the mob;) but I freely forgive them, and I hope God will also forgive them, for I solemnly declare that I committed no act of violence whatever."

This poor fellow made a Will, and *left his prize-money to his brothers!* He had been many months starving in London. He was an *Irishman*, and as brave a man as ever died. There can be no doubt, that, if CASHMAN had received, in time, the money due to him, he would never have been in the mob upon that occasion.

I have not time to write any thing more at present. I break off abruptly; but, a man like you merits no ceremony from,

WM. COBBETT.

THE next Register will contain a Letter (a very long one!) from the People of *Spanish America* to the *Bishop of Lichfield*, in consequence of the Speech that he made about them at the Bible Society Meeting.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 10th July.

| | Per Quarter. | s. | d. |
|--------------|--------------|----|----|
| Wheat | 61 | 3 | |
| Rye | 40 | 5 | |
| Barley | 33 | 9 | |
| Oats | 27 | 6 | |
| Beans | 38 | 9 | |
| Peas | 39 | 6 | |

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 10th July.

| Qrs. | £. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|----|----|-------------|----|----|
| Wheat... 6,869 for 21,517 | 4 | 1 | Average, 62 | 7 | |
| Barley... 578.... 1,036 | 6 | 5 |35 | 10 | |
| Oats... 11,794.... 16,928 | 2 | 10 |28 | 6 | |
| Rye.... 26.... 53 | 0 | 0 |40 | 0 | |
| Beans .. 1,546.... 2,950 | 18 | 8 |38 | 2 | |
| Peas.... 202.... 396 | 19 | 9 |39 | 3 | |

Friday, July 16.—The arrivals of nearly all sorts of Grain this week are tolerably good. The Wheat trade remains in the same dull state as lately reported. Barley sells very slowly at Monday's prices. Beans are dull and rather cheaper. Peas of both kinds have no variation. Oats are 1s. per quarter lower than on Monday, but to-day the sale has been more free, at a little revival in prices.

Monday, July 19.—The arrivals of all sorts of Grain last week were only moderate. This morning there is but a short supply of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, from

Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, and not many additional vessels with Oats from the north. Prime dry samples of White Wheat were sought after by our Millers, who purchased such readily at last Monday's quotations, but all other qualities met a very heavy sale. There are several samples of capital Dantzic Wheat exhibited here for sale, which have been taken out of bond to be replaced with Flour by the sellers. The prices they ask for such are from 74s. to 78s. per qr., and some sales have been made.

Barley remains as last quoted. Beans sell very heavily, and are further reduced 1s. per quarter. Peas of both sorts have no variation. There was more life in the Oat trade on Friday, at rather better prices; but the first average for regulating importation being 27s. 6d. per quarter, which is above the limit for opening the ports for Oats, this article has therefore become dull, and the prices of this day so might are not supported.

Prices on board Ship as under.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Wheat, red, (old) | 60s. to 70s. |
| — white, (old) | 68s. — 76s. |
| — red, (new) | 40s. — 46s. |
| — fine | 48s. — 54s. |
| — superfine | 62s. — 63s. |
| — white, (new) | 46s. — 50s. |
| — fine | 52s. — 60s. |
| — superfine | 65s. — 69s. |
| Flour, per sack | 55s. — 60s. |
| — Seconds | 50s. — 55s. |
| — North Country | 46s. — 50s. |

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From July 12 to July 17, both inclusive.

| Whence. | Wheat. | Barley. | Malt. | Oats. | Beans. | Flour. |
|-------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------------|
| Aberdeen ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1439 | ..... | ..... |
| Albion | 272 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35 | 10 |
| Alemon | 50 | ..... | ..... | 516 | ..... | ..... |
| Arundel ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Banff ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1712 | ..... | ..... |
| Berwick ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Boston ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2167 | ..... | ..... |
| Bridlington ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1151 | ..... | ..... |
| Chichester ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Clay ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 234 |
| Dundee | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 |
| Colchester | 315 | 71 | 130 | ..... | 190 | 1300 |
| Harwich | 917 | 35 | 220 | ..... | 318 | 550 |
| Leigh | 288 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65 | 200 |
| Maldon | 460 | ..... | 225 | 84 | 318 | 1176 |
| Gainsbro' ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grimsby ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | 350 | ..... | ..... |
| Hastings ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hull ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2779 | ..... | ..... |
| Inverness ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ipswich | 40 | 130 | 470 | ..... | ..... | 490 |
| Kent | 1007 | 6 | ..... | 70 | 160 | 944 |
| Louth | 70 | ..... | ..... | 268 | ..... | ..... |
| Lynn ..... | ..... | ..... | 1440 | 370 | ..... | ..... |
| Newhaven | 117 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Newcastle ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Peterhead ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 472 | ..... | ..... |
| Rye ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Spalding ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Scarborough ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 350 | ..... | ..... |
| Stockton ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... | 200 |
| Southwold ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Weymouth ..... | ..... | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wisbeach | 340 | ..... | ..... | 340 | ..... | ..... |
| Woodbridge | 33 | 13 | 18 | 25 | 43 | 75 |
| Yarmouth ..... | ..... | 140 | 860 | ..... | ..... | 3680 |
| Cork ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1225 | ..... | ..... |
| Dublin ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 700 | ..... | ..... |
| Killala ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 735 | ..... | ..... |
| Waterford ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Foreign ..... | ..... | 350 | ..... | 1690 | ..... | 100 |
| Total | 3959 | 810 | 3363 | 16533 | 1129 | 8879 100 |

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, —; Pease, 369; Tares, 4; Linseed, —; Rapeseed, 20;

Brank, —; Mustard, —; Hemp, —; and Seeds, 110 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Monday, July 19.—There is no alteration in the Seed trade, the present fine weather continuing every article at a nominal price.

Linseed Oil Cake, 10l. to 10l. 10s. per 1000.

Foreign ditto, 5l. per ton

Rape Cake, 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton.

Monday, July 19.—Our arrivals from Ireland last week were 1767 firkins of Butter, and 1272 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign ports 6284 casks of Butter.

City, 21st July, 1824.

BACON.

An opinion very generally prevails, that this Bacon season will end badly: There are so many meddlers, that the regular tradesman has no chance of doing himself any good.—Landed, 54s. to 56s.

BUTTER.

There is still a plentitude of Dutch, the best of which is selling at from 74s. to 76s., and no other kind is wanted at present.

CHEESE.

As the stocks of *fine* Cheese of every description are ascertained to be short, prices have advanced, and are expected to be still higher.—Cheshire, 74s. to 88s.—Double Gloucester, 66s. to 74s.—Derby, 70s. to 76s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10½d. by the full-priced Bakers.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 19.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (*alive*).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 3 | 8 | to | 4 4 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|-----|
| Mutton | 3 | 8 | — | 4 4 |
|--------------|---|---|---|-----|

| | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|-----|
| Veal | 4 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
|------------|---|---|---|-----|

| | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|-----|
| Pork | 4 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
|------------|---|---|---|-----|

| | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|-----|
| Lamb | 4 | 8 | — | 5 6 |
|------------|---|---|---|-----|

| | | | | |
|------------|-------|--|------------|--------|
| Beasts ... | 2,260 | \| | Sheep ... | 22,550 |
| Calves ... | 356 | \| | Pigs | 220 |

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (*dead*).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 2 | 8 | to | 3 8 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|-----|
| Mutton | 3 | 0 | — | 4 0 |
|--------------|---|---|---|-----|

| | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|-----|
| Veal | 3 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
|------------|---|---|---|-----|

| | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|-----|
| Pork | 3 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
|------------|---|---|---|-----|

| | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|-----|
| Lamb | 4 | 4 | — | 5 4 |
|------------|---|---|---|-----|

LEADENHALL, (July 19.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|-------------|----|----|----|------|
| Beef..... | 2 | 10 | to | 3 10 |
| Mutton..... | 3 | 6 | — | 4 0 |
| Veal..... | 3 | 4 | — | 5 0 |
| Pork..... | 3 | 0 | — | 4 10 |
| Lamb..... | 3 | 8 | — | 5 4 |

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Smithfield.—Hay .. | 80s. to 130s. |
| Straw ... | 50s. to 60s. |
| Clover 100s. | to 140s. |
| St. James's.—Hay..... | 80s. to 140s. |
| Straw ... | 52s. to 66s. |
| Clover 100s. | to 135s. |
| Whitechapel. Hay | 108s. to 140s. |
| Straw. | 45s. to 60s. |
| Clover.. | 110 to 150s. |

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Oats. | | | Beans. | | | Pease. | | |
|------------------|--------|----|-------|---------|----|-------|-------|----|-------|--------|----|-------|--------|----|-------|
| | s. | to | s. d. | s. | to | s. d. | s. | to | s. d. | s. | to | s. d. | s. | to | s. d. |
| Aylesbury | 48 | 66 | 0 | 36 | 38 | 0 | 26 | 28 | 0 | 40 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Banbury | 50 | 68 | 0 | 32 | 38 | 0 | 23 | 29 | 6 | 36 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Basingstoke | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridport..... | 52 | 60 | 0 | 26 | 32 | 0 | 18 | 24 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chelmsford..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Derby..... | 64 | 68 | 0 | 36 | 40 | 0 | 27 | 32 | 0 | 45 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Devizes..... | 56 | 74 | 0 | 29 | 32 | 0 | 26 | 32 | 0 | 38 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dorchester..... | 49 | 79 | 0 | 28 | 32 | 0 | 26 | 30 | 0 | 40 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exeter..... | 68 | 78 | 0 | 32 | 40 | 0 | 22 | 26 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guildford..... | 52 | 66 | 0 | 34 | 39 | 0 | 26 | 33 | 0 | 40 | 48 | 0 | 38 | 40 | 0 |
| Henley..... | 54 | 78 | 0 | 35 | 38 | 0 | 25 | 32 | 0 | 38 | 46 | 0 | 36 | 44 | 0 |
| Horncastle..... | 52 | 60 | 0 | 23 | 30 | 0 | 17 | 24 | 0 | 34 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungerford..... | 46 | 66 | 0 | 26 | 32 | 0 | 18 | 31 | 0 | 38 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lewes..... | 56 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lynn..... | 46 | 59 | 0 | 28 | 30 | 0 | 21 | 25 | 0 | 37 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Newbury..... | 50 | 76 | 0 | 30 | 35 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 41 | 47 | 0 | 38 | 40 | 0 |
| Newcastle..... | 46 | 68 | 0 | 30 | 35 | 0 | 26 | 32 | 0 | 37 | 42 | 0 | 38 | 44 | 0 |
| Northampton.... | 58 | 63 | 0 | 34 | 35 | 0 | 24 | 27 | 0 | 39 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nottingham..... | 60 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reading..... | 50 | 72 | 0 | 26 | 37 | 0 | 20 | 30 | 0 | 34 | 43 | 0 | 32 | 43 | 0 |
| Stamford..... | 55 | 61 | 0 | 32 | 36 | 0 | 23 | 28 | 0 | 38 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swansea..... | 63 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Truro..... | 60 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uxbridge..... | 50 | 72 | 0 | 35 | 37 | 0 | 27 | 31 | 0 | 40 | 43 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Warminster..... | 44 | 68 | 0 | 25 | 36 | 0 | 28 | 30 | 0 | 46 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Winchester..... | 50 | 76 | 0 | 30 | 35 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 41 | 47 | 0 | 38 | 40 | 0 |
| Yarmouth..... | 50 | 60 | 0 | 32 | 34 | 0 | 22 | 27 | 0 | 36 | 38 | 0 | 36 | 38 | 0 |
| Dalkeith*..... | 24 | 34 | 0 | 24 | 28 | 0 | 22 | 26 | 0 | 23 | 26 | 0 | 23 | 26 | 0 |
| Haddington*.... | 24 | 34 | 0 | 25 | 31 | 0 | 22 | 26 | 0 | 20 | 24 | 0 | 21 | 25 | 0 |

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, July 13.—The weather since our last, of this day so'night, having continued very favourable, this market, as well as others of the district, was extremely languid, and sales were very limited in Wheat, at 3d. per 70 lbs. on the finest qualities below late quotations, as were Oats 1½d. per 45 lbs.; 2d. per 60 lbs. on Barley; 3d. per 9 gallons on Malt; 2s. per quarter on Beans and Peas; and 1s. per sack on Flour and Oatmeal. At this day's market, although lower prices would have been submitted to than the reductions above noted, there was very little business done.

| WHEAT, per 70lbs. | | | | OATS, per 45lbs. | | | | FLOUR, per 280lbs. | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|-------|------------------|---------|---------|----|--------------------|----|----|---------|------------------|----|------|----|----|---|------|
| s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | | | | | | | |
| English | 9 | 0 | to 10 | 3 | English | 3 | 10 | — | 4 | 0 | English | 49 | 0 | — | 51 | 0 | | |
| Scotch | 9 | 0 | — | 10 | 3 | Scotch | 3 | 10 | — | 4 | 0 | Irish per | | | | | | |
| Welsh | 9 | 0 | — | 10 | 3 | Welsh | 3 | 10 | — | 4 | 0 | 280lbs. | 46 | 0 | — | 49 | 0 | |
| Irish | 7 | 0 | — | 8 | 9 | Irish | 3 | 2 | — | 3 | 6 | OATMEAL, 240lbs. | | | | | | |
| Foreign | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | English | 32 | 0 | — | 34 | 0 | |
| BARLEY, per 60lbs. | | | | BEANS, per qr. | | | | Scotch | 30 | 0 | — | 34 | 0 | | | | | |
| English | 5 | 0 | — | 5 | 3 | English | 41 | 0 | — | 45 | 0 | Irish | 27 | 0 | — | 30 | 0 | |
| Scotch | 4 | 6 | — | 5 | 0 | Scotch | 40 | 0 | — | 43 | 0 | INDIAN CORN per | | | | | | |
| Welsh | 4 | 6 | — | 5 | 0 | Irish | 40 | 0 | — | 43 | 0 | quar. | 36 | 0 | — | 38 | 0 | |
| Irish | 4 | 4 | — | 4 | 9 | Dutch | 40 | 0 | — | 43 | 0 | RAPE SEED, per | | | | | | |
| MALT. | | | | PEASE, per qr. | | | | Boiling | 40 | 0 | — | 46 | 0 | last | | | | 232. |
| Per 9 gal. | 8 | 0 | — | 8 | 9 | Grey | 30 | 0 | — | 34 | 0 | | | | | | | |

Imported into Liverpool from the 6th to the 12th July 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 3,844; Oats, 4,362; Malt, 941; Beans, 454; and Peas, 96 quarters. Flour, 1,754 sacks, of 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 474 packs, of 240 lbs. American Flour, 2,910 barrels.

Norwich, July 17.—Our Corn market was much brisker than was anticipated from the last week's scorching sun, which has produced a great effect towards ripening the growing crops, that promise to prove abundant in this county.—Wheat, 53s. to 66s.; Barley, 28s. to 34s.; and Oats, 23s. to 30s. per qr.

Bristol, July 17.—The Corn Markets here are exceedingly dull, and very little business is doing. Prices may be considered nearly as follow:—Best Wheat, from 8s. to 8s. 3d.; inferior ditto, 5s. to 7s.; Barley, 2s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; Oats, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; and Malt, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Birmingham, July 16.—We have now fine hay-making weather, and in consequence had a thin attendance at this day's market. Business almost nominal, at nearly the recent quotations.

Ipswich, July 17.—We had to-day a very short supply of all Grain, and Prices remain as last week, as follow:—Wheat, 56s. to 64s.; Barley, 35s.; Beans, 35s. to 37s.; and Oats, 28s. per qr.

Boston, July 14.—This day's market was but thinly attended by the Farmers, owing to the weather being so favourable for hay-making; consequently, few samples were shewn, which went off rather dull, at the following Prices:—Wheat, 53s. to 60s.; Oats, 22s. to 25s.; and Beans, 36s. to 40s. per qr.

Wakefield, July 16.—The supply of Wheat is again large for the season, but of other descriptions of Grain it is only moderate. The weather continues very fine; to-day the market has ruled extremely dull for every article. Fine Wheat is offered 2s. to 3s. per quarter below last week, but even at this decline very few sales can be made; all other sorts are quite neglected. Oats are ½d. per stone, and Shelling 1s. per load lower. Scarcely any inquiry for Beans; a decline of 1s. per quarter must be noted. Malt and other articles without alteration.—Wheat, new and old, 52s. to 68s.; Barley, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, new

and old, 38s. to 48s. per quarter, 69 lbs. per bushel; Potatoe Oats, 28s. to 32s. per quarter; Mealins Oats, 14d. to 14½d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 35s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 42s. to 44s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 46s. to 48s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 23½ to 26½ per last.

Malton, July 17.—Our Corn market is upon the decline. Prices as follow:—Wheat 68s. to 74s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Nothing doing in Barley. Oats, 13d. to 14d. per stone.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended July 10, 1824.

| | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | |
|-----------------------|--------|----|---------|----|-------|----|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| London | 63 | 4 | 34 | 3 | 28 | 6 |
| Essex | 63 | 3 | 35 | 1 | 27 | 9 |
| Kent | 63 | 4 | 37 | 6 | 28 | 4 |
| Sussex | 59 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 7 |
| Suffolk | 58 | 3 | 31 | 10 | 26 | 7 |
| Cambridgeshire | 57 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 11 |
| Norfolk | 58 | 0 | 31 | 11 | 26 | 0 |
| Lincolnshire | 60 | 4 | 34 | 3 | 24 | 0 |
| Yorkshire | 61 | 0 | 23 | 6 | 26 | 2 |
| Durham | 69 | 4 | 37 | 4 | 33 | 10 |
| Northumberland | 61 | 5 | 38 | 0 | 30 | 7 |
| Cumberland | 63 | 7 | 43 | 1 | 33 | 8 |
| Westmoreland | 59 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 32 | 4 |
| Lancashire | 64 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 8 |
| Cheshire | 67 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 5 |
| Gloucestershire | 62 | 7 | 32 | 7 | 25 | 11 |
| Somersetshire | 62 | 6 | 29 | 0 | 26 | 7 |
| Monmouthshire | 64 | 5 | 33 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Devonshire | 66 | 10 | 35 | 0 | 26 | 8 |
| Cornwall | 58 | 7 | 37 | 7 | 26 | 1 |
| Dorsetshire | 61 | 1 | 32 | 0 | 27 | 4 |
| Hampshire | 57 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 26 | 2 |
| North Wales | 69 | 6 | 47 | 5 | 27 | 10 |
| South Wales | 61 | 2 | 38 | 8 | 24 | 1 |

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended July 10.

Wheat...38,004 qrs. | Barley... 2,788 qrs. | Beans....2,864 qrs.
Rye..... 282 qrs. | Oats....24,303 qrs. | Peas.....534 qrs.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, July 17.—There was a great show of lean Beasts here to-day, but owing to the high prices demanded, but few were sold: good Lambs continued to be in demand, but those of an inferior description are not sought after. Fat Beef, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 6s. to 6s. 9d. per stone.

Horncastle, July 17.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 7d. to 8d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Malton, July 17.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef, 5d. to 6½d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 5d. to 6d.; and Veal, 5d. to 7d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 10d. to 12d. per lb.; Salt ditto, 39s. per firkin. Bacon Sides, 6s. 9d. to 6s. 10d.; Hams, 7s. 6d. to 9s. 3d. per stone.—**WOOL**, Hog, 17s. to 17s. 9d.; and Ewe, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per stone of 16 lbs.

At **Morpeth** market on Wednesday, there were a great supply of Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs; there being few buyers, they met with dull sale: prices rather lower. Beef, from 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 10d.; and Lamb, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 6d. per stone, sinking offals.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the BOROUGH.

Monday, July 19.—The late warm weather has improved the strong bines, but the weak and backward bines do not at present seem likely to do much.—The Duty is rated at 145,000*l.* to 150,000*l.*, which sum appears to those who have given much attention to the growth of Hops as much overrated.—Prices nominal.

Maidstone, July 15.—The fine weather this last week has made a general improvement in the Hop Plantations. The bines keep growing and appear quite clear of vermin. The duty is advanced, and

opinion now is in favour of 130,000*l.* at the same time it is to be observed, that there is a considerable portion of the plantations with backward bines, and they do not equally participate with the forward ones as to improvement, and many acres cannot produce much. From reports, the Weald of Kent has received injury from the late wet weather.

COAL MARKET, July 16.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.

63½ Newcastle.. 47.. 29s. 0d. to 37s. 0d.
16 Sunderland.. 14.. 30s. 0d.—39s. 0d.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 51.—No. 5.] LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1834. [Price 6d.]

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o' Clock.

TO THE
READERS OF THE REGISTER.

Kensington, 29th July, 1834.

IT was my intention, as mentioned in my last, to insert, in this Register, a LETTER FROM THE PEOPLE OF SPANISH AMERICA to our Right Reverend Father in God, BISHOP OF LITCHFIELD AND COVENTRY, in consequence of the Speech which the latter made at a late Meeting of the London Bible Society. But a circumstance has arisen to prevent my doing this, this week. It will be done next week, if possible; for, it is a matter of great interest to the nation at large; and it is wanted, too, in order to stop the mouths of those numerous curs, which the dealers in cotton-fuz have just let loose upon me. Apropos of these curs: there is one Manchester cur, whose name is TAYLOR. He is

very abusive (in his newspaper, the Guardian) of me. Pray, cotton-fuz cur, are you the same man who sent a parcel of hand-bills to Mary Fildes? Where, (if you be the man) did you get those hand-bills? Who sent them to you? I wonder whether it be the pious doctrine of those hand-bills that the Bishop of Litchfield wishes to see spread in Spanish America! These Cotton-fuz people are, perhaps, worse than the Jews and Jobbers: the latter do not actually see their victims perish, and that, too, under their own hands. It was about a year ago proposed to me to form "A SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN LANCASHIRE." I do not like Societies of any sort; but, something ought to be done in this case. If I find time, I shall ride into the

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North this summer. I am, just at this moment, engaged in *harvesting platting straw*; but that will soon be over. If I can find time, I will certainly take a ride to the country of the Cotton-Lords. I will go and see the spots rendered famous by PARSON HAY, HOULTON of HOULTON, BOLTON FLETCHER, TRAFORD of TRAFORD, the MANCHESTER YEOMANRY, the OLDEHAM INQUEST, the GRAND JURY, of which LORD STANLEY was Foreman. Yes, I will, if I possibly can, go and see those whom SIDMOUTH THANKED, and on whom GRENVILLE and the ELDER WELLESLEY bestowed unbounded applause. The cotton-fuz curs have denied, that the poor, little, hectic, half-dying creatures work in a heat of *eighty-four degrees*. What! deny a fact as notorious as daylight! Yes; for, it is the *slave-holders* that pay these prostituted pens; and, for pay, what will not a Manchesterer, a ruffian, a cruel, a barbarous, a monstrous MANCHESTER

TERER do! He is like no other man. The barbarous wretch has no feeling. He looks upon his slaves (and himself too) as having been generated by steam or by gas, or by the devil knows what. However, as to his 84 degrees, it is the business of the country to prevent infernal slavery like this; and if we can do this by means of a SOCIETY, I shall have no objection to do what I can in the undertaking. I have a letter, now lying before me, just received from that scene of abominations, Manchester, in which the writer tells me, that the poor little cotton-fuz girls and boys, who come out of the hells apparently half dead, are allowed half an hour, in the long afternoon, to take *their tea*! Indeed; kind cotton-lords! What, actually suffer them (oh, too happy English people!) to consume the tea and sugar THAT YOU SELL THEM! Aye; but, they are not *allowed*, mind, TO SIT DOWN, while they take this tea and this sugar! Away, you negro-loving hypocrites.

Go and find us something like this in the *West Indies!* Not sit down! What harm would the poor things do by sitting down? This is the sheer spirit of tyranny: it is insolence and cruelty, without provocation, or cause, for either. However, *I will go and face the tyrants*; and will see the real state of their slaves.—The circumstance, above-mentioned, induces me (as I must do it this week or next) to announce, here, the publication of my **FRENCH GRAMMAR**. This work, (in four hundred and eight pages), price FIVE SHILLINGS, will be published, at the Office of the Register, in Fleet-street, on **SATURDAY THE TWENTY-FIRST OF AUGUST**. There will be an edition of it published at **Paris**, on the same day. As many persons in France, or going to France, may wish to get this work at Paris, I shall, previously to the day of publication, name the bookseller, or booksellers, who will sell the work at Paris.—Upon putting forth a work, on which I have be-

stowed so much labour, with regard to which *I have spared no pains that man can, in such a case employ*, I wish to say something to the public. After a good deal of thinking about what I should say, I have thought it best simply to insert here the two first LETTERS of the Work itself; which is, as the reader will see, in a Series of Letters to my youngest Son. In the two first of these I open the subject to him; and these I now insert, that *Fathers, Mothers, Learners, and Teachers* may, at once, see how I have set about this affair. For once in my life, I have written a book without a word of politics in it! My reasons for most rigidly excluding all allusions and sentiments of a political nature will be manifest enough to those who reflect on the matter; while all will agree, that the book cannot be the worse for such exclusion.

WM. COBBETT.

TO

MR. RICHARD COBBETT.

LETTER I.

*Of the Utility of Learning
French.*

MY DEAR LITTLE SON,

1. BEFORE we set about learning any thing, be it what it may, it is right that we ascertain the thing to be such as is likely to be useful to us; and it is but reasonable that the usefulness should, in point of magnitude, bear a just proportion to the expense; whether of money or of time, demanded by the task which we are going to encounter. If I did not think the French language a thing of this character, I certainly should not wish you to learn it. But a very little reflection will convince you, that it is a branch of learning, which, in the present age, stands, in the scale of importance, next after that of our native language.

2. It would be tedious, my dear Richard, to enumerate all the rea-

sons for learning French; but, when I tell you, that the laws of England were, for several centuries, written and administered in French; that some of the present statutes stand in that language; that a great part of the law terms, in use at this day, are also French; were I to tell you only this, you would, I hope, see a motive more than sufficient to induce you to undertake the learning of this language; especially when you find that I have done all in my power to render the undertaking easy and pleasant.

3. There are, however, many other motives of equal, and some, perhaps, of greater weight. The French language is the language of all the courts of Europe. The cause of this is of no consequence: the fact is all that we have to do with here; and that is undeniable. Then, observe, that, though each of the great nations of Europe generally insists that the treaties, to which it is a party, shall be in its own language, or in *Latin*;

yet, the French is, in spite of all the efforts that have been made to prevent it, the universal language of *negociations*. Few, indeed, comparatively speaking, are the persons employed in this way; but, the instances, in which, for purposes connected with war or with foreign commerce, it is necessary to be master of the French language, are by no means few nor of little importance.

4. In the carrying on of trade, and in the affairs of merchants, it is frequently absolutely necessary to be able to speak and to write French. A young man, whether in trade of wholesale or of retail, and especially in the counting-house of a merchant, is worth a great deal more when he possesses the French language than when he does not. To travel on the continent of Europe without being able to speak French is to be, during such travelling, a sort of *Deaf and Dumb* person. Humiliation and mortification greater than this it is hardly pos-

sible to imagine; and these will be by no means diminished by the reflection, that we owe them to our own want of attention and industry.

5. Though many of the French books are translated into English, the far greater part are not; and, in every branch of knowledge, great indeed is the number of those books which it may be useful to read. But, were there only the pain arising from the want of a knowledge of French, when we fall into a company, where we hear one of our own nation conversing with a Frenchman, this alone ought to be more than sufficient to urge a young person on to the study. I remember a young lady, in Long Island, who had been out on a visit to a house where one of the company happened to be a French lady who could not speak English, and where a young American lady had been interpreter between this foreigner and the rest of the company; and I shall never forget the manner in which the first men-

tioned young lady expressed the sense of her humiliation: "I never before," said she, "in all my life, felt *envy*: but, there was Miss —, first turning to the right and then to the left, and, at each turn, changing her language; and there sat I like a post, feeling myself more her inferior than I can describe."

6. It is really thus. This talent gives, in such cases, not only an air of superiority, but also a reasonable and just claim to real superiority; because it must be manifest to every one, that it is the effect of attention and of industry as well as of good natural capacity of mind. It is not a thing like dancing or singing, perfection in the former of which is most likely to arise from an accidental pliancy of the limbs, and in the latter, from an organization of the throat and lungs, not less accidental: it is not a thing of this sort, but a thing, the possession of which necessarily implies considerable powers of mind, and a meritorious

application of those powers. Besides these considerations, there is this: that by learning French *well* you will really become more thoroughly acquainted with your own language. If Dr. Johnson had known the French language, he could have committed scarcely any of those numerous blunders (relating to words from the French) which are contained in his Dictionary, and of which I will here give you a specimen. He has this passage: "RABBIT: a joint made by *paring* two pieces of wood, so that they wrap over one another." Then, the verb, he has thus. "TO RABBIT: To *pare down* two pieces of wood so as to fit one another." The Doctor meant, "to *make* them fit one another." But, to our point: The Doctor says, that *to RABBIT* comes from the French verb *BATRE*, which means to *bate*, or *abate*, to *bring down*. So, says the Doctor, *to rabbit* comes from *rabbatre*: for, the wood is *brought down* by the carpenter's tool. What! Doctor! to *bate*, *abate*,

the wood! This is far-fetched indeed. Now, if the Doctor had known French only tolerably well, he would have known that *raport* is a carpenter's *plane*; that *raboter* is to *plane* wood with a carpenter's *plane*; and that boards fitted together by means of the *plane*, and not by means of the saw, the chisel, or other tools, are boards *rabotés*, or, in English, *raboted*. How plain is all this! And how clear it is that we have here got a piece of nonsense in our language, because Dr. JOHNSON did not know French!

7. Having now spoken of the motives to the learning of French, I shall, in the next Letter, speak of the way to go to work and how to proceed, in order to accomplish the object. Before, however, I proceed further, let me explain to you the meaning of the numerical figures which I have used here, from 1 to 7. Each of the portions of writing, distinguished by these figures respectively, is called a *paragraph*; and, as you, in the

course of the letters that I am addressing to you, will find yourself frequently directed to look at parts of them other than the part which you are then reading, you will more quickly find the thing which you want, by being referred to the *paragraph*, than you would, if you were referred to the *page*.

8. The hope which I entertain of seeing you write, and of hearing you speak French correctly is, I am sure, equalled by the desire which you have not to disappoint that hope. My dear little son, I beg you to remember, that, to succeed in an undertaking like this requires great assiduity and perseverance; but, remember also, that nothing is justly gained without labour of some sort or other; and, bear constantly in mind, that, in proportion to your increase in knowledge and talent, will be the increase of the satisfaction of your affectionate father,

WILLIAM CORBETT.

Kensington, 17th June, 1834.

LETTER II.

*On the way of going to work and
of proceeding in the Learning
of French.*

MY DEAR RICHARD,

9. It is not sufficient that the thing we seek to gain is useful in its nature; nor is it sufficient, that, in addition to this, we are assiduous and persevering in the pursuit of it: we must go the right way to work, set out and go on in the right path; or our labour, if not wholly lost, will be, in great part at least, spent in vain.

10. Parents innumerable well know, that young people of good capacity frequently spend year after year in what is called *learning French*; and that, at the end of the time, they really know very little of the matter. Out of a thousand of those who are usually, at the schools, denominated "*French Scholars*," there are, perhaps, not twenty who ever become able to write a letter or to hold a conversation in French. How did it happen, then, that I, who had every disadvantage to make head

against; who began to study French in the woods of North America, in 1791; who crossed the Atlantic ocean twice between that year and 1793; how did it happen, that I, who had never had a master to assist me but one single month in 1792, should, in 1793, write and publish, in the French language, a Grammar for the teaching of French people English, which Grammar, first published at Philadelphia, found its way to France, and has long been, for the purpose for which it was intended, in general use throughout all the countries of Europe?

11. True, I was very assiduous, very persevering (as I trust, you will be), and I had also good natural capacity; but, my firm belief is, that, in these respects, I did not exceed any one of thousands upon thousands, who, after years of expense to their parents and of torment to themselves, give up the pursuit in disgust, from perceiving that they have really learned nothing that is worthy of being called French. Nor is this result at all surprising, when we come to look into the books called "*French Grammars*," where we find such a mass of confusion, that the wonder is, not that so few persons

learn French, but that it is ever learned by any one at all.

12. I found it necessary to make a sort of Grammar for myself; to write down the principles and rules as I went on; to pick my way along by means of the *Dictionary*; to get over the difficulties by mere dint of labour. When I afterwards came to teach the English language to French people in Philadelphia, I found that none of the Grammars then to be had, were of much use to me. I found them so defective, that I wrote down instructions and gave them to my scholars in manuscript. At the end of a few months, this became too troublesome; and these manuscript-instructions assumed the shape of a *Grammar* in print, the copy-right of which I sold to Thomas Bradford, a Bookseller of Philadelphia, for a hundred dollars, or, twenty-two pounds, eleven shillings and sixpence; which Grammar, under the title of *Manière d'Anglois*, is, as I have just observed, now in general use all over Europe.

13. The great fault of all the French Grammars, that I have met with, is that which, as Mr. Tull tells us, Lord Bacon found in

the books on farming and gardening; namely, that they contain no principles; or, in other words, that they give us no reasons for our doing that which they tell us we must do. Indeed, these Grammars are, as far as my observation has gone, little more than masses of rules, of vocabularies, and of tables; things heaped together, apparently, for the express purpose of loading the memory and of creating disgust. These Grammars take the scholar into the subject without any preparation; they give him no clear description, or account, of the thing which he is going to learn; their manner of going from one topic to another is so abrupt; that all is unconnected in the mind of the scholar; they seldom, or never, give him any reason for any thing that he is instructed to do; they never explain to him that which he does not understand by that which he does understand; and, in short, they are of very little use to either master or scholar.

14. In the Grammar, which I am now writing for you, I shall endeavour to make the undertaking as little wearisome as possible. But, even here, I should observe to you, that a foreign language is a thing not to be learned without

labour, and a great deal of labour, at any rate, a very different effect upon the reader. It is a valuable acquisition; and there must be value given for it. It is a thing to be purchased only with labour; and the greater part of that labour must be performed by the scholar.

15. I have to perform the double task of teaching you *Grammar*, and of teaching you French. If you knew your own language grammatically, the undertaking would be much easier for me and much easier for you; but, let it be remembered, that in proportion to the greatness of the difficulty is the merit which justice awards to success. I have adopted the epistolary form, that is, I write in the form of *Letters*, for the sake of plainness, and, at the same time, for the sake of obtaining and securing your attention. We are naturally more attentive to that which is addressed to us, than we are to that which reaches our ear or our eye as mere unpointed observation. You do not yet know what it is that grammarians call *Impersonal*; but, in giving instructions, the impersonal mode of speaking must be less forcible as well as less clear than the personal. "You must take care" is a very different thing from "care must be taken;" or, it has,

at any rate, a very different effect upon the reader.

16. The manner, in which I propose to proceed in the teaching of you, is this: First, I shall, in Letter III., explain to you what Grammar is, what is the meaning of the word. I shall, then, in Letter IV., teach you what are the different parts of speech, or sorts of words. I shall treat of the nature and use of each of these parts of words, or parts of speech; and, at every stage, I shall show you, in the plainest manner that I am able, the difference between your own language and the French language: for, this it is that you want to learn; to be able to say in the latter that which you are able to say in the former. That part of Grammar, which distinguishes one part of speech from another, which treats of the relationship of words, and which shows how and under what circumstances, and for what purposes, they change their form; this part of Grammar is called *Etymology*. When, therefore, I shall, in Letters from V. to XII., inclusive, have gone through the Etymology of all the parts of speech, taking care to keep constantly before you the difference between the French and English languages, I shall, in

Letter XIII.; give you some *Exercices* in order to fix firmly in your memory the nature and properties of each of the parts of speech. I shall next go to the *Syntax*, or the putting of words into sentences. But, before I do this, I shall stop you a little to learn the *Genders of Nouns*, and the *Conjugations of Verbs*. To introduce this great mass of matter at an earlier period would cause such great interruptions, that your study of Etymology would be broken into parcels, separated by chasms much too wide. Yet this mass of matter must not be passed over; it must be encountered and mastered before you proceed to the *Syntax*. This matter will be the subject of Letter XIV.; and then, from Letter XV. to Letter XXVII., both inclusive, I shall give you the *Syntax*; or, as I described it before, that part of Grammar, which teaches us how to put words into sentences. Here also I shall take the parts of speech one by one, from the *Article* to the *Conjunction*; and, at the end of my observations and rules relative to each, I shall give you an *Exercice*; that is to say, a list of sentences, each of which will contain some word, or words, bringing into practice the rules and instructions just given you.

These *Exercices* will consist of English sentences to be put into French; for, as to putting French into English you will do that pretty well by the time that you get to Letter XIII. To put the English into French will be no easy matter; but, then, I shall lead you along so gradually, the sentences will be so short and so simple at first, and, from the first exercise to the twentieth (for there will be twenty), I shall make the previous one so effectually smooth the way to its successor, that, I hope, you will find no difficulties that steady application will not quickly overcome. In the framing of these *Exercices* I have not (as most other grammarians have done) put part of the French under the English. In my Grammar (called the *MAÎTRE D'ANGLAIS*) I did this in compliance with fashion. But, experience has taught me, that the best way is, to give the English only, to let the scholar put the whole of the French as well as he can, and then, that he may be able to see whether he have made good French or not, to give him a complete translation of each *Exercice* at the end of the Grammar. This is the method that I shall pursue, and shall avoid Notes and every other thing calculated to draw off words

enfeeble, your attention. I shall not tease you with EXCEPTIONS beyond what *utility* demands. I shall not call you off from a rule to read a *note* of half a page on exceptions relating to words which you might, perhaps, never see in use four times in your life. I shall leave these things to those persons who are fond of curiosities; and shall be content to assist you in the acquiring of that which is *useful*. I shall, in the giving of my instructions, make use of the *plainest* language; I shall endeavour to express myself in the clearest manner; and shall avoid every thing which shall appear to me likely to bewilder you or to make you weary. In short, I shall talk to you in the most familiar manner; I shall give you *reasons* for doing that which I tell you ought to be done; I shall write you Letters that I hope you would not think very dull, though they were formed into a book merely to read through.

17. But, there is the *speaking of French*. It is something, and a great deal too, to be able to read French; it is more to be able to *translate it* into English; it is still more to be able to *translate English into French*: but, there is still the *speaking of French*, which is,

as to this matter, the great, general, practical, and desired talent. Mind, however, that, in the acquiring of this talent, this great accomplishment, you are got full *nine-tenths* of the way, when you have learned to translate (upon paper) English into French. I mean, of course, to translate *well* and with facility. When you have carried your acquisition thus far, there remains nothing but the *sound*, and it is quite surprising how quickly the *ear* and the *tongue* do their part of the business. When, however, we reflect, the reasons are plain enough. It is *sound* that is to be acquired; and where we, take the day through, can possibly write one word, we hear and utter thousands. Still, to learn the sound you must *hear* it. To acquire a proper pronounciation of French (or of any foreign language) is absolutely impossible without practice; without hearing others speak, and without speaking to those who are able to correct you when you pronounce badly. *Sounds* admit not of being described upon paper. I shall, under the head of PROSODY, in Letter III., prove to you that it is impossible for any human being to give written rules that can be of any use in teaching you how to pronounce French

words. But though, in order to learn to speak French, you must have the assistance of a *teacher*, or must live amongst, or be a good deal amongst, those who speak that language, still, as I said before, the task is *nine-tenths* performed when you have acquired all that the Grammar will teach you. But, it is not necessary for you to go through the Grammar before you *begin to learn to pronounce*; that is to say, if you have a *teacher*, or any one to instruct you in *reading*. You may, after you have got well into the Grammar, be learning to pronounce words at the same time that you are learning the principles of the language. How you are to proceed in doing this, what you are to read, and other particulars relative to this matter, you will find mentioned in Letter III.

18. The general error of those who attempt to learn French, is, that, the moment they have begun to study, they want to get to *reading* French books, to translating and to speaking. And this is very natural, because it seems like having actually gotten possession of part of the thing so anxiously sought after. But, this is going too fast: it is haste but not speed. The best way is to go patiently

through the Grammar as far as the end of Letter XIII. before you attempt to *read* or to *pronounce*, even if you have a teacher. Your manner of proceeding ought to be this: Read Letter III. ten times over, and then write it twice over. Go on thus to the end of Letter XIII. By the time that you have advanced thus far, which will be in about a month from the time that you begin, you will find that you have learned a great deal. You will begin to see your way through that, which, at the outset, appeared to be utterly impenetrable. You will, therefore, have courage to proceed with the remaining Letters in the same way, reading ten times and writing down twice. But, here, you will have *Exercises*. These, being merely English sentences for you to translate, need not be read, till you come to translate them. When you have read ten times and copied twice the Letter, for instance, on the Syntax of Articles, you will translate the Exercise in that Letter. Thus you will proceed to the end. Particular instructions relative to the manner of going on in translating you will find in Letter XVII., just before you begin this part of your labours.

19. After you have gone through

the whole of the rules and instructions, and have translated the whole of the Exercises, and have done this well, you will, of course, know how to write *French* tolerably well. Very easy will it be to learn to speak after this. But if you, too impatient to go thoroughly into the subjects of your Grammar, hasten on to reading and to speaking, without knowing any thing of the principles of the language, you will, in all probability, never speak *French* much better than an English footman, or lady's maid, who has been for a while in France. The first and the main thing is the Grammar: that well learned, the rest is easy; but, that imperfectly learned, the remainder of your way is full of difficulty, and you never arrive at any thing approaching towards perfection. There are persons enough able to utter, or to put upon paper, sentences of broken *French*: to ask people how they do, to talk of the weather, to call for victuals and drink; but, this is not being a *French scholar*; and, I hope that nothing short of meriting this appellation will satisfy you. I shall slur nothing over. I know what were the difficulties the most troublesome to me. I remember the parts of the Grammar which were to me the most abstruse, and which it cost me the

most time to be able to understand. These parts, therefore, I shall take particular pains to make plain and easy to you. In short, on my part, no effort shall be wanting; and, let me hope, that none will be wanting on yours.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S REPORT.

THE readers of the Register will remember how many, many years, I stood alone in crying out against calling the thing *poor-rates*. Pray, my friends, remember these efforts of mine, while you read the following Report, which I beg you to read, preparatory to the pretty exposure that I will make of the whole of this Lord-John affair.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the practice which prevails in some parts of the Country, of paying the Wages of Labour out

of the Poor Rates, and to consider whether any, and what Measures can be carried into execution, for the purpose of altering that practice, and to report their Observations thereupon to The House;—HAVE, pursuant to the Order of the House, examined into the Matter to them referred; and have agreed upon the following Report:

FROM the evidence, and other information collected by Your Committee, it appears that, in some districts of the country, able-bodied labourers are sent round to the farmers, and receive a part, and in some instances the whole of their subsistence from the parish, while working upon the land of individuals. This practice was, doubtless, introduced at first as a means of employing the surplus labourers of a parish; but by an abuse, which is almost inevitable, it has been converted into a means of obliging the parish to pay for labour, which ought to have been hired and paid for by private persons. This abuse frequently follows immediately the practice of sending the unemployed labourers upon the farms in the parish. The farmer, finding himself charged for a greater quantity of labour than he requires, naturally endeavours to economise, by discharging those labourers of whom he has the least need, and relying upon the supply furnished by the parish for work, hitherto performed entirely at his own cost. An instance has been quoted, of a farmer's team standing still, because the farmer had not received the number of roundsmen he expected. Thus the evil of this practice augments itself; and the steady hard-working labourer, employed by agreement with his master, is converted into the degraded and inefficient pensioner of the parish.

In other parts of the country this practice has been carried to a very great extent, for the sake of diminishing the income of the clergyman of the parish, and paying for the expenses of one class of

men out of the revenue of another. In the parish of Hurstmonceaux, in Sussex, it appears, that the wages of labour were reduced in this manner to sixpence a day; and a clergyman of a neighbouring parish has been threatened with the adoption of a similar practice.

This practice is the natural result of another, which is far more common, namely, that of paying an allowance to labourers for the maintenance of their children. In some counties, as in Bedfordshire, this payment usually begins when the labourer has a single child, wages being kept so low, that it is utterly impossible for him to support a wife and child without parish assistance.

The evils which follow from the system above described, may be thus enumerated :—

1st.—The employer does not obtain efficient labour from the labourer whom he hires. In parts of Norfolk, for instance, a labourer is quite certain of obtain-

ing an allowance from the parish, sufficient to support his family; it consequently becomes a matter of indifference to him, whether he earns a small sum, or a large one.

It is obvious, indeed, that a disinclination to work must be the consequence of so vicious a system.

He, whose subsistence is secure without work, and who cannot obtain more than a mere sufficiency by the hardest work, will naturally be an idle and careless labourer. Frequently the work done by four or five such labourers, does not amount to what might easily be performed by a single labourer working at task-work. Instances of this fact are to be found in the evidence, and in the statements of all persons conversant with the subject.

2dly.—Persons who have no need of farm-labour are obliged to contribute to the payment of work done for others. This must be the case wherever the labourers necessarily employed by the farmers receive from the parish any part of the wages which, if

not so paid, would be paid by the farmers themselves.

3dly.—A surplus population is encouraged; men who receive but a small pittance know that they have only to marry, and that pittance will be augmented in proportion to the number of their children. Hence the supply of labour is by no means regulated by the demand, and parishes are burdened with thirty, forty, and fifty labourers, for whom they can find no employment, and who serve to depress the situation of all their fellow-labourers in the same parish. An intelligent witness, who is much in the habit of employing labourers, states, that when complaining of their allowance, they frequently say to him, "We will marry, and you must maintain us."

4thly.—By far the worst consequence of the system is, the degradation of the character of the labouring class.

There are but two motives by which men are induced to work: the one, the hope of improving

the condition of themselves and their families; the other, the fear of punishment. The one is the principle of free labour, the other the principle of slave labour. The one produces industry, frugality, sobriety, family affection, and puts the labouring class in a friendly relation with the rest of the community; the other causes, as certainly, idleness, imprudence, vice, dissension, and places the master and the labourer in a perpetual state of jealousy and mistrust. Unfortunately, it is the tendency of the system of which we speak, to supersede the former of these principles, and introduce the latter. Subsistence is secured to all; to the idle as well as the industrious; to the profligate as well as the sober; and, as far as human interests are concerned, all inducement to obtain a good character is taken away. The effects have corresponded with the cause. Able-bodied men are found slovenly at their work, and dissolute in their hours of relaxation; a father is negligent of his children;

the children do not think it necessary to contribute to the support of their parents; the employers and the employed are engaged in perpetual quarrels, and the pauper, always relieved, is always discontented; crime advances with increasing boldness, and the parts of the country where this system prevails are, in spite of our gaols and our laws, filled with poachers and thieves.

The evil of this state of things has often induced individuals to desire farther means of punishing labourers who refuse or neglect to work, and the Legislature has sometimes listened with favour to such proposals; but we are persuaded, that any attempt to make the penalties of this kind more efficacious, would either be so repugnant to the national character as to be totally inoperative, or, if acted upon, would tend still further to degrade the labouring classes of the kingdom.

The effects of this system very clearly show the mistake of imagining that indiscriminate relief is

the best method of providing for the happiness of the labouring classes. Employers, burdened with the support of a surplus population, endeavour to reduce the wages of labour to the lowest possible price. Hence, where the system to which we allude has gained ground, the labourers are found to live chiefly on bread, or even potatoes, scarcely ever tasting meat or beer, or being able even to buy milk; while in other parts of the country, where high wages are still prevalent, the food and whole manner of living of the labourer are on a greatly better scale. This difference is, doubtless, to be attributed to the excess of population in particular parts of the country; but that excess is in great part to be attributed to the mal-administration of the poor laws during the latter years of the late war.

Without assigning any precise period when the system of paying part of the wages of labour out of the poor-rate commenced, we are of opinion, that although perhaps

it began earlier in some districts; it has generally been introduced during the great fluctuation of the price of provisions which have occurred in the last thirty years. In the year 1795, especially, a year of scarcity, parishes, finding that employers could not afford to pay their labourers a sufficient sum to support their families, even on the most stinted scale, added a contribution out of the poor-rate to healthy labourers in full employment.

We are happy to be able to say, that the evil of which we complain is partial, and that many counties in England are nearly, if not totally, exempt from the grievance. In Northumberland, wages are twelve shillings a week; and labourers, having families, do not usually receive assistance from the poor-rate. In Cumberland, wages vary from twelve shillings to fifteen shillings a week, and the report is equally satisfactory. In Lincolnshire, the wages are generally twelve shillings per week, and the labourers live in

comfort and independence. At Wigan, in Lancashire, wages are seven or eight shillings a week, and relief is afforded to a man with three children; in the division of Oldham, in the same county, a great manufacturing district, wages are from twelve shillings to eighteen shillings a week, and no such practice is known. In Yorkshire, wages are generally twelve shillings a week; but in some parts of that extensive county, the practice of giving married labourers assistance from the parish appears very prevalent. In Staffordshire, wages are about ten shillings; and labourers, having families, only occasionally receive relief from the poor-rate. In the divisions of Oswaldslow, in the county of Worcester, the practice of paying part of the wages of labour out of the poor-rate, has been entirely put a stop to by the vigilance of the Magistrates. If we turn to the midland, southern, and western parts of the country, we find a great variety in the rate of wages. In the Wingham divi-

sion, in Kent alone, it appears, that the lowest wages paid were, in one parish, sixpence; in four, eight-pence; in eleven, one shilling and sixpence; in four, two shillings; and, in the greater number, one shilling a day. In Suffolk, Sussex, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorsetshire and Wiltshire, the plan of paying wages out of the poor-rate, has been carried to the greatest extent. Norfolk, Huntingdonshire, and Devonshire, are likewise afflicted by it. In some of these counties wages are eight shillings or nine shillings; in others, five shillings; and in some parts they have been and are so low as three shillings a week for a single man; four shillings and sixpence for a man and his wife.

A great number of Returns on this subject have been collected, of which an Abstract, when made, will be presented to your Honourable House.

With respect to the remedy for the evils pointed out, it is obvious to remark, that a great, if not the

greater part, arises from the maladministration of the laws. Yet when this remark is made, it does not appear how, under the present system, the laws which regard the poor should be otherwise than ill administered. Where no select vestry or assistant overseer has been appointed, the poor are consigned to the care of a person named only for one year, and in general anxious chiefly to get rid of his office with as little trouble to himself as possible; or, if he endeavours, in spite of clamour and vexation, to improve the practice, his designs are liable to be overset by the orders of Magistrates, who, with excellent intentions, are often not conversant with the details of the management of the parish in whose concerns they interfere.

The great object to be aimed at, is, if possible, to separate the maintenance of the unemployed from the wages of the employed labourer; to divide two classes, which have been confounded; to leave the employed labourer in

possession of wages sufficient to maintain his family, and to oblige the rest to work for the parish in the way most likely to prevent idleness.

In order to effect the purpose of separating the wages of employed labourers from the poor-rate, it appears to us, that much might be done by affording to appellants against the yearly accounts, the easiest remedy of which the law admits. The Act of 50 Geo. 3. c. 49. directs, that the yearly accounts, to be made out according to previous Acts of Parliament, shall be submitted to two or more Justices, at a special sessions; and the Act empowers the Justices "if they shall so think fit," to examine into the matter of every such account, and to "disallow and strike out of every such account, all such charges and payments as they shall deem to be unfounded, and to reduce such as they shall deem exorbitant; and they are to specify the cause for which any charge is disallowed or reduced."

Notwithstanding this provision, it appears, that at present, even when a complaint is made, that the sums levied on the parish have not been applied according to the intention of the law; a practice has, in some places prevailed, of directing the complainant to appeal to the quarter sessions. This proceeding entails the employment of counsel, and an expense both of money and time, which is both unnecessary and oppressive. There is some ambiguity certainly in the word "unfounded" contained in the Act just quoted; but there cannot well exist a doubt that it is intended to apply to charges or payments which do not come within the scope and intention of the poor laws.

On this, and on almost every part of the subject, we may observe, that if the payers of the rates do not complain, and thereby enable the neighbouring Justices to execute the law at present existing, it is needless to attempt, by any new Act, to prevent abuses permitted or connived at by those

who have the clearest interest in the parish fund, it might be found representing them. Above all, the farmers themselves ought to perceive, that any practice which tends to degrade the character of the labourer, tends, in the same degree, to diminish the value of his labour, and to render agricultural property less secure, and less desirable.

By the Act of the 49d. of Elizabeth, it is ordered, that the "Churchwardens and Overseers" shall take order, from time to time, with the consent of two or more Justices, for setting to work the children of all such who shall not be thought able to keep and maintain their children. This provision, while it clearly shows that the framers of that Act never had it in contemplation to raise a fund for the support of all the children of all labourers, affords the means of remedying, in some degree, the existing evil of adding to the wages of labour from the poor-rate. Whenever, from disinclination to work, parents earn less than they might do, in order to draw from

the parish fund, it might be found highly useful that the parish officers, with the consent of their Magistrates, should, instead of giving money to the parents, set to work their children, who would, at the same time, be removed from the example of idle or dissolute parents. But this remedy must be used with caution, and might be inexpedient, if applied in cases where the best labourers, with their utmost exertions, cannot earn sufficient to bring up their children without parish assistance.

*According to the system at present pursued in many counties, a scale of allowance is drawn up by the Magistrates, fixing, in money, the sums which a labourer is to receive, in proportion to the size of his family, and the current price of flour or meal. On this allowance; whether idle or industrious, the labourer relies as a right; and when he receives less, he makes an angry appeal to a Magistrate, not as a petitioner for charity, but as a claimant for justice. Without questioning the wisdom of the scale

upon which these tables have been framed, we cannot but regret that the Magistrates should promulgate general regulations, the obvious tendency of which is, to reduce the rate of wages, and create dissatisfaction between the labourer and his employer.

It has been thrown out, that the practice of giving relief to able-bodied labourers on account of their impotent children, ought to be positively forbidden by legislative enactment. Your Committee are not prepared to go this length; but they venture to suggest, that where wages have been reduced, with a view to supply the deficiency from the parish rates, relief might be refused to any person actually in the employment of an individual. The consequence might certainly be to throw, at first, some married labourers entirely upon the parish, but in a short time it is probable, a more wholesome system of paying the wages of labour would be permanently adopted.

Much good has been effected in

some parts of the country, by the adoption of what has been called the Cripple or Oundle plan, or labour rate; and a bill has been introduced into the House, for giving to such a plan, adopted under certain regulations, the force of law. It appears to us quite impossible to frame any Act on this subject which shall meet every case, but a general sanction might be extremely beneficial; and the following form, which has been suggested, appears as unexceptionable as any. Indeed it is very similar to one contained in a bill brought into the House in an early part of the Session:—

“ The parishioners in vestry shall, if they think fit, draw up rules and regulations for the maintenance of the old and impotent and other poor unable to work, as also for the employment of the able poor; and the same, signed or agreed to by a majority in value, shall be presented to the Justices, to be by them amended, approved or rejected, or sent back for amend-

"tions, and when adjusted to the satisfaction of the Justices and parishioners, to be parochial law for one year."

With respect to the second object, the mode of finding employment for those who profess themselves unable to obtain it, it appears to Your Committee, that the parish should, if it be possible, provide them with labour less acceptable in its nature than ordinary labour, and at lower wages than the average rate of the neighbourhood. Your Committee can add, that this method has been found practically beneficial in all places where it has been carried into effect.

It must never be forgotten, in considering this subject, that the evils produced by the poor law are different in different places; that all the good effects hitherto produced have been accomplished by improved management; and that, if these effects have not been more general, it is because the management of the poor has in the greater part of the country improved very little.

For the purpose of hastening and ensuring such improvement; Your Committee feel inclined to recommend a more general adoption the appointment of select vestries, and of assistant overseers receiving a salary. The greatest evils arise from intrusting a business, so complicated, to inexperienced and inefficient officers; and much benefit has been produced by taking advantage of the provisions of the 59 Geo. III. c. 12. on this subject. The greatest amendment may likewise be made by a judicious attention to that part of the Act, wherein a select vestry is required to "inquire into and determine upon the proper objects of relief, and the nature and amount of the relief to be given: and in each case shall take into consideration the character and conduct of the poor person to be relieved, and shall be at liberty to distinguish, in the relief to be granted, between the deserving and the idle, extravagant or profligate poor."

In a bill introduced into the House in an early part of the session, there is a clause, imposing on the quarter sessions the duty of controlling the parish accounts, which are ordered to be laid before them, and enabling them to appoint an examiner, to look into the expenditure of each parish. Whether, in the shape in which it at present stands, this provision is fit to be adopted, we will not decide; but, in the opinion of many persons, it might be useful that the quarter sessions should appoint an inspector of parish accounts, whose duty it should be to report to the Magistrates the state of the poor, and to point out any flagrant instance of negligence or abuse. A more regular and distinct method of keeping the parish accounts might likewise prove highly advantageous.

At the same time we cannot too strongly express our opinion, that, even as the law at present stands, much might be done by the vigilant and enlightened attention of the Magistrates. If they would

point out to the farmers the mischievous consequences of placing their labourers upon the public fund; if they would discountenance the abuses which prevail, and give every support to those who endeavour to reform the present system, there can be no doubt that great good might be effected. The farmers themselves have adopted it unwillingly, and must be fully aware of its mischievous effects. The distress which has so long restrained the application of agricultural capital is now happily disappearing; and there never was a more favourable moment for reforming an abuse, which in very few places is as yet of thirty years growth. Let the Magistrates, and, generally, all charged with the administration of the poor laws, observe, that if these laws have been retained, with the humane purpose of preserving honest indigence from starving, and remedying any sudden want of employment, yet, that if misapplied, they may become a greater evil to the country than any partial misfortune, or temporary calamity, could inflict.

4 Jan. 1824.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN through-
out ENGLAND, for the week end-
ing 17th July.

| <i>Per Quarter.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Wheat | 60 | 7 |
| Rye | 39 | 11 |
| Barley | 34 | 4 |
| Oats | 27 | 4 |
| Beans | 38 | 4 |
| Peas | 39 | 5 |

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British
Corn, &c. sold and delivered in
this Market, during the week ended
Saturday, 17th July.

| <i>Qrs.</i> | <i>£.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Wheat... 4,804 for 14,928 | 16 | 8 | Average, 61 | 0 | |
| Barley... 301..... | 511 | 0 | 6..... | 33 | 11 |
| Oats... 17,993..... | 39,706 | 15 | 8..... | 27 | 3 |
| Rye.... 26..... | 51 | 10 | 5..... | 39 | 7 |
| Beans... 1,704..... | 2,722 | 15 | 6..... | 37 | 1 |
| Peas.... 221.... | 420 | 1 | 7..... | 38 | 0 |

Friday, July 23.—The arrivals
of most kinds of Grain this week
are moderate. The continuance of
favourable weather keep our mar-
ket very dull, and Wheat is re-
ported lower than Monday. Barley
finds buyers slowly at last quo-
tations. Beans are again cheaper.
Peas are unaltered. The Oat trade
is very limited at present, and
sales cannot be effected without
submitting to less prices than
Monday.

Monday, July 26.—There was a
moderate quantity of all descrip-
tions of Corn last week, and a

large supply of Flour. This morn-
ing the fresh arrivals of all sorts
of Corn are not considerable. The
weather continues very favourable
for ripening the crops, and our
Millers are so indisposed to make
purchases, that the Wheat trade is
again very heavy to-day, and the
prices only of the best parcels of
last year's growth are nearly main-
tained, but all other qualities are
2s. to 3s. per qr. lower than this
day se'nnight. The decline in Old
Wheat is also 2s. to 3s. per qr.

Barley sells heavily, and the
prices of last week are not main-
tained. Beans find very few buyers,
and are again reduced 1s. per qr.
Peas of both kinds sell heavily,
and are 2s. per qr. lower. The two
first averages for regulating im-
portation, being above the mark
for a general opening of the ports
for Oats, has panic-struck our
buyers, and the factors are anxious
to sell at a further reduction of 1s.
per qr., and very little progress
can be made. The Flour trade
continues very dull.

Prices on board Ship as under.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Wheat, red, (old) | 56s. to 66s. |
| — white, (old) | 64s. — 74s. |
| — red, (new) | 40s. — 46s. |
| — fine | 47s. — 54s. |
| — superfine | 61s. — 62s. |
| — white, (new) | 45s. — 48s. |
| — fine | 50s. — 59s. |
| — superfine | 64s. — 68s. |
| Flour, pen-sack | 55s. — 59s. |
| — Seconds | 50s. — 55s. |
| — North Country | 46s. — 50s. |

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,

From July 17 to July 24, both inclusive.

| Whence. | Wheat. | Barley. | Malt. | Oats. | Beans. | Flour. |
|-------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Aberdeen | | | | 480 | | |
| Aldbro' | 354 | | 8 | 30 | 15 | |
| Alemouth | | | | | | |
| Arundel | | | | | | |
| Banff | | | | 681 | | |
| Berwick | | | | | | |
| Boston | 160 | | | 3945 | 25 | 12 |
| Bridport | | | | | | |
| Chichester | | | | | | |
| Clay | | | | | | 180 |
| Dundee | | | | | | |
| Colchester | 312 | 60 | 290 | | 214 | 1075 |
| Harwich | 301 | | | | 24 | 320 |
| Leigh | 605 | | | 40 | 25 | 60 |
| Malden | 698 | | 100 | | 287 | 1445 |
| Exeter | | | | 200 | | |
| Gainsbro' | | | | 100 | | 90 |
| Hastings | | | | | | |
| Hull | | | | 1650 | | 220 |
| Inverness | | | | | | |
| Ipswich | 80 | 70 | 534 | | | 350 |
| Kent | 1038 | 40 | 78 | 480 | 229 | 830 |
| Louth | 15 | | | 470 | | |
| Lynn | 322 | | 1010 | 1194 | 132 | 168 |
| Newhaven | | | | | | |
| Newcastle | | | | | | |
| Poole | | 10 | | | | |
| Shoreham | | 220 | | 7 | | |
| Spalding | | | | | | |
| Scarborough | | | | | | |
| Stockton | | | | | | 103 |
| Southwold | 306 | | | | 10 | |
| Weymouth | | | | | | |
| Wisbeach | 50 | | 250 | 645 | | |
| Woodbridge | 513 | 10 | | 92 | 7 | 335 |
| Yarmouth | | | 1970 | 285 | | 2760 |
| Cork | | 480 | | 8 | | |
| Galway | | | | 220 | | |
| Youghall | | 8 | | 1530 | | |
| Waterford | | | | | | |
| Foreign | | | | 2476 | | 600 |
| Total | 4754 | 898 | 4283 | 14452 | 668 | 7948 |

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week :

Rye, — ; Pease, 284 ; Tares, — ; Linseed, 880 ; Rapeseed, — ;

Brank, — ; Mustard, 106 ; Hemp, — ; and Seeds, — quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Monday, July 26. — The Seed Trade presents the same lifeless aspect as before so frequently reported. A few small parcels of New Rapeseed have appeared, and though not well grown, have commanded from 23*l.* to 25*l.* per last.

Linseed Oil Cake, 10*l.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* per 1000.

Foreign ditto, 5*l.* per ton.

Rape Cake, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ten.

Monday, July 26. — The arrivals from Ireland last week were 4858 firkins of Butter, and 2886 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign ports 5856 casks of Butter.

City, 28th July, 1824.

BACON.

The consumption has been pretty considerable during the late warm weather; but the price, notwithstanding, continues to decline. There is a good deal of indifferent quality, besides a great quantity of Pork in casks, which the holders are very anxious to get rid of. — Landed, 52*s.* to 54*s.*

BUTTER.

The great plentitude of Dutch as well as of English keeps the trade from running headlong into time-bargains for Irish, which will probably make their loss upon the ensuing season less than it would have been. If the Cheesemongers refrain from buying of the merchants and agents, the latter will very soon be rendered incapable of doing mischief. — On Board: Carlow, 78*s.* — Waterford, 70*s.* to 72*s.* — Landed: Dutch, 70*s.* to 72*s.*

CHEESE.

There has not been any buying *beforehand* on the part of the trade; so that the great advance which has taken place in every kind of Cheese, may be fairly ascribed to the scantiness of the stocks. — Cheshire, 78*s.* to 90*s.* — Derby, 70*s.* to 76*s.* — Double Gloucester, 68*s.* to 74*s.* — Single, 46*s.* to 62*s.* — Somerset, 82*s.* to 92*s.*

Price of Bread. — The price of the 4*lb.* Loaf is stated at 10*d.* by the full-priced Bakers.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 26.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 3 | 8 | to | 4 4 |
| Mutton | 3 | 6 | — | 4 2 |
| Veal | 4 | 6 | — | 5 4 |
| Pork | 4 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
| Lamb | 4 | 8 | — | 5 8 |

Beasts . . . 2,179 | Sheep . . . 26,200
Calves . . . 310 | Pigs 220

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 2 | 8 | to | 3 8 |
| Mutton | 3 | 0 | — | 4 0 |
| Veal | 3 | 0 | — | 6 0 |
| Pork | 3 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
| Lamb | 3 | 4 | — | 5 4 |

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|----|------|
| Beef | 2 | 6 | to | 3 10 |
| Mutton | 3 | 0 | — | 3 10 |
| Veal | 3 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
| Pork | 3 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
| Lamb | 4 | 0 | — | 5 4 |

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Ton.

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Ware..... | £4 10 to 5 10 |
| Middlings.. | 2 10 — 3 0 |
| Chats | 0 0 — 0 0 |

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Ware..... | £4 0 to 5 10 |
| Middlings .. | 2 0 — 3 0 |
| Chats..... | 1 10 — 2 0 |

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Smithfield.—Hay .. | 80s. to 120s. |
| Straw ... | 50s. to 58s. |
| Clover. 100s. | to 135s. |
| St. James's.—Hay..... | 80s. to 140s. |
| Straw.... | 51s. to 66s. |
| Clover .. | 90s. to 140s. |
| Whitechapel. Hay .. | 90s. to 130s. |
| Straw. 48s. | to 56s. |
| Clover.. | 105 to 147s. |

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Oats. | | | Beans. | | | Pease. | | |
|-----------------|--------|-------|----|---------|-------|----|-------|-------|----|--------|-------|----|--------|-------|----|
| | s. | to s. | d. | s. | to s. | d. | s. | to s. | d. | s. | to s. | d. | s. | to s. | d. |
| Aylesbury..... | 52 | 66 | 0 | 36 | 40 | 0 | 26 | 30 | 0 | 38 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Banbury..... | 54 | 68 | 0 | 33 | 38 | 0 | 23 | 29 | 0 | 36 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Basingstoke .. | 48 | 64 | 0 | 32 | 35 | 0 | 25 | 28 | 0 | 40 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridport..... | 58 | 64 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 24 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chelmsford..... | 52 | 68 | 0 | 33 | 38 | 0 | 28 | 32 | 0 | 32 | 42 | 0 | 34 | 36 | 0 |
| Derby..... | 54 | 66 | 0 | 34 | 40 | 0 | 26 | 31 | 0 | 42 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Devizes..... | 58 | 70 | 0 | 29 | 30 | 0 | 26 | 32 | 0 | 38 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dorchester..... | 52 | 74 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 22 | 28 | 0 | 40 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exeter..... | 62 | 80 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 4 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guildford..... | 52 | 70 | 0 | 34 | 38 | 0 | 24 | 33 | 0 | 40 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Henley..... | 54 | 78 | 0 | 35 | 38 | 0 | 25 | 32 | 0 | 38 | 46 | 0 | 36 | 44 | 0 |
| Horncastle..... | 50 | 58 | 0 | 20 | 26 | 0 | 17 | 23 | 0 | 34 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungerford..... | 46 | 66 | 0 | 30 | 35 | 0 | 25 | 31 | 0 | 38 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lewes..... | 56 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lynn..... | 46 | 58 | 0 | 28 | 30 | 0 | 21 | 25 | 0 | 36 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Newbury..... | 50 | 76 | 0 | 30 | 35 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 41 | 47 | 0 | 38 | 40 | 0 |
| Newcastle..... | 48 | 70 | 0 | 30 | 36 | 0 | 24 | 30 | 0 | 37 | 42 | 0 | 38 | 44 | 0 |
| Northampton... | 56 | 60 | 0 | 34 | 35 | 0 | 24 | 27 | 0 | 39 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nottingham.... | 60 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reading..... | 48 | 72 | 0 | 27 | 37 | 0 | 20 | 30 | 0 | 34 | 43 | 0 | 32 | 43 | 0 |
| Stamford..... | 50 | 60 | 0 | 33 | 34 | 0 | 23 | 28 | 0 | 40 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swansea..... | 63 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Truro..... | 64 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uxbridge..... | 50 | 70 | 0 | 35 | 37 | 0 | 27 | 31 | 0 | 40 | 43 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Warminster..... | 42 | 66 | 0 | 25 | 35 | 0 | 28 | 32 | 0 | 46 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Winchester..... | 50 | 76 | 0 | 30 | 35 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 41 | 47 | 0 | 38 | 40 | 0 |
| Yarmouth..... | 46 | 56 | 0 | 30 | 33 | 0 | 24 | 27 | 0 | 36 | 39 | 0 | 36 | 38 | 0 |
| Dalkeith* | 25 | 33 | 0 | 22 | 27 | 0 | 22 | 27 | 0 | 22 | 25 | 0 | 29 | 25 | 0 |
| Haddington* | 24 | 33 | 0 | 25 | 32 | 6 | 21 | 25 | 0 | 21 | 25 | 0 | 21 | 25 | 0 |

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *Scotch boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, July 20.—The weather having continued highly favourable for both the hay harvest (which is a very good one) and all the growing crops throughout the week past, Wheat, Oats, and each kind of Grain, &c. were sold at declining prices during that period. This day's market, although well attended, was not productive of much business, and Wheats may be noted 6d. to 8d. per 70 lbs.; Oats 4d. to 5d. per 45 lbs.; Malt 3d. to 4d. per 9 gallons; Beans and Peas each 2s. per quarter; and Flour and Oatmeal 4s. per sack below the prices of last Tuesday.

| WHEAT, per 70lbs. | | | OATS, per 45lbs. | | | FLOUR, per 280lbs. | | |
|--------------------|----|---------|------------------|----|------|--------------------|----|------|
| s. | d. | s. | s. | d. | s. | s. | d. | s. |
| English | 8 | 0 to 10 | English | 3 | 6—3 | English | 45 | 0—48 |
| Scotch | 8 | 0—10 | Scotch | 3 | 6—3 | Irish per | | |
| Welsh | 8 | 0—10 | Welsh | 3 | 6—3 | 280lbs. | 44 | 0—45 |
| Irish .. | 6 | 9—7 | Irish | 3 | 0—3 | OATMEAL, 240lbs. | | |
| Foreign | 0 | 0—0 | BEANS, per qr. | | | English | 30 | 0—33 |
| BARLEY, per 60lbs. | | | English | 40 | 0—43 | Scotch | 30 | 0—33 |
| English | 5 | 0—5 | Scotch | 36 | 0—40 | Irish | 24 | 0—30 |
| Scotch | 4 | 4—5 | Irish | 38 | 0—40 | INDIAN CORN, per | | |
| Welsh | 4 | 4—5 | Dutch | 38 | 0—40 | quar. | 35 | 0—38 |
| Irish | 4 | 4—5 | PEASE, per qr. | | | RAPE SEED, per | | |
| MALT. | | | Rolling | 40 | 0—44 | last 42s. | | |
| Per 9 gal. | 8 | 0—8 | Grey | 30 | 0—32 | | | |

Imported into Liverpool from the 13th to the 19th July 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 2,546; and Malt, 295 quarters. Flour, 441 sacks, of 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 140 packs, of 240 lbs. American Flour, 1,499 barrels.

Norwich, July 24.—In consequence of the Merchants being deprived of the use of St. Andrew's Hall, where the market is always held, a part of them assembled at the Rotunda in Finch's Gardens, and the other part on the plain near the Hall, where great difficulty was experienced by those having their Corn to sell in finding their usual customers, and many were not able to sell at all. Wheat fetched from 50s. to 57s.; Barley, 28s. to 33s.; and Oats, 25s. to 31s. per qr.

Bristol, July 24.—The business doing here in Corn, &c. is very limited, and those few sales that were made may be considered at about the following rates:—Best Wheat; from 8s. to 8s. 3d.; inferior ditto, 5s. to 7s.; Barley, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; Oats, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; and Malt, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Birmingham, July 22.—The weather here during nearly the last fortnight has been as fine as we ever remember, and the dulness in the Corn and Flour trades almost as great. The hay harvest goes on exceedingly well, and the crops are abundantly good. The Corn crops, generally, are equally promising. The market is in consequence greatly depressed; and prices are lowering, yet the supply of fine Wheat is short. Flour has fallen 2d. per 14 lbs. Business throughout the market is very limited.—Wheat, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per 60 lbs.; Barley, 33s. to 42s.; Malt, 60s. to 64s.; and Oats, 28s. to 30s. per quarter; Beans, 16s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. per ten score; Peas, 40s. to 48s. per quarter. Fine Flour, 50s. to 52s.; Second ditto, 40s. to 47s. per sack.

Spwich, July 24.—Our supply to-day was very short of all Grain, and prices were rather lower, as follow:—Wheat, 60s. to 62s.; Barley, 30s. to 33s.; and Beans, 35s. to 37s. per qr.

Wakefield, July 23.—The arrival of Grain this week, with the exception of Wheat, is only very small, and of this article we have a good supply. There is very little of fine quality in the market, such meets with buyers at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter from the rates of last

weak, whilst inferior descriptions must be noted 2s. to 3s. per quarter lower, and only the fresh samples meet with the least attention. Oats are not saleable at more than 14d. per stone, and Shelling 35s. per load. Beans continue to decline, and very few sales to be made. No alteration in Malt or Rapeseed.—Wheat, new and old, 52s. to 68s.; Barley, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, new and old, 38s. to 44s. per quarter, 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoe Oats, 28s. to 32s. per quarter; Mealings Oats, 14d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 35s. per load of 201 lbs.; Malt, 42s. to 44s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 46s. to 48s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 23l. to 26l. per last.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended July 17, 1824.

| | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | |
|-----------------------|--------|----|---------|----|-------|----|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| London | 62 | 7 | 35 | 10 | 28 | 6 |
| Essex | 63 | 2 | 35 | 3 | 28 | 3 |
| Kent | 62 | 11 | 36 | 5 | 27 | 8 |
| Sussex | 59 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 26 | 10 |
| Suffolk | 57 | 6 | 32 | 9 | 26 | 9 |
| Cambridgeshire | 56 | 9 | 32 | 0 | 21 | 3 |
| Norfolk | 57 | 7 | 32 | 3 | 23 | 9 |
| Lincolnshire | 60 | 5 | 32 | 1 | 25 | 1 |
| Yorkshire | 62 | 0 | 30 | 6 | 24 | 0 |
| Durham | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 11 |
| Northumberland | 60 | 8 | 38 | 5 | 30 | 4 |
| Cumberland | 61 | 6 | 40 | 10 | 33 | 3 |
| Westmorland | 59 | 2 | 40 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Lancashire | 64 | 8 | 33 | 10 | 29 | 0 |
| Cheshire | 67 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Gloucestershire | 62 | 0 | 30 | 10 | 26 | 4 |
| Somersetshire | 64 | 6 | 33 | 11 | 22 | 10 |
| Monmouthshire | 65 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Devonshire | 67 | 5 | 34 | 4 | 24 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 60 | 3 | 37 | 11 | 26 | 8 |
| Dorsetshire | 60 | 2 | 30 | 10 | 28 | 0 |
| Hampshire | 59 | 6 | 33 | 3 | 26 | 8 |
| North Wales | 70 | 10 | 43 | 9 | 27 | 8 |
| South Wales | 62 | 8 | 37 | 11 | 23 | 6 |

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended July 17.

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Wheat.. 33,985 qrs. | Barley.. 2,631 qrs. | Beans.... 2,693 qrs. |
| Rye..... 621 qrs. | Oats.... 20,138 qrs. | Peas..... 246 qrs. |

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, July 24.—The supply of Cattle was pretty good here to-day; a great deal of business was transacted, but at lower prices than have been submitted to for some time past. Fat Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s., and Mutton, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d. per stone of 14 lbs. Lamb, 15s. to 21s. per head.

Horncastle, July 24.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lb.s.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 7d. to 8d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Bristol, June 22.—Beef, from 5½d. to 6d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; and Pork, 4½d. to 5d. per lb., sinking offal.

At **Morpeth** market on Wednesday, there was a good show of Cattle, which met with dull sale; there was a fair supply of Sheep and Lambs; the former sold readily, but there was a heavy sale for Lambs. Prices much the same.—Beef, from 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 10d.; and Lamb, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 6d. per stone, sinking offals.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, July 26.—Our accounts continue much the same, that the strong bines are growing, and begin to show for burr; but the weak and backward bines, of which there are one third, make but little progress. Duty estimated at 140,000l. to 145,000l. Nothing doing: prices nominal.

Maidstone, July 22.—The fine weather this last week has been much in favour of the Hops, and the grounds where the bine is strong begin to show for fruit, and look very kindly; the latter bines do not certainly get so fast forward. In the Weald of Kent we hear they are turning yellow; should the weather continue fine we expect

our growth, as to quality, will be particularly good, as there are no extra bines, and they have been uniformly throughout the season free from vermin. Duty 140,000l.

Worcester, July 21.—The accounts from the plantation state that the plant continues to grow rapidly, and the improvement in its appearance is very visible, though there is some increase of flies. Our duty stands at 14,000l. The duty of the kingdom was laid in the Borough yesterday at 140,000l., the accounts not being so favourable as those of Monday.

COAL MARKET, July 23.

| <i>Ships at Market.</i> | <i>Ships sold.</i> | <i>Price.</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 30½ Newcastle. | 21½ | 31s. 0d. to 37s. 6d. |
| 7 Sunderland | 6 | 31s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. |

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. 51.—No. 6.] LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1824. [Price 6d.

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o' Clock.

TO THE READERS OF THE REGISTER.

Kensington, 5th Aug. 1824.

AGAIN, this week, I must put off the appearance of the article relative to Spanish America; or, rather, the Letter of remonstrance from the Spanish Americans to our Right Reverend Father in God, the *Bishop of Litchfield*. The cause of this postponement is this:—On Saturday, the 17th of July, I, who was then staying in Fleet-street on business connected with *press-work*, went out, and got into a very great heat. The day was *very hot*. I came in, and set to work busily, at a table, examining papers. My hair was nearly as wet as if I had just wet it with water. My hat was off; and I did not perceive, that the *sash*, to which my back was turned, *was up*. The wind, though the day was so hot, was *Edgely*. At the end of, perhaps, twenty minutes, I felt the *cold*, and, all in a moment, a pain in my right ear, as palpable and as severe, as if proceeding from a pointed instrument run into my ear. I anticipated all the consequences. The pain *has been* very great: it is less now, and there is every reason to hope, that a few days will put all to rights. But, in the meanwhile, I do not think it prudent to make any long-con-

tinued effort: and, therefore, I insert some *interesting papers*, instead of attempting to furnish matter of my own.

The *first of these Papers* is the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the means of *employing the people in Ireland*. I beg the reader to look well at this document. I shall have to refer to it very frequently. It belongs to a subject that *will not* be shuffled aside much longer. Every man of sense now sees, that *half the national debt* has been contracted to get the means of compelling the Catholic National Church of Ireland to submit to the Protestant Church! Every such man sees also, that to cause this submission to *continue*, now costs more money than can, by any means, be raised by revenue in Ireland. In short, to effect this purpose; that is, to uphold this Protestant Church in Ireland, the English people themselves have been reduced to beggary. These things are now seen by all men of sense. And, when we consider what must naturally be, as to Ireland, the consequences of another war, we can hardly believe, that the Parliament will delay to make the necessary *alteration*; namely, to *unestablish* by law, that which has been "by law *established*."

The *Second Paper*, inserted below, is a Report of the Trial of

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JAMES and PITTAWAY, charged with killing a gamekeeper of LORD CHURCHILL. I beg the reader to look at the whole of this trial; to observe, that the "*Crown*" objected to three of the Jury first called; to observe the evidence; the way of life of the principal witnesses; to look at the summing-up; to think of the awful sentence; and to observe what the poor fellow, JAMES, said with regard to the verdict and the sentence!—I shall return to this subject another time; but, even now, pray, reader, only think of the state of a country, where the people of the same village are divided into "*keepers and poachers*!" Only think of the horrid state of things, when a part of every hamlet are kept as *spies* on the other part! Some one may say, (as some have said); *why, then, did you oppose Mr. WORTLEY's Bill?* For many reasons; but, above all others, because it left the horrid power of *transporting* for night-poaching. In short, that Bill only gave the horrid Squirearchy what was expected to be a *monopoly of the sale of game*! What, then, do the CORTON-LORDS pray: that this sort of **FREEDOM** may be gained by Spanish America? Is it for this and such-like blessings that "*Simon BOLIVAR*" is fighting? If it is, a goblet a thousand feet high, would be still below the merits of *Simon BOLIVAR*! In short, what a criminal audacity those must have, and what shameless monsters those must be, who can affect to "*lament the enslaved state*," of the Spanish Americans, while it is notorious that about a third part of the numerous and spacious gaols in England are occupied by

men, who, in some way or other, have committed the *crime* of taking, or attempting to take, *wild animals*! Go, base miscreants! cry out for *SIMON BOLIVAR* and *freedom*! and keep your mouths shut on the subject of the two women in Suffolk, who are now in *gaol for three months each*, for treading upon five pheasants' eggs! Bawl, you base curs, for *SIMON BOLIVAR*; but say not a word about poor JAMES and PITTAWAY!—I shall return to this important subject as soon as I possibly can.

The *Third Paper*, inserted below, is that most curious document, published the other day, in the MORNING CHRONICLE, relating to the affair of FRANKS and KENDRICK. I, of course, have no knowledge of the facts. I merely copy the article; and shall be happy (if the parties, or either of them, wish it) to publish any explanation that may be necessary. Upon the supposition that the facts be true, I beg the CHRONICLE to accept of my best thanks for the publication. When I go into Surrey again, I will inquire into this matter. I take this opportunity of observing, that, when we consider the *matchless* Chronicle's circulation, the public are greatly indebted to it for its powerful and unwearied exertions with regard to the "*UNPAID magistracy*," who can send a woman to gaol for three months for crushing five pheasants' eggs. The CHRONICLE must remember, however, that, for more than *twenty years*, I have been complaining of the continual increase that the Parliament were making to the already tremendous powers of those "*UNPAID*" persons. I have, a hundred times,

and, too, more than seventeen years ago, complained, that they were fast taking away all the powers of the twelve judges. However, the Chronicle has now entered the ranks; and a most ably it is. To show, however, that even the most watchful are sometimes off their guard; the CHRONICLE was quite in despair, because the Lords threw out the "County Court Bill!" Good God! If that Bill had passed, it would have placed the bed of every labouring man at the mercy of the Sharp-shins of the Chandler's shop! And, only think of the "UNPAID," perched up upon a bench as judges in actions of debt! Actions, observe, reaching the bed, and even the shirt, of every labouring man in the kingdom! Does the Chronicle think that Sharp-shins would not very well know whether his debtor were a poacher! God Almighty! The country would have been quite a hell, if this law had passed. Doubtless, LORD ALTHORP intended no such thing: but, this Bill really seemed to aim the last murderous blow at English labourers.

However, with this one oversight, the Chronicle has rendered noble services in respect to this interesting matter of the "UNPAID." And, now, will the Editor of the Chronicle be so obliging as to tell me "WHAT'S WATT?" I, of late, hear a great deal about IT; but, for the life of me, I cannot make out what this Watt IS. There was a WATT in Edinburgh, who, in the early part of the French revolution, having been a SRY, and ~~hanged~~ others, was finally hanged himself. The heroes who employed that WATT, I will,

one of these days, name, and will give the history of that whole transaction; for, it never ought to be forgotten. However, what I want to get at now, are the following facts: Who this mighty WATT is? Where he was born? Where he died? What he did, that all this noise is attempted to be made about him? What good he did to this country, or to any part of mankind? For what cause praise is bestowed upon him? The truth is, a very beautiful article, which will be found in this Register, and which I have taken from a *Manchester paper*, tells me, that this was a "steam"-man; a "valve"-man; a "horse-power" man. However, I should really like to have the above particulars; for, until I heard Dr. BIRKENBECK, at the Crown and Anchor, talk about the honour that Scotland possessed "in the wide-spread fame of her own immortal WATT;" until that moment, so help me God, I never heard or read of this WATT, or of any WATT but the spy-traitor. So that, if his fame had spread so wide, I must have lived in some most cursedly obscure corner of the world! Perhaps the noise I was making myself prevented me from hearing of the noise of "Scotland's own Watt." At any rate, I never did hear even of his name. And, I should now be glad to know, who it was that advised the King to give five hundred pounds towards a monument for this man. He must have been persuaded to do such a thing. His good taste, his sense of propriety, his sense of dignity, would, I am satisfied, have left to work their natural effect, have restrained His Majesty from giving his countenance to a thing which will end in being the scorn

of the country. However, let me have answers to the above questions; and particularly an answer to this question: "*What Watt did, to give him a claim to public "gratitude and applause?"*" When I have a distinct answer to this question, I shall be able to estimate the merits of the man. In the meanwhile, the author of the Letter above alluded to (and which will be found further on in the Register) has touched a tender part of our friend, the Chronicle. The profound PHILLIPS, M. P. says, you see, that WATT made "*hundreds of thousands of human beings start into life.*" The devil he did! Well; but, what will MALTHUS, SCARLETT, and the CHRONICLE say to this! Here is *redundant population* with a vengeance. Why, this WATT, if such were his exploits, ought to be scratched out of his grave by MALTHUS and SCARLETT and the CHRONICLE, and to have his bones and hair and nails stewed in one of his steamers. This Mr. PHILLIPS appears to be a very PROFOUND person: aye, got it, got it all in the Collective! It seems impossible to belong to that body, even for the shortest period, without imbibing a part at least of that *deepness* for which its Members are so famous!

STRAW PLAT. — Now, Jews, have at you! This is the last year that you will send to Italy the food and raiment of the English labourers. I hear very good accounts as to the harvesting of the straw this year. I have had a specimen of straw sent me, and also of plat, which, if I had doubted before, would have put the matter beyond all doubt.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

P. S. I should now like to receive proposals from any persons ready to *undertake platting*. I mean persons in the Country; for I will employ no platter in the WEN. It seems odd to me, that people of *landed property*, in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, do not induce the women to take up this *Cobbett-Plat*. The other must wholly fall. It must go out of use altogether. Why, then, not point out to the platters the prudence of changing the sort of plat? However, the thing will work along itself. *Interest* will, in time, do all that we want done. I shall, I trust, have myself, to give to our women and children the means of having many a good meal; and which means they could have only from this source.

NAMES

Of the Members of the Committee.

(Votes, fol. 499, of 1823.)

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Thomas Spring Rice | Lord Oxmantown |
| Henry Goulburn | Knox |
| Sir John Newport | Dawson |
| Hon. V. Fitzgerald | Meade Smith |
| D. B. Courtenay | Forde |
| James Abercrombie | Brownlow |
| Charles Grant | Steward (of Tyrone) |
| John Smith | Maxwell |
| Villiers | Sir A. Chichester |
| Wellesley | Daly |
| Grattan | French |
| Calcraft | Denis Browne |
| Sir H. Parnell | James Browne |
| Barry | Peter Browne |
| Fitzgibbon | Wilmot Horton |
| Wilberforce | Ricardo |
| Hutchinson | Thomas Courtenay |
| F. Buxton | White |
| G. Lamb | Rumbold |
| Agar Ellis | Wells |

REPORT

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the Condition of the Labouring Poor, in that part of the United

Kingdom called Ireland, with a view to facilitate the application of the Funds of Private Individuals, and Associations, for their Employment in useful and productive Labour, and to report their Observations and Opinion thereupon to The House; and who were empowered to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them;—HAVE, pursuant to the Order of The House, inquired into the Matter to them referred; and have agreed upon the following REPORT:

In executing the duties imposed upon them by the order of The House, Your Committee have adverted to the course followed by a Committee, appointed in 1819, for the purpose of considering the same subject, and have directed their attention to the state of the labouring Classes in Ireland, and the means of employing those classes in useful and productive labour. Following the example of the Committee of 1819, they have not felt that they have exceeded the limits of their duty, in inquiring into the efforts already made to promote the employment of the Peasantry, in examining various suggestions for the improvement of the condition of the people, and in considering the impediments which check and restrain the development of industry in Ireland. These inquiries have been facilitated, in consequence of the events of the last year; during that period, a pressure of distress, wholly unexampled, was felt in Ireland, which directed the attention of His Majesty's Government, of Parliament, and of the British Public, to the condition of the Irish Peasantry,

and which led to the appropriation of large sums, voted by the legislature, and subscribed by individuals, for the purpose of mitigating, if not of averting, that famine and disease, which had extended to so alarming a degree in many districts in Ireland. The expenditure of the large sums placed at the disposal of Government and of charitable societies, necessarily produced a close investigation into the condition of the people of Ireland, the causes of their distress, and the best means of relieving them; and as the result of these inquiries furnishes important information upon the subject more immediately before Your Committee, they have felt it their duty to refer to the papers laid before Parliament during the present session, respecting the appropriation of the public grants, and to examine the individuals connected with the principal charitable association, for the relief of distress in Ireland. In taking this course, the object of Your Committee has been, to obtain information from those individuals, who were best qualified to judge of the nature and the extent, and the causes of the calamity, which, during the year 1820, afflicted a considerable portion of the inhabitants of Ireland.

In the early part of the month of May 1822, a public meeting was held in the city of London, for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the relief of the distress in Ireland. A committee of gentlemen was appointed for the purpose of distributing the sums subscribed, and carrying on correspondence. About the same period, considerable grants were made by Parliament, and disposed

of in like manner by the government of Ireland. The Districts in which the distress was found to be most urgent, were the following:—

| | Population. | Acreable Contents. |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Cork | 702,000 | 1,048,800 |
| Kerry | 205,000 | 647,650 |
| Limerick | 214,000 | 326,750 |
| Galway | 286,000 | 989,950 |
| Mayo | 297,000 | 799,600 |
| Sligo | 127,000 | 247,150 |
| Leitrim | 105,000 | 255,950 |
| Roscommon | 207,000 | 346,650 |
| Clare | 209,000 | 476,200 |
| Tipperary (part) | 353,000 | 554,950 |
| Cork city | 100,000 | — |
| Limerick city | 66,000 | — |
| Galway town | 26,000 | — |
| | 2,907,000 | 5,544,650 |

It would thus appear, that the distressed districts were equal in extent to one-half of the superficial contents of all Ireland; and although Your Committee have not sufficient means of judging what were the actual numbers of people receiving relief, yet if the returns made by Mr. Killally, the engineer employed by Government, with respect to the county of Clare, be accurate, and that the numbers stated by that gentleman be assumed as the basis of calculation, it would appear that considerably more than one-half of the entire population of the distressed districts depended upon charitable assistance for their support. The sums distributed through the city of London Committee amounted to nearly 300,000*l.* and furnished means in co-operation with Government to continue the necessary relief till the month of August; and it is worthy of observation, that the cessation of remittances was not the act of the Committee in London, but was called for and recommended by their correspon-

dents in Ireland, who in many instances held back unexpended, and at the disposal of the donors, considerable sums, the necessity of distributing which seemed to them to have ceased. It is satisfactory to think that the sums so liberally contributed appear to have been granted on rational principles, and to have been fairly and justly appropriated by the individuals and associations in Ireland, to whose discretion they were confided. It is also satisfactory to find that the most lively feelings of gratitude seem to have been excited by this benevolent interposition, which it is to be hoped will tend to unite the two parts of the empire by the strong ties of sympathy and obligation.

The nature of the late distress in Ireland was peculiar. In the districts to which Your Committee have already adverted, the potatoe crop, which furnishes the general food of the Peasantry, had failed; but there was no want of food of another description for the support of human life. On the contrary, the crops of grain had been far from deficient, and the prices of corn and of oatmeal were very moderate. The export of grain from ports within the distressed districts of Ireland, was considerable, during the entire period from May to August, infinitely exceeding the imports during that period; and those districts in the south and west presented the remarkable example of possessing a surplus of food, whilst the inhabitants were suffering from actual want. The meritorious patience of the Peasantry under the pressure of want, is here not undeserving of attention and of praise. The calamity of 1822

may therefore be said to have proceeded less from the want of food itself, than from the want of adequate means of purchasing it; or, in other words, from the want of profitable employment. In some districts, as at Clonekelty (Cbrk), where the potatoe crop failed, but where some part of the population was employed in manufacturing industry, no individual engaged in the linen trade is said to have had occasion to receive relief. This peculiarity in the character of the late distress in Ireland, appears to Your Committee to have arisen from the entire dependance of the Peasantry upon the food raised by themselves. When the produce of the peasant's potatoe ground fails, they are unaccustomed to have recourse to markets, and indeed they seem rarely to have the means of purchasing. The potatoe crop is also very variable and uncertain; nor can the surplus of one harvest be reserved to supply any deficiency in a subsequent year. From the weight and bulk of potatoes, there are great difficulties in the way of transport; and these difficulties produce great disproportion between the prices in one district and those in a district immediately adjoining.

The individuals employed by Government to execute the task confided to them, seem to have proceeded upon just principles, and with a wise caution. Feeling the innumerable objections incidental to any system of gratuitous relief, the government engineers, the local associations, and the London committee, endeavoured to make labour the medium through which alone their assistance was to be given; and where

from less correct views this resolution was deviated from, the most immediate ill consequences appear to have ensued. Your Committee cannot too strongly state their approbation of this principle; relief purely gratuitous can seldom in any case be given without considerable risk and inconvenience; but in Ireland, where it is more peculiarly important to discourage habits of pauperism and of indolence, and where it is the obvious policy to excite an independent spirit of industry, and to induce the Peasantry to rely upon themselves and their own exertions for their support, it is obvious that gratuitous relief can never be given without leading to most mischievous consequences. Any system of relief therefore, however benevolently intended, which leads the Peasantry to depend upon the interposition of others rather than upon their own labour, cannot but repress all those exertions of industry which are essentially necessary to the improvement of the condition of the labouring classes.

Your Committee have the satisfaction to think, that the relief given in 1822 was not only effectual for its object, but wisely and economically administered; and in confirmation of their opinion they need only refer to the report of Mr. Killally, from whence it appears, that in the county of Clare, "26,845 persons, most of them unfitted, from age or disease, to procure by labour the means of existence, were supported at an expense of not quite one penny each per diem."

The condition of the Peasantry of those districts of Ireland to which the evidence refers, appears to Your Committee to be wretched

and calamitous to the greatest degree. An intelligent Scotch agriculturist, who visited Ireland during the last year, alleges, "That a large portion of the Peasantry live in a state of misery of which he could have formed no conception, not imagining that any human beings could exist in such wretchedness. Their cabins scarcely contain an article that can be called furniture; in some families there are no such things as bed-clothes, the peasants showed some fern, and a quantity of straw thrown over it, upon which they slept in their working clothes, yet, whenever they had a meal of potatoes they were cheerful; the greater part he understood to drink nothing but water." This statement appears confirmed by the testimony of many of the witnesses examined before Your Committee, who agree not only in this melancholy description of the condition of a considerable portion of the Irish peasantry, but agree also in attributing it to the total want of employment in which they are left. In some parts of the country one half of the entire population are stated to be without employment, in others the proportion is said to be still greater; and all the witnesses examined agree in attributing, to a considerable degree, the turbulent spirit of the peasantry and their excesses to this cause. At Clonakilty, in the county of Cork, where the linen manufacture has been introduced, tranquillity is stated to have prevailed. The County of Mayo, where yarn and linens to a considerable extent are manufactured, the public peace has not been endangered. One barony in the county of

Kerry has been uniformly the least disturbed, and in that barony alone has manufacturing industry been carried to any extent. In the neighbourhood of Waterford no shade of disturbance has existed, the peasantry having a steady market for their labour, whilst in parts of Cork, where the people are to a considerable degree unemployed, the most dangerous combinations against the laws, and the most violent attacks upon property have lately taken place," and yet in those very districts Your Committee have been informed on the authority of a civil engineer of eminence, "that he very soon pacified the country by an extended employment of the people in opening a new line of road;" the member who gave this information adding from himself, "that if employment could be made sufficiently extensive, he doubted not that the turbulent habits of the population would be abandoned." When, in addition to these expressions of opinion, the improved condition and tranquillity of the north of Ireland, where the linen manufacture prevails, is contrasted with the wretchedness of the south, Your Committee cannot refuse admitting the immediate connexion existing between employment and peace, as well as between want of useful occupation and turbulence.

It is the opinion of Your Committee, that there exists in the minds of the people a great anxiety for labour. The Peasantry of the south and west quit their homes at particular times of the year, in search of employment. Mr. Nimmo, the civil engineer, when examined before the Com-

mittee of 1819, stated, that many hundreds of the peasantry of Kerry, had willingly hired themselves as labourers in the neighbouring county of Limerick at fourpence a-day; and a member of the Committee has stated, that he has known many of the peasantry of Kerry to quit their homes in search of employment, "offering to work for the merest subsistence that could be obtained, at the lowest possible rate of wages, for two-pence a-day, in short, for any thing that would purchase food enough to keep them alive during the ensuing twenty-four hours." When able to obtain labour by contract, or by task as it is called, the Peasantry are frequently known to overwork themselves, in a manner injurious to their health. The inhabitants of those peninsulas of the south-west of Ireland which are washed by the Atlantic, carry the sea ore and the calcareous sands of the coast many miles inland; and in some cases where the mountains are steep, and roads have not as yet been opened, these manures are carried two or three miles inland on the backs of the Peasantry. From these facts, Your Committee have every reason to conclude, that so far from being uniformly inactive and idle, the peasantry of Ireland have a considerable anxiety to procure employment.

Various causes have been referred to, by the witnesses examined before Your Committee, as being sufficient to account for the want of employment in Ireland. Perhaps the nearest cause may be traced to the rapid increase of the population. In 1695, the population was calculated to be 1,034,102; in 1731, 2,010,221;

in 1791, 4,200,000; in 1804, 5,400,000; and in 1821, nearly 7,000,000. The productions of industry have not increased in the same ratio, and the demand for labour has considerably diminished, if compared with the number of persons seeking for employment. Various causes of a local and temporary nature have contributed to increase the population, and to diminish the natural means of employing the people; these are adverted to in the evidence. During the war, the high prices of corn and the effect of the free trade in corn, produced by the Act of 1806, gave a stimulus to the extension of arable husbandry. The corn exports of Ireland increased to an extent which has frequently been noticed in Parliament. During the same period, partly from political motives in adding to the number of freeholders, and partly from the ease with which high rents were paid for land, an extraordinary subdivision of farms took place. Many of the evils of Ireland, moral and political, as well as the depressed state of the Peasantry, may, in the judgment of Your Committee, be traced to the mischievous and frequently fraudulent multiplication of the elective franchise. This subject is highly deserving of the notice, if not of the interposition of the legislature. In an extensive district in the Queen's County, (the Barony of Portenahinch,) containing 1,187 farms, 1,029 appears not to exceed twenty acres in extent, and 540 are under five acres each. Since the depression of the prices of agricultural produce, the necessity of consolidating many small, into one greater farm, seems to be generally admitted and acted upon;

and much of arable land has been laid down for the purpose of rearing and fattening cattle, as well as for dairy. That this alteration of system may ultimately be beneficial, and that it was actually necessary to prevent the indefinite subdivision of land, before in progress, may be admitted; but the first effect of the alteration has been to make a sudden change in the peasant's mode of life, depriving many of their former homes, and making it extremely difficult for them to obtain a new habitation. The districts to which this observation refers will be found by reference to the evidence. Another cause of the diminution of employment arises from the effect of the fall of prices on the gentry of the country. The fixed payments to which many of the landholders of Ireland are subjected, partly from improvident habits, and partly from the peculiar system of managing land, by granting and taking leases for long terms in that country, are greater than can be found in any other part of the empire. These fixed payments, whether in the shape of head-rents, or interest on incumbrances, are, to a considerable extent, remitted to England. The alteration of the value of money has made these fixed payments bear a greater proportion to the whole income of the country than they did during the war, and consequently, the balance remaining for the subsistence of the resident gentry has proportionably diminished. From this reduction of income a reduced employment of the people has necessarily proceeded. Labourers have been discharged, and the distress of the higher classes has reacted, to a considerable extent, upon the lower.

The want of capital seems to be generally referred to as the principal cause of the reduced means of employing the people; and this complaint of want of capital is generally accompanied by a statement, that capital might in Ireland be profitably invested. Assuming this position to be correct, Your Committee were naturally led to inquire into the causes which impeded the investment of British capital in Ireland, if that investment could take place with profit. All the witnesses examined imputed this difficulty of inducing British capitalists to invest their money in Ireland, to the disturbances which have unfortunately prevailed in that country, by which an impression has been to a considerable extent produced, that property is insecure in those districts where disturbances have prevailed.

The want of capital in Ireland is shown by the wretched description of implements, used both in domestic manufactures and in agriculture, as well as by the general deficiency even of such implements as the poverty of the people enables them to employ. These ploughs, carts, harrows, are generally of the rudest description; though, when improved models have been given, there has evinced an anxiety on the part of the farmers to profit by the experience and information of others, so far as was consistent with former habits and extreme poverty. The same want of capital has led to a payment of wages, not in money, but by allowances in amount always less satisfactory to the Peasantry, because it gives them no immediate reward for their industry, and a less clear and intelligible mode of ascertaining that

they are dealt with fairly. This system of paying wages in Amount is applied not only to the operation of field industry, when it results perhaps necessarily from the poverty of the people of Ireland, but it is stated to extend itself in some districts, to the execution of public works, by grand jury presentment. It appears from the report of Mr. Nimmo, "that the repairs of roads are carried on by a class of persons who make a trade of it, as a market for the labour of their poorer tenantry; the latter are not, properly speaking, paid for what work they do, but have the Amount of the presentment allowed by their landlords, as a set-off against the rent of their holdings." The observations of Mr. Nimmo, on the subject of the execution of grand jury presentments, are well deserving of the attention of the House; and it being admitted, that if the wages of labour were paid in money, the labour would be more cheaply purchased, and more cheerfully and efficiently given, Your Committee cannot but express a hope that a system of ready-money payment might be introduced, so far as the public works of the country are concerned. This system operates, no less as a discouragement to the reduction of rents, but as an increase to the amount of local burthens. The present amount of grand jury levies would, under a system of ready-money payments, give more extended employment, and effect objects of greater public utility; or if the amount of work to be performed remained the same, a reduction in the amount of the local burthens would necessarily take place.

Your Committee may be here allowed to remark, that it appears, that under the present system of grand jury laws, the demand for labour on the public roads generally occurs at the most inconvenient periods of the year, either during the spring work of the farmer, or during his early harvest, or turf season in summer. If measures could be adopted to distribute this work more judiciously, it would tend to equalize the demand for labour at different periods of the year, and to prevent the dangerous vicissitudes of an extended demand for labour, suddenly followed by a diminution of the means of employment.

Respecting the effects which are likely to flow from the instruction of the Peasantry in agriculture, Your Committee refer, with great satisfaction, to the Evidence on the subject of a school of industry, established in the county of Wexford, by the exertions of a public spirited individual, who, in the experiment he has tried, and the example he has given, appears to have rendered a service to his country. Your Committee cannot doubt but that similar efforts made elsewhere would lead to the same beneficial results; and when the large sums annually voted, for charitable establishments and for schools in Ireland, are considered, Your Committee cannot but think that the instruction in Industry might be most advantageously to the Public, combined with the instruction of letters, and they doubt not that it would produce a diffusion of improved habits among the people.

Among the various suggestions which have been laid before Your Committee, one from Mr. Robert

Owen, of Lanark, has attracted so much of public attention as to require particular notice. It has been so much canvassed in public, and has excited so much interest in Ireland, that Your Committee have felt it their duty to inquire minutely into its details, and consider the tendency of the principles on which it is founded. During the last year, Mr. Owen visited a very considerable part of Ireland, and at various places explained his plan, both by publication and at meetings of the most respectable description; and during the present session a petition, signed by many individuals of rank and consideration, has been presented to Parliament, praying that an experiment might be tried, on an enlarged scale, to ascertain how far the suggestions of Mr. Owen were applicable practically to the condition of the Irish people. The public spirit and benevolence of that gentleman, in thus devoting his time and intelligence to the amelioration of the people in a country with which he had no personal connexion, is deserving of every praise; but his plan must be discussed with a view to the necessary consequences resulting from its adoption, and not from any consideration of his motives in laying it before the public. The principles of the plan are so well known, that it is unnecessary to do more than to refer to them in general terms; the details will be found in the Evidence subjoined to this Report. But when it is considered, that Mr. Owen's plan is founded upon a principle that a state of perfect equality can be produced, and can lead to beneficial consequences, Your Committee consider this position so irreconcilable with the nature and in-

terests of mankind, and the experience of all ages, that it is impossible to treat this scheme as being practicable. Your Committee concur in the opinion "that a state in which an inequality of conditions offers the natural rewards of good conduct, and inspires widely and generally the hopes of rising and the fear of falling in society, is unquestionably the best calculated to develop the energies and faculties of man, and is the best suited to the exercise and improvement of human virtue. If Mr. Owen's establishments could be conducted according to his intentions, the idle and profligate would be placed in a situation equal to that which would be a reward to the industrious and virtuous." True it is, that Mr. Owen suggests, that under his new arrangements idleness and profligacy might be altogether extirpated from society; but such an opinion is one which appears altogether visionary. Certainly Your Committee feel every disposition highly to estimate the effects of good education and early moral habits, but to conceive that any "arrangement of circumstances" can altogether divest man of his passions and frailties, as they comprehend principles in themselves undeniable, is a result which can never be anticipated.

Your Committee will not deny, that the combination of individuals for mutual support, in establishments conducted rather on the principles adopted at New Lanark, than upon those now suggested by Mr. Owen, might improve the habits of the people in particular districts. An economical expenditure of food and fuel; the introduction of scientific improvements

applicable to the interior of habitations; regular employment, and good education, are all important; but they must carefully be separated from the doctrine of community of goods and equality of profits. It does not appear to Your Committee that these causes of improvement are in any respect exclusively connected with Mr. Owen's plan; they may flow from it so far as that plan comprehends those common principles on which all society is founded, and from whence all moral or intellectual advancement proceeds. With sincere respect therefore for the benevolence of Mr. Owen, Your Committee cannot do otherwise than dismiss his plan as impracticable, except so far as its mechanism tends to the improvement of public establishments, parish workhouses, and great schools for the education of the lower classes. In these respects it might perhaps be usefully tried by private individuals, though Your Committee have not considered it advisable to recommend it as a fit subject of legislative assistance.

Your Committee have considered with great pleasure, various efforts which have been made for the improvement in the condition of the people in different parts of Ireland. The detailed accounts of these experiments, tried with effect in the county of Roscommon, at Abington in the county of Limerick, and in the county of Tipperary, will be found in the Evidence; and Your Committee cannot but hope that these examples of perseverance and benevolence may be followed and attended with similar good effects in other parts of Ireland.

To the extension of the linen trade in the south, where it is now

in its infancy, Your Committee cannot but look with the greatest solicitude. They concur in the opinion of the Committee on the Linen Trade, in considering it the duty of the Linen Board, by "every possible means to extend this manufacture in the south and west, for wherever it has obtained a footing, industry, moral habits, contentment and tranquillity have followed." This may in the south and west require some artificial encouragement, or rather, it may require a removal of those difficulties which poverty and ignorance produce, and which at present check its introduction and extension. The want of implements is peculiarly felt; the want of scutching-mills, and a defective system of preparing the flax, yarn and linen for the market. Aid might be given in all these respects to the people, not substituting public for private effort, but assisting and encouraging the latter, and making all public assistance strictly dependant upon local contributions. The good effect of Charitable Loans in Ireland, is strongly shown in the Evidence. These loans might be made applicable to the agriculture, the fisheries and the manufactures of the country, and would become instrumental, not only in providing the instruments of labour, but in diffusing better models throughout the distant parts of Ireland, and in promoting frugality and a punctual discharge of engagements. As loans must necessarily be locally administered through the resident gentry and clergy, they would also have the effect of creating or augmenting the connexion between the different classes of mankind, so essential to all the best interests of society.

The continued encouragement of the fisheries, the erection of piers and the formation of harbours, and the opening of mountain roads, are subjects of national interest; the beneficial consequences resulting from both are to be found minutely set forth in the Minutes. The example of the Highland Roads and Bridges is peculiarly applicable to Ireland, which will appear on reference to the Evidence given on a former occasion by Mr. Telford on this subject.

The attention of Government having been lately turned to the subject of emigration, Your Committee have been led to examine into the particulars of the experiment about to be tried. They cannot but express their approbation of the principles on which it has been conducted, and their hope that it may lead to satisfactory results. If it tends to the tranquillity of the country, it may lead to the introduction of British capital into Ireland; and it may also, in an extent much more confined, though more direct, promote some slight additional demand for labour in the parts of Ireland from whence the emigrants are taken. The attention of the Irish gentry may be advantageously called to this subject, and the evidence which has been given before Your Committee will be read with the greatest interest. The facility with which individuals may be assisted in obtaining establishments in the colonies, and the consequences to which it may lead, are both worthy of consideration.

Your Committee are aware, that according to many of the received principles of political science, all artificial encouragements to industry and production are difficult to

be defended; and they are likewise disposed to admit the danger of public interference in Ireland, as tending to make the people of that country look to Government and to the legislature for relief, rather than to their own industry and their own exertions. But in the present state of part of that country, it may perhaps be questioned whether any increased application of capital is likely to take place, so as to give more active employment to the people, until peace and tranquillity are fully restored. If, as has been suggested, tranquillity can best be secured by encouraging industry among the people; it may perhaps be necessary that the first step towards the attainment of this object should be taken with the aid of the public, relying afterwards on the operation of natural causes. Your Committee would, however, strictly adhere to the principle of aiding local effort only. But wherever works can be undertaken, which on the fullest investigation are considered to be of real utility, and of such magnitude as to exceed the ordinary local resources; and where such security can be offered as to protect the public from eventual loss, Your Committee consider, that some assistance may wisely be given by the nation to stimulate private exertions.

The necessity of passing a general Drainage Bill has been stated in the Report of 1819; in this opinion Your Committee fully coincide, and trust that such a measure may be introduced into Parliament during the earliest part of the next session.

From the lateness of the period at which Your Committee were appointed, they have not been able to investigate the subject as fully

as they could wish, but they trust they may be allowed to resume their labours early in the next session. They cannot, however, conclude without again expressing their opinion, that the employment of the people of Ireland, and the improvement of their moral condition, is essentially necessary to the peace and tranquillity of that Island as well as to the general interests of the United Kingdom.
16 July 1823.

OXFORD ASSIZES.

Friday Evening, July 30th, 1824.

(Before Mr. Justice Park.)

Murder of Lord Churchill's Gamekeeper.

HENRY PITTAWAY, aged 25 years, and WILLIAM JAMES, aged 48 years, were indicted for having, on the 15th June last, wilfully and maliciously shot at, and murdered, James Millin, a gamekeeper of Lord Churchill, at the forest of Wychwood, in the parish of Hailey, in the same county.

Mr. Justice PARK stated to the Jury that this case was likely to occupy a great portion of their time, he therefore recommended them to retire for a quarter of an hour, and take refreshment, before it commenced. The Jury thanked his Lordship, and having done so, and returned into Court, the prisoners were placed at the bar. They were both dressed in drab coats, light buff waistcoats, and corduroy breeches. The younger prisoner appeared quite unembarrassed; the elder was a little agitated. On the Jury being impanelled, three of them were objected to on the part of the Crown, and they retired, and three others were called. The prisoners pleaded Not Guilty.

Maps and plans of the place where the murder was perpetrated were produced by the Counsel for the Crown; they were very large, and nearly covered the council table. Mr. Justice

Park, previous to the trial, examined them very carefully.

Mr. TAUNTON, the King's Counsel, opened the prosecution. He said the prisoners stood charged with the most serious offence of which human laws could take cognizance. Before he laid the particulars of this serious case before them, he warned them against attending to any thing they had heard out of Court. It was a principle of law that persons accused should be convicted or acquitted upon the facts only that were elicited on their trial. The prisoners were indicted for the wilful murder of James Millin, and when he had laid before them the facts which he was instructed, his witnesses would prove, they could come to no other decision than that the unfortunate individual had been murdered. It would be then their province to say, if the prisoners at the bar, or either of them, had committed this murder; and if he should lay before them such evidence as could leave no doubt on their minds of the guilt of the prisoners, they would by their verdict pronounce them guilty. The deceased was occasionally employed as an assistant keeper in Wychwood Forest. On the 15th of June he was found, by a person named Young, lying on the ground in the forest, having been wounded by two balls shot from a gun. One of the balls slightly wounded him, and the other severely, in one of his thighs. Young was attracted to the spot by the moaning of the deceased, and immediately went to him, and got assistance. It would be clearly proved that two balls were fired. He should also shew that the tracks of the persons who committed this murder were distinctly seen; and if two persons joined in this horrid deed, and only one fired the pistol, they were in law equally guilty. He should prove that, about half an hour before the gun was fired, the prisoners were seen together; that a short time before, the deceased passed by the house of Pittaway, and that Pittaway followed him, and soon afterwards Pittaway and James were

seen together in a potatoe-field, which they crossed, and passed into the forest, through East-field gate. From that place to the spot where the deceased was wounded was 953 yards, a distance that a person might walk in about 20 minutes. This was about 8 o'clock. In ten minutes after, a gun was fired by the brother of the deceased at a rabbit; and it would be important for the Jury to pay every attention to the evidence of the person who fired this gun. In ten minutes afterwards a second gun was fired, the report of which was louder than the former. This report was heard by Joseph Millin, but he heard no cry or groan. He proceeded towards the spot from whence he believed the report proceeded, and saw the two prisoners in company. He had a conversation with them, and James asked him if he had fired? He replied he had not, but he heard some one else fire. James then asked him if he had heard any one cry "Murder!" he said he had not; and James said, "we were standing by the Milking-stile, (950 yards from the spot where the deceased was shot), and heard a shot fired in Hensgrove, and heard a cry of murder, and we thought it was the cry of your brother Jem." If their account was true, they had passed by the place from whence the cry had proceeded. The deceased's brother left them, and they walked away; he, however, thought proper to watch their motions, and he saw them go to a gap, from which they could have a view of the deceased, who was lying in a dying state. His brother went on, and found the deceased in the situation in which he (Mr. Taunton) had described. He was carried to Southmore Lodge, and died in half an hour afterwards. In the course of that evening, the prisoners were at the Hit or Miss public-house. There were persons named Rawley and Sims at the house at the time, and the prisoners said that James Millin had been shot in the wood; that they stood by East-hill gate, and heard the cry of "Mur-

der!" that they went to the spot and found the deceased wounded; that they carried him to the Lodge, but he was not dead. This conversation took place at twelve o'clock on the night of the murder. He ought also to observe, that the prisoner Pittaway had said to different persons on the night in question, that he should go early to bed; but instead of his doing so, he was seen out, at one time with a brown frock on, and at another time without one. It would be also proved that Pittaway had a gun which took to pieces. He (Mr. Taunton) should now lay before the Jury the admissions made by the prisoner James to a witness named Sims. James said, that he and Pittaway were near to the East-hill gate, and saw a man running down the riding; that they heard a sigh in the cover, and went to the spot, and saw the deceased lying on the ground. He (James) said to the deceased, where is the gun? The deceased replied, I have not got one. He also said the poachers had shot him. If (said the Learned Counsel) these men had been up to the deceased before his brother arrived on the spot, why did they leave him and go away to the spot where the deceased's brother first saw them? Why did they not remain with him, and render him assistance, had not guilt induced them to go away? The gun of Pittaway, after the murder, was removed by his wife to the house of a woman where it was cleaned, and afterwards brought back again. It was important that a ball should have been found within eight yards of the body of the deceased, which ball corresponded with a mould found in Pittaway's house. The gun of James was taken to the house of a witness named Sims; and it was found to be loaded with three balls. The Learned Counsel then related certain declarations of James before and after his apprehension. To shew that the prisoner James entertained revengeful feelings towards the deceased, he should state, that a man named Bayliss, that was an assistant to the deceased, who was keeper of

the forest, had preferred against James a charge of stealing venison, and James subsequently declared, that he would as soon shoot the deceased's head off as he would take off the head of a fly. Pittaway had also declared, that he should not mind killing Millin if there was nobody by at the time, and that murder would be done in the forest this summer. The prisoner James had also said, "Revenge is sweet; let the Lord repay it." He called upon the Jury to consider the facts with the utmost attention, and decide according to the evidence brought before them with a deliberation due to the importance of the subject.

Edw. Barnes: I was at work in a potatoe-field on the evening of the 15th of June. About eight o'clock I saw both prisoners there, when I went away. They were walking towards the forest. In half an hour afterwards I heard the report of a gun. It was in the direction of Hensgrove Forest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curwood: The prisoners reside in the neighbourhood of Hensgrove Forest. They have worked for me. Pittaway has a potatoe-field near mine. He was looking at his own potatoes.

Joseph Greenaway: I have some potatoes in a field adjoining Nottock's cottage; about a quarter past eight, on the 15th of June, I saw the prisoners there. They went by Nottock's wall, towards Hensgrove. In about ten minutes I heard the report of a gun, and about the same time after I heard another and louder report of a gun, as if loaded with ball. I have since had conversation with James; on the Monday after the Inquest was held at the Lodge, James said, "Revenge is sweet, and let the Lord repay it."

Judge: What were you talking about?

Witness: He said he was the father of the fatherless; he had several poor children, and had been innocently dragged up; and it was enough to cut the heart of a stone.

Cross-examined: I did not know there was any thing particular in seeing two men going towards the forest; I thought they might be going after deer; they had no guns. James had a bill in his hand. Pittaway had a sleeve-waistcoat on. I know a charge of having venison in his possession was preferred against James: can't say he used the expression "Revenge is sweet" in consequence of that offence not being proved against him. He said the words were from the Scripture.

Henry Juster: I keep the Hit or Miss public-house; I saw James Millin, the deceased, on the 15th of June last; he came to my house about eight o'clock for an ounce of tobacco. Pittaway was at my house after the murder, about twelve o'clock that night; Sims and Rawley were there also; they left together.

Charlotte James: I know the Hit or Miss public-house. On the evening of the 15th of June, the deceased passed my house about eight o'clock, and went towards the forest; I saw Pittaway ten minutes afterwards go into James's house; he was dressed in a sleeve waistcoat.

Thomas Young sworn: On the evening of the 15th of June I was on Leyhill Bank, in the Forest of Wyckwood. At a quarter before nine, I heard the report of a gun. Instantly afterwards I heard a "spawing" noise, which was succeeded by a cry of "Murder," twice. I made towards the place the cry came from, which was Hensgrove-cope. When I got to a gap I stood still, and cried out three times; no one answered, but I heard a groaning, and went on and found James Millin lying on the ground, on his back, bleeding; I said to him, For God's sake, what is the matter? but he was unable to reply. I raised him by the shoulders from the ground, and his head fell back as if he was a dying man. I then laid him down, and walked towards Asterley, to get assistance. I walked about a mile, and saw no one. In going from the place where

I heard the report, to the spot where I found the deceased, I must have been four or five minutes. I returned to the deceased, and saw the two prisoners with the murdered man, and we carried him to Southmore Lodge. He died in half an hour. When I left Hensgrove Lodge to go towards Asterley, I could have seen persons at the Milking-stile.—Cross-examined: If I had looked from the spot where I stood when the shot was fired, towards the Milking-stile, I must have seen the prisoners had they been there. It is an open space. I do not think I looked that way, as my attention was directed towards the murdered man. After returning from Asterley, I found James with the deceased, with a bill in his hand, and he cut fearn to carry the deceased upon it to the Lodge.

Joseph Millin sworn: I am the brother of the deceased, and a keeper of Wychwood Forest. On the 15th of June I was on duty, and fired at a rabbit about half-past eight o'clock. My gun was loaded with shot only. In a quarter of an hour after I fired, I heard the report of a gun in the direction of Hensgrove Coppice; on my way home, I thought I heard a "halloo," but I could not make out what it was. I passed through the corner of the copse, and looked through the hedge into the plain, in a manner that I could see others, and they could not see me. I observed first one man, and heard a "halloo," and the man walked on towards Asterley, and another shortly after followed him. The men were about 450 yards from the deceased, and they walked till they were about 450 yards distance. I appeared through the hedge, and the prisoners saw me, and returned back to meet me. They were to the eastward of the body, and the Milking-stile lies west. I met them, and James said, "Have you shot?" I said, "Yes." James said, "We heard somebody halloo," and Pittaway said, "I thought the cry was murder." I replied, "Not

that; I do not think there was such a cry as murder." James said that "he heard a shout and a halloo, and he believed it was my brother Jem by his voice." I said I did not think it could be. I think Pittaway said "it was murder." I went into Hensgrove, and determined to look after the men. They did not go towards Asterley, but went towards the gap where my brother was lying. The gap is in a wall. There are three other gaps before you come to that. I saw they were talking, but could not hear them. They did not stop at either of the first three gaps; I stood but a very little while before I heard a groan, and then a cry of murder; I did not know it was my brother's voice; I went up to him, and seeing him lying in blood, I think I said, "Jem, what has happened to you?" In about half a minute the prisoners came up to me and my brother. When James came up, he said, "What do you think of it now?" I asked my brother, what was the matter, and he said, "My thigh is broken; I am shot." I said, where is the gun? He said, "I don't know." I looked on the ground, and found a stick, but he had no gun; I looked for his gun, as I thought it might be an accident by his own gun; I said, "Jem, are you shot by the poachers?" He said, "Yes, I be." My brother said, he was looking out to see them, and he heard somebody, and then he was shot. I then sent Pittaway to South Lawn Lodge, for a brake to carry my brother home; Mr. Young and Mr. Townsend and others came up, and carried my brother to the Lodge. On the way, he cried out, and complained of pain in his belly. At his request we put him down, and then we got to Pricket's house, and I said, "If I knew who did the crime, I would freely forgive them." Soon after my brother died, I asked Pittaway to go to Godwin and his wife, and desire them to come up to the Lodge. On the following morning, about four o'clock, I went to the spot

where my brother was shot. I examined the place, and discovered where the person who fired at my brother stood. We traced the steps of two persons near to the place where I found my brother. We traced them to the body and from the body. The traces from the body were towards the North, forty or fifty yards, then a few yards back, and then to the west through the cover, to Hensgrove Light, where there is an opening. We examined the ground, and saw where the powder had burned the bushes, and found one ball had entered the ground, and another had hit and rose again. The ball we found in the ground was seven yards from the body. On the 25th of June I searched the house of Pittaway. I found a gun and several bullets, a powder horn, ten deer slips, and a hare net. I compared the bullet I found in the ground with the barrel of Pittaway's gun, and it was so much battered by striking against the ground, that it would not go down. I am sure it would before it was so battered (witness produced Pittaway's gun). It unscrewed just below the lock.

William Holliday: On the 15th of June I was mowing a field near the Mill or Miss, in company with three others; about six o'clock Pittaway came up and asked if we should finish it that night; James Holt said, "If it please God." Pittaway said, "then I shall be at home and in bed before you have done." He went away; I saw him again at his own house two hours afterwards. I was mowing next day in another field, and saw James. I asked him if he had heard any thing about the murder, since last night. He said he heard the ball had gone into the thick of the thicket. I asked him how he came to find it out? He said he and his companion were going along, and they heard the noise of a gun, and a man cry murder, and they went in search of the place, to see if they could find him. He then said, they met Joseph Miller, and went to the

deceased. Joseph asked him how it happened, and he said some one had shot him. Two persons coming out of the forest at the Light, might go down to Asterley; I saw James in his garden on the 25th of June, and I told him he should have been there at work. He said he had been ill, and had been "troubled" about the murder, and had done nothing; he also said, "if that fool had said nothing about the meat (alluding to the venison), and kept his peace, there would have been nothing of the matter, and the other would have been at home in his place."

Richard Cross, sworn: I was in company with James, at the Swan, at Swinburn, on the day after he was apprehended; he described having heard the gun go off, and the alarm and noise, and saw a man in a light coat or frock running; he followed the person but did not overtake him.

George Pratley: I produce a bullet-mould I found in Pittaway's house. I have compared the bullet with the mould, and it appears to correspond.

William Salmon, an officer of Bow-street, sworn: I went to Howes's bar on the 9th of July, and found part of a gun—the barrel part and lock; the barrel was loaded; I saw the charge drawn; it contained three balls.

John Hodgkins, sworn: I was on the 18th of June, at the Crown, at Shipton; the prisoners were there; the Coroner was sitting; it was in the afternoon; I was having a pint of ale; I was not talking; the prisoners were talking to one another; James said to Pittaway, "two men could not be hanged, for only one could pull the trigger;" I heard nothing more.

Justice PARK: Too common a law amongst common people, I am afraid.—Joseph Pratley sworn: I was at the Swan, at Swinburn, in April last, and the prisoner James said, "if one man could have an opportunity, Miller would not be

keeper long;" I said, "you would not kill a man for the sake of a deer?" he replied, "No, he would not."

John Bayliss: On Whit Monday, I was at the Hit or Miss public-house; it was the 7th of June; James was there; when I was coming out, James said, "stop, my friend, once upon a time thy master killed a dog for me, and I would cut his head off as soon as a butterfly's, if I could get the chance;" and he said, "I should not stand out upon another one's;" I said, "perhaps that's me;" he answered, "thou has got to find that out."—Cross-examined: My master was Josh. Millin, and not the deceased; my master wears a green coat, and is a keeper; I left Joseph Millin's service on the Thursday after this conversation.

Cross-examined: I had laid an information against James before I went away, and was persuaded to go to Oxford mowing.

Joseph Millin: The last witness was to have appeared to support an information against James on the Friday, and he left me on the Thursday.—James Holliday sworn: I remember, some days before the murder, being at the Hit or Miss public-house. Some one present said that Bayliss had informed against James for having venison in his house; James replied, it was not venison, but mutton; that the under gamekeeper had run away, and Bayliss had taken a false oath against him, and he should like to chop of Millin's head that night.

Philip Pratley sworn: In May last I was, in a copse in the forest barking some timber, and the prisoners were present. Pittaway said he should no more mind killing Millin than nothing, if he had the chance, if he was sure no one else was with him. He said he was sure there would be murder done this summer, he did not say where.—

Cross-examined: *All we Pratleys are in the keeping line, and the prisoners are in the poaching line.*

When keepers and poachers meet together they threaten each other.

Mr. Justice PARK: I think *your observation is uncalled for; I do not like to hear reflections cast on any body of men.*

Augustine Wm. Batt, surgeon, of Witney, sworn: On the night of the 15th June saw the deceased; he had received a gun-shot wound in the thigh, which divided the femoral artery.

The prisoners were called upon for their defence, and they declined saying any thing.

Mr. Justice PARK summed up the case. He said, the inquiry was a most important one, and he was not sorry so much of the time of the Court had been occupied in the investigation. He should read the whole of the evidence, without giving any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the parties. It was not contested by the Counsel for the prisoners, that a most abominable murder had been perpetrated; and the question for them to decide—and it was a question of awful moment—was, were they fully satisfied that the murder was committed by the prisoners at the bar? If, after hearing all the evidence, they should have a real, rational, fair, and consistent doubt of their guilt, they would acquit them. His Lordship said, that about thirty witnesses had been examined, who all proved isolated circumstances, tending to one conclusion; and he considered that circumstantial evidence was more satisfactory than the positive testimony of a single individual.

The Learned Judge then proceeded at great length to read the evidence, pointing out the chain of circumstances which affected the prisoners, and discriminating between the parts of that chain in an elaborate manner.

At eight o'clock the jury retired to consider their verdict, and in a quarter of an hour they returned a verdict of Guilty against both the prisoners. The elder prisoner—James, burst forth in an exclamation of "Good

God! What!—Guilty! then I am murdered—most wickedly murdered by a heap of lies and perjury. That witness Bayliss, I declare before God! has told lies innumerable, and no one to contradict him. I am murdered! murdered! murdered! If we had not been prosecuted by a great Lord we should have been acquitted.”

Clerk of the Arraignment: What have you to say why sentence of death should not be passed on you?

James: I have to say I am innocent, or may my soul go to everlasting punishment. God knows I am not guilty. I shall die, and so will this poor lad (pointing to his companion), as innocent as lambs.

Pittaway said: I am innocent, my Lord; we did not fire at the deceased.

Mr. Justice PARK proceeded to pass sentence of death upon the prisoners, but was interrupted every sentence he uttered by the prisoner, James, who used violent action, and called upon the Deity to witness that he was a murdered man.

Judge PARK: Prisoners at the bar, you have been found guilty.—(James: I am not guilty, so help me God!), and after a full, fair, and impartial trial.—(James: it was not impartial), by a Jury.—(James: a pretty Jury, indeed!), you have been found guilty.—(We are both innocent; we had no gun, and I had no gun that day)—of a most horrid murder.—(James: Murder: we did not do the murder, my Lord; I declare again, my Lord, we did not); and it is my painful duty to pass the sentence of the law upon you.—(It is murder, my Lord);—and I must inform you that the verdict is satisfactory to me.—(James: I dare say it is, my Lord; and we must be hung innocently.)—I feel deeply for your situation, and forgive your expression against me; it is the effusion of a man whose mind is agitated at his dreadful situation.—(James: We are murdered! murdered. Pittaway: We are innocent; say no more, James. James: I will; we must die innocently, and I hope the Lord will

make it appear).—I hope you will, when you retire from hence, consider your situation, and repent of your crime.—(James: I cannot repent of what I am not guilty)—and I hope you will direct your prayers to that Being from whom mercy only can be granted; for no human power can save your lives. The sentence of the Court upon you is, that you, for this dreadful murder, be executed on Monday morning, and your bodies be afterwards given to the surgeons to be anatomized.

THE CASE OF FRANKS.

[From the Morning Chronicle.]

THE immense power, without a corresponding responsibility, vested in our “unpaid Magistracy,” too often make them the scourge of their neighbourhoods. Of the truth of this position every day furnishes us with but too abundant proofs.—We some time ago alluded to a case of peculiar hardship that occurred in the neighbouring county of Surrey,—that of a man of most excellent character, who suffered an imprisonment of two months under very peculiar circumstances. As this case shows what may be done with perfect impunity in England (and we fear is far from a solitary instance), we shall lay the particulars of it before our readers, with some account of the previous transactions between him and his powerful prosecutor:—

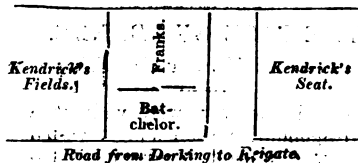
John Franks, labourer, is a small freeholder living on his freehold at Betchworth in Surrey.

The freehold consists of a cottage and a garden, valued at 6*l.* a year. The freehold was purchased by the grandfather of John Franks, and by John Franks from his own father in 1805. John Franks was born in the freehold, and since 1805 has constantly resided in it.

He has a large family, 8 children, three of them get their own living; one is apprenticed to a shoemaker,

and is found in clothes and washing by his parents, four of them are at home. Franks is a clean, good looking man, and bears a most excellent character.

Kendrick, Esq. is Frank's neighbour, and has land on both sides of his freehold. Kendrick's seat is bounded on the south by the road from Dorking to Reigate, and on the west by the old Reigate road. The freehold of Franks is on the western side of the road, to the westward of which Kendrick has land. It lies thus:—



Kendrick has for several years been desirous to get possession of Frank's freehold, and has offered to purchase it, but Franks never would sell it. It is not difficult for a rich man, a lawyer and a Magistrate, if so disposed, to annoy and vex a poor man to a prodigious extent. The refusal of Franks to sell his freehold by no means disposed Mr. Kendrick in his favour; but into the statements we have heard, with respect to the manner in which this indisposition manifested itself, we do not feel ourselves at liberty to enter.

We shall only say that it was most unfortunate for Franks, that he should have been opposed to so powerful a neighbour. He, however, always succeeded in obtaining some employment, and was for perhaps 3 or four years under the gardener of Lord Templetown, where it is admitted he proved himself the most industrious and honest man on the estate.

One cause of irritation was the refusal of Franks to let Mr. Kendrick make a pathway through his little freehold, which would have spoiled it, and which the Duke of Norfolk advised him not to permit. Mr. Ken-

drick had also attempted to cut off all communication between the road and Frank's cottage. So much for previous transactions.

On the 13th of May, 1825, the constable of Reigate, with whom Franks was well acquainted, came to him, and told him he had a warrant to apprehend him for felony.

He went with the constable to Mr. Justice Burgess, the magistrate at Reigate, where it was sworn by two of Mr. Kendrick's people, that a slab of elm wood, value one shilling, was found on the freehold of Franks; that the slab was the property of Mr. Kendrick, and had been taken from the saw-pit. The inference was that Franks stole it. (Franks says that the slab was measured and valued as oak, and that its value was sevenpence halfpenny.) On this evidence the Magistrate committed Franks to a Horsemonger-lane Gaol till the ensuing Sessions. The Magistrate told Franks he was sorry to be obliged to commit him, but as the felony had been positively sworn against him he had no choice. But he said to the constable, you know him, and I will commit him to your custody till you can take him to the County Gaol. It was then agreed between the Constable and Franks that the latter should go home and be ready to proceed to London at six next morning.

At six they set off outside the coach as companions, and arrived in the Borough, wet through by the rain, which had fallen. The constable told Franks he should not go to prison, wet and hungry, so he took him to a public-house, gave him a good dinner, and then left him to dry his clothes while he went on some other business. On the constable's return they staid together until the afternoon, when Franks was delivered at Horsemonger-lane Gaol. Here he was put into the Sixth Class, with 25 fellows, and had the prison fare, bread and water only, for nine days. At the expiration of this time, his family supplied him with food.

While he was in prison his wife was tampered with, evidently, he says, with a view to dispossess him of his freehold. She was told she might have ten or twelve shillings weekly from the parish for the support of her family, but she was cautioned by the clergyman not to take any thing from the parish, as it might lead to litigation, and to the loss of the freehold.

Every body seems to have viewed the proceeding in the same way, as an attempt to dispossess Franks.

Having no aid, the family was reduced to very great distress; when a son of Franks, who is a servant to Chitty, Esq. at Horsham, told the tale to his master; said he had saved some money in service, and was desirous to assist his father, mother, brothers, and sisters. His master gave him leave to go home, and he supplied the family with the means of existing.

When Franks had been in prison three weeks, and all attempts to dispossess him had failed, when every body was satisfied that Franks had done no wrong whatever, when the state in which he and his family were placed had excited the sympathy of all the neighbours, Mr. Kendrick sent to the gaoler at Horsemonger-lane to let Franks know that if he would acknowledge the crime he would proceed no further, and forgive him; but Franks, conscious of his innocence, would not acknowledge himself a felon, and he therefore remained five weeks longer in gaol.

When the time for holding the Sessions came, Franks was informed, and so was his wife, that Mr. Kendrick said he would prosecute him no further, but had caused Counsel to be retained for him. Franks says he has no doubt this was intended to put him off his guard, that he might have no Counsel in Court. He, however, procured Counsel, which cost him £1. 5s.

On Tuesday, the 13th July, he was ironed and chained in the prison carriage with thirteen felons; and there

been other persons for misdemeanours, and carried to Guilford. On Thursday, the 15th July, he was tried for the felony. The following is the account of the trial from *The County Chronicle* of Tuesday, July 20:—

“John Franks (a respectable looking farmer) was charged with feloniously stealing, at Betchworth, a piece of elm timber, value 1s., the property of W. Kendrick, Esq.

“A witness named Scraggs deposed to having seen a piece of elm slab on the freehold of the prisoner, which he fitted to some timber belonging to Mr. Kendrick.

“The slab laid (lay) openly on the premises, and on his asking the son of the prisoner, he said it belonged to his father, and had lain there many years.

“This witness admitted that the prisoner bore an excellent character, and was an industrious man, with a large family.

“Another witness stated that he had taken the elm slab from the saw-pit, and left it in a meadow, and that he never saw it until it was brought from Franks’s.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

“It was stated by Counsel that there was no evidence to prove that Franks had ever seen the elm slab.

“It also appeared that a neighbour, who had been repairing his house, asked permission to lay some pieces of wood, &c. on his premises, and that Franks’s boys were making some addition to their rabbit-hutch, with the piece in question. The prisoner, who was committed on the 14th May, was instantly acquitted, to the great satisfaction of the auditors.”

The trials, we understand, pretty accurately reported as to the leading facts. On his acquittal, Franks was taken from Guilford to Brockham Green, within two miles of his own house, by a respectable man who had known him from a child, and went to Guildford, as well as the request of his neighbours as from his own

desire to testify to the exemplary character of Franks. He describes him as having suffered much from his confinement. A strong active man, he was reduced to a singular state of weakness by the closeness of his confinement; his legs were swelled, and he was unable for some time to earn his living. On leaving his friend's house at Brockham, on the day after his trial, he went towards his home, but before he had gone a mile, he was so completely exhausted that he was for a time unable to proceed; he describes his anguish as excessive; he thought he never should be able to reach home.

Having laid the particulars of this case before our readers—a tremendous act of oppression, for which there is no remedy—we ask, if any one can wonder that the agricultural population of England should be in a most degraded condition? Here we have a man in a better situation than that of labourers in general, escaping from complete ruin and destruction by a miracle. The case is one among the many acts of oppression which the law permits the rich in this country to inflict upon the poor with impunity.

We see a man who has all his life long borne an exemplary character, the third in the order of descent who lived respectably on his small freehold, committed on a ridiculous charge, under the atrocious system which, as far as we know, is peculiar to England and Ireland, of imprisoning a man for months, in order to trial, without any previous sifting of the evidence by which the charge is to be proved. In no country except England, would JOHN FRANKS have been put on his trial. No regard is had to the respectability of the individual, the ridiculous nature of the charge; that charge is sworn to positively, and the unfortunate man who, if confronted with the witnesses, would in one moment have shown its absurdity, is torn from his family, who are left to starve, to mix

with the worst description of felons. We say that this atrocity disgraces England and Ireland alone, for we are confident, from some knowledge of the subject, that the least respectable Sheriff Substitute that ever sat on a bench in Scotland within the last hundred years, would have been ashamed to send a fellow-creature to prison for a single day, not to say two months) for such a matter. He had become obnoxious to his rich neighbour, because he would not sell his freehold; but why should a poor man be forced to part with his estate any more than a rich man? This freehold was endeared to him, as the spot on which his father and grandfather had lived before him; and who would think of condemning the feeling in which his attachment originated? It kept him far above the general run of labouring men, raised him in his own eyes, and made him, in fact, the sort of man whom every reflecting person would be desirous of seeing in his situation. His character and respectability would not have availed to procure him, under his peculiar circumstances, permanent employment from the rich gentry and farmers in the neighbourhood, and he must have been ruined and dispossessed of his property, had he not fortunately found work at Lord TEMPLETON'S, no other place being open to him.

The plague spot on the English system of Criminal Law, is rash commitment. To tell a poor man, with a family depending on his labour, who has to suffer months of imprisonment, that he can only be punished after a trial by his peers, is a cruel and insulting mockery. The imprisonment necessarily involves him in complete ruin. A piece of wood sawed off from the outside of an elm tree, and actually not worth six pence, is found on the premises of this poor man. No inquiry is made how it came there, or whether the poor man knew it was there, but he is instantly apprehended as a felon, and carried before a Magistrate

Here the piece of wood is sworn to; and the poor man is committed as a common thief to the County Gaol, the very Justice who committed him expressing regret at the proceedings taken against him, and showing this regret by leaving him in the custody of his neighbour, the Constable.—This custody was nominal; the Constable went to his home—the poor man to his—fear was out of the question. He is deposited in the common gaol, shut up, as he says, with a number of the most execrable wretches, and is fed for nine days on a prison allowance of bread and water; his family then make all the exertions in their power, spend all their savings, and sell all their necessities to support him, and thus all are brought to great poverty. Of this poverty and suffering advantage is attempted to be taken, with a view, as is supposed, to rob the man of his possession, for the wife was offered an unusually large sum of money as Parish pay, and had she taken it, the husband would have been involved in a course of legal proceedings which would soon have compelled him to give up his inheritance, and the rich man would have added it to his possessions, while the poor man's family would have become miserable paupers, as almost all the Labourers of the South of England now are. Had he acknowledged himself a felon, to obtain his liberty, agreeably to the offer made to him, he would have been obliged to leave the neighbourhood; but he withstood the temptation, bearing with his own sufferings, and what was still more, the sufferings of his family, exclaiming "I never committed a crime, and would not tell a lie, or condemn myself, to save my life;" and remained in prison till the day of trial. Fortunately he was on his guard with respect to the offer of a Counsel on the part of his prosecutor, who affected to commiserate his situation, and obtained Counsel for himself; for if he had not had a Counsel, he would have had no one to question a witness, and in all pro-

hability would have been convicted. His employing an attorney and outlay of 2*l.* 5*s.* to obtain the necessary legal assistance, were his salvation. The bailiff of the rich man proved that the piece of wood was his, swore that it was worth *one shilling*, and that he found it on the poor man's premises; another witness in the employment of the rich man was present, and ready to give evidence, but the Counsel extorted from the first witness so many facts in favour of FRANKS, and compelled him to give him so excellent a character, as at once to knock up the cause.

There is nothing irregular in this case, nothing that the law does not justify; and this is the evil. It is because the law allows a rich man to imprison a poor man for *two months* on a charge of felony, to defame him all over the country, to reduce his family to misery, to bring him before a tribunal stigmatised as a thief without any proof whatever, that the all but valueless piece of board had ever been seen by him—it is because the law justifies this; because the rich man who does this suffers nothing in the estimation of society; and the poor man who suffers this has no redress, that we raise our voice in behalf of that unfortunate class of beings subject to such a monstrous extent of arbitrary power; the poor, depressed, degraded agricultural labourers of England. The heart of every man of common humanity who leaves this metropolis for a period, however short, to breathe the country air, is wrung with the scenes of misery he witnesses, and the recitals of oppression he hears.—His enjoyment is completely poisoned.—In the course of time, no doubt, his feelings would become more obtuse, and he would learn to regard the poor spiritless wretches, who drag their shrunk ill-fed bodies over the elods, with as much indifference as the veteran views dead bodies on a field of battle, or as the planter views the marks of the cart-whip on the bodies of his slaves. Man soon reconciles him-

self to every thing. The Country Gentleman would indeed be to be pitied, were he not able to bear at length with comparative indifference, the sight of a degraded peasantry, torn for any thing or nothing from their homes, to crowd our capacious prisons, and to people the wilds of New Holland.

It is because Country Gentlemen have attained to this happy indifference that we attribute the circumstance, that no efforts have ever been made by them in the Legislature to put an end to so dreadful a system. When we first called the attention of the public to the wrongs the agricultural labourers were every day suffering from the irresponsible authority committed to the "unpaid Magistrates," none were more surprised than the unpaid Magistracy themselves, that any persons should find fault with the system. Their eyes first began to be opened when they witnessed the effects produced on others by the notice of what appeared to them only matters of course. It seemed to them quite natural that labourers should be trodden on by all who had a mind to the thing,—that the cutting a twig, the breaking a partridge's egg, the having on their premises a bit of board, worth a few pence at the utmost, should involve them in utter and irretrievable ruin. We believe, however, we have partly succeeded in at length awakening their conscience, and for our parts nothing will ever be half so grateful to us as the reflection, that by directing the attention of the intelligent of our countrymen to the tyrannical exercise over an unfortunate class of men, who in another part of the island, where they are kindly treated, we know to be, honourable and high-minded, we may have, in some degree, contributed to extricate them from their thralldom.

MR. GEORGE PHILIPS' NEW THEORY OF POPULATION.

To the Editor of the Manchester Gazette.

SIR, There are few subjects on which more has been said and writ-

ten, of late years, than on the subject of Population. Malthus and his disciples assert, that the number of people in these islands, and in Europe generally, has prodigiously increased in our own time. There are, however, many who deny such increase. At the head of these is Mr. COBBETT. He sees, as well as the Malthusians, that, in the great manufacturing districts, the number of inhabitants is swelling so rapidly as to convert almost the whole surface of the country into swarming towns; but then he shows another side of the picture. He takes "rural rides" over other districts, and finds a depopulating process going on at a rate unparalleled, except by plague or pestilence, famine or the sword. He finds the towns which were formerly the seats of English commerce, the villages and hamlets, and parishes, which, even in the memory of living persons, used to be inhabited by thousands and tens of thousands of husbandmen and artificers; he finds these dwindled down into places the very names and boundaries of which are matters for antiquarians to dispute about. And all over these depopulated parts, he sees innumerable churches, built on a scale of extent and magnificence which show that the spots where they stand must once have been the dwelling places of a thickly settled people; he knows that these edifices sprang up when church-building was no matter of government patronage and jobbing; and he concludes that the great towns are only as so many "wens" upon the body politic, drawing away that nourishment which should supply strength to the whole. My business, however, is not so much to state the arguments used for or against the notion of increased population, as to introduce a new work which will render all further argument unnecessary; for, if it be shown that, during the last thirty years, there has been an enormous work which actually "calls thousands of thousands into existence," it is evident, he shows that a time comes

has been daily increasing in magnitude, and, of course, daily augmenting its intelligent creations in an incalculable ratio, what need of writing to prove that, in spite of wars and starvation, population is greatly multiplied? And of what use will be argument against an effect, the causes of which are going forth all over the civilized world from the foundry of Messrs. BOULTON and WATT, at Birmingham? Sir, this astonishing power has been pointed out to public notice by a gentleman who must be well acquainted with its capabilities, and in his words I shall beg leave to introduce it to your readers: I copy from THE GUARDIAN's report of a Meeting held in Manchester, for promoting a subscription to erect a monument to Mr. Watt.

"It might be said, with truth, of the great inventions of Mr. Watt, that, aiding and co-operating, as they did, with the improvements introduced into our manufactures, by Sir Richard Arkwright and others, they had had the effect of CALLING INTO EXISTENCE *hundreds of thousands of human beings.*"

These, Sir, are given to us as the words of GEORGE PHILIPS, Esq. M. P., and the problem of population is solved for ever. Whence (says Cobbett) did the increase of population arise? For a quarter of a century here have been wars going on, at an expense of human lives, so enormous as to make the records of ancient slaughters look like accounts of child's play. Here (one of his disciples might say,) have been the congregating of human beings, from the ages of infancy and upwards into dense masses in towns and in factories. Here has been an average decrease in the date of human life, and, consequently, in the power of human propagation, owing to the ravages of all the diseases which pass under the terrific head of "consumptive." In the face of all these, and ten thousand opposing circumstances, how, it may be asked, do you account for the increase of population? Or, as Cobbett has it, "where does

the increase come from?" And he has the conceit to think that his question is unanswerable. But mark how we will put you down: "Where does the increase come from?" indeed! Why, have you not just been told that hundreds of thousands of human beings are "CALLED INTO EXISTENCE" by the rotatory motion of the steam engine? And do you not know that these steam engines are daily themselves "called into existence" by hundreds, and set in motion all over the country? Why the wonder is, that Europe does not swarm with two-legged animals as thickly as Egypt did with the lice and the locusts.

But (to quit Mr. Cobbett, whom we have fairly knocked down with Mr. Phillips' sledge-hammer,) let me have a word with you, Mr. Editor. It may become a question, now, whether these inventions of Mr. Watt be so great a blessing as we have thought them. Every body complains of the great increase of *illegitimate children.* As I know not what legitimate right these machines have "to call into existence" so many "hundreds of thousands," who from the circumstances of their birth must be orphans, some checks to population seem to me to be highly necessary. The parish officers will now have an additional argument in support of high assessments upon factories; for while the rotatory engine is tossing forth its mouths to devour us, its owner should be forced to find something to feed them. Perhaps Mr. Phillips, whose indefatigable exertions in Parliament to promote the interest of this town, have rendered him its *virtual representative*, might be induced to bring in a bill for regulating the power of engines to call men into existence. I may say of this, as he said of Mr. Canning's proposal to introduce a bill for the erection of a national monument to the memory of *James Watt*, "what a field for the display of his astonishing talents!"

I am, Sir, Your most obedient
 Servant, J. S. [Signature]
 July 10th, 1824.

MARKETS.

**Average Prices of CORN through-
out ENGLAND, for the week end-
ing 24th July.**

| | <i>Per Quarter.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Wheat | 59 | 9 | |
| Rye | 41 | 1 | |
| Barley | 34 | 4 | |
| Oats | 26 | 7 | |
| Beans | 37 | 2 | |
| Peas | 37 | 9 | |

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

**Quantities and Prices of British
Corn, &c. sold and delivered in
this Market, during the week ended
Saturday, 24th July.**

| | <i>Qrs.</i> | <i>£.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|-----------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Wheat.. | 5,041 for 16,225 | 7 | 0 | Average, 60 | 4 | |
| Barley... | 456..... | 772 | 17 | 0..... | 33 | 10 |
| Oats.. | 18,417..... | 25,206 | 15 | 7..... | 27 | 4 |
| Rye.... | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Beans .. | 1,345..... | 2,456 | 14 | 6..... | 36 | 6 |
| Peas.... | 320..... | 617 | 9 | 3..... | 38 | 7 |

Friday, July 30.—The quantities of Corn that have arrived this week are very moderate. Wheat continues to sell very heavily, on hardly such good terms as Monday. Barley is also dull. Beans and Peas sell very slowly, and are rather lower. Oats still a very heavy sale, but the factors hold them firmly at Monday's terms. The Flour trade remains excessively dull.

Monday, August 2.—The arrivals of last week were but moderate, and the fresh supply of Grain this morning from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, is again only middling,

with but few vessels from the north with Oats. Fine Wheat, of dry quality, has found a better sale than last week, and the prices of last Monday are fully supported for such descriptions, but all other qualities remain nearly unsaleable, though offered at 2s. to 3s. lower.

Barley is reported rather cheaper. Beans are further declined 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Peas of both kinds are at present almost without demand. Oats are here in moderate supply, and such parcels as are quite sweet fully support the terms of last Monday; but all other sorts are very dull, and 1s. per quarter lower. There is so little business doing in Flour, that the prices may be considered almost nominal.

Prices on board Ship as under.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Wheat, red, (old)..... | s. to —s. |
| — white, (old)..... | s. —s. |
| — red | 40s. — 46s. |
| — fine | 47s. — 54s. |
| — superfine..... | 68s. — 60s. |
| — white | 45s. — 48s. |
| — fine | 60s. — 68s. |
| — superfine..... | 64s. — 68s. |
| Flour, per sack | 55s. — 60s. |
| — Seconds | 50s. — 55s. |
| — North Country .. | 46s. — 50s. |

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10½d. by the full-priced Bakers.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

| | | |
|---|--------------|----|
| Clover, red, Foreign per cwt | 50 | 75 |
| — white, ditto. ditto .. | 44 | 76 |
| — red, English, ditto .. | 52 | 76 |
| — white, ditto. ditto .. | 52 | 74 |
| Rye Grass | per qr. 25 | 44 |
| Turnip, new, white.. | per bush. 10 | 12 |
| — red & green. ditto .. | 10 | 16 |
| — yellow Swedes ditto.. | 9 | 11 |
| Mustard, white..... | ditto.. 7 | 10 |
| — brown..... | ditto.. 8 | 13 |
| Carraway..... | per cwt. 36 | 40 |
| Coriander | ditto.. 8 | 10 |
| Sanfoin..... | per qr. 30 | 38 |
| Trefoil..... | per cwt. 18 | 25 |
| Ribgrass | ditto.. 28 | 40 |
| Canary, common.. | per qr. 38 | 46 |
| — fine..... | ditto .. 48 | 56 |
| Tares | per bush. 4 | 6 |
| Hempseed | per qr.. 32 | 36 |
| Linseed for crushing | ditto.. 30 | 42 |
| Foreign | | |
| — fine English | ditto.. 44 | 50 |
| for sowing | | |
| Rapeseed, new, 26l. 10s. per last. | | |
| Foreign Tares, 4s. 6d. to 5s. | | |
| Linseed Oil Cake, 10l. to 10l. 10s. per 1000. | | |
| Foreign ditto, 5l. 10s. per ton. | | |
| Rape Cake, 4l. 10s. to 5l. per ton. | | |

Monday, Aug. 2.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 275 firkins of Butter, and 985 bales of Bacon: and from foreign ports 5841 casks of Butter.

City, 4th August, 1824.

BACON.

There is seldom much Bacon sold by the retailers after the end of July, unless the price be low or the weather very hot; and as neither of these is the case at present, the retailers buy sparingly. Meantime the stock on hand is considerable, and the quantity yet to come from Ireland is unprecedented. The last export list from Waterford contains an account of more than ten thousand fitches just

shipped there for the London market; and the quantity of Belfast in the hands of the agents here is very great: a good deal of this latter kind is very bad in quality.—Landed, 53s. to 54s.

BUTTER.

This article has varied but little during the last fortnight. The Dutch is still plentiful.

CHEESE.

Fine old Cheese of every kind is still advancing in price. The stocks have not been so short at this time of the year for a great many years past.—Cheshire, 74s. to 90s.—Double Gloucester, 70s. to 76s.; Single, 50s. to 60s.—Derby, 70s. to 76s.—Thin Wiltshire, 44s. to 48s.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Aug. 2.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

| | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|
| Beef | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Mutton..... | 3 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Veal | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Pork | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Lamb | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 |

Beasts 2,836 | Sheep ... 24,470
Calves 260 | Pigs 110

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|----|
| Beef | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Mutton..... | 3 | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| Veal | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Pork | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Lamb | 4 | 0 | 5 | 4 |

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | | | | |
|-------------|----|---|---|---|
| Beef | 12 | 6 | 3 | 8 |
| Mutton..... | 3 | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| Veal | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Pork | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Lamb | 3 | 8 | 5 | 4 |

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Ton.

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Ware | £3 10 to 4 0 |
| Middlings .. | 2 0 — 3 0 |
| Chats | 2 0 — 0 0 |

BOROUGH—per Ton.

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| Ware | £4 0 to 5 0 |
| Middlings .. | 2 10 — 3 0 |
| Chats | 1 10 — 2 0 |

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Smithfield.—Hay .. | 50s. to 126s. |
| Straw .. | 46s. to 52s. |
| Clover .. | 70s. to 126s. |

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Whitechapel. Hay .. | 90s. to 120s. |
| Straw .. | 44s. to 52s. |
| Clover .. | 110 to 140s. |

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Oats. | | | Beans. | | | Pease. | | |
|-------------------|--------|-------|----|---------|-------|----|-------|-------|----|--------|-------|----|--------|-------|----|
| | s. | to s. | d. | s. | to s. | d. | s. | to s. | d. | s. | to s. | d. | s. | to s. | d. |
| Aylesbury | 56 | 64 | 0 | 36 | 40 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 40 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Banbury | 52 | 61 | 0 | 34 | 38 | 0 | 25 | 28 | 0 | 40 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Basingstoke | 58 | 64 | 0 | 31 | 34 | 0 | 25 | 28 | 0 | 40 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridport | 56 | 62 | 0 | 28 | 30 | 0 | 26 | 28 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chelmsford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Derby | 58 | 64 | 0 | 35 | 40 | 0 | 26 | 31 | 0 | 42 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Devizes | 47 | 74 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 32 | 0 | 41 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dorchester | 50 | 72 | 0 | 26 | 32 | 0 | 27 | 31 | 0 | 42 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exeter | 78 | 10 | 0 | 38 | 40 | 0 | 24 | 26 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guildford | 52 | 71 | 0 | 36 | 38 | 0 | 24 | 31 | 0 | 41 | 47 | 0 | 37 | 42 | 0 |
| Henley | 54 | 78 | 0 | 35 | 38 | 0 | 25 | 32 | 0 | 38 | 46 | 0 | 36 | 44 | 0 |
| Horncastle | 54 | 58 | 0 | 24 | 38 | 0 | 17 | 23 | 0 | 36 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungerford | 46 | 66 | 0 | 30 | 35 | 0 | 25 | 31 | 0 | 38 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leaves | 57 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lynn | 40 | 56 | 0 | 28 | 32 | 0 | 20 | 24 | 0 | 35 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Newbury | 50 | 72 | 0 | 32 | 35 | 0 | 26 | 31 | 0 | 40 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Newcastle | 48 | 70 | 0 | 30 | 36 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 37 | 42 | 0 | 38 | 44 | 0 |
| Northampton | 50 | 59 | 0 | 35 | 37 | 0 | 25 | 27 | 0 | 39 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Northingham | 58 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reading | 48 | 70 | 0 | 27 | 37 | 0 | 20 | 30 | 0 | 34 | 43 | 0 | 32 | 43 | 0 |
| Stamford | 51 | 60 | 0 | 33 | 37 | 0 | 22 | 29 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swansea | 63 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tunbridge | 60 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uxbridge | 50 | 72 | 0 | 35 | 38 | 0 | 26 | 31 | 0 | 40 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Warminster | 42 | 63 | 0 | 25 | 35 | 0 | 23 | 31 | 0 | 43 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Winchester | 50 | 72 | 0 | 32 | 38 | 0 | 26 | 31 | 0 | 40 | 44 | 0 | 38 | 44 | 0 |
| Yarmouth | 46 | 56 | 0 | 30 | 38 | 0 | 24 | 28 | 0 | 34 | 36 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Dalkeith* | 25 | 22 | 0 | 24 | 27 | 0 | 22 | 27 | 0 | 22 | 25 | 0 | 22 | 25 | 0 |
| Haddington* | 24 | 33 | 0 | 24 | 31 | 0 | 19 | 25 | 0 | 18 | 22 | 0 | 18 | 22 | 0 |

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the fall. The Scotch 50s. for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is 10s. per cent. more than 4 bushels. The 40s. of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, July 27.—The weather having been uniformly fine since our last for the growing crops, very little business has been transacted here, throughout the past week, for any article in the Corn Trade. The crops of Hay, which are very good, have been well secured, and the prospects for every kind of Grain is at present highly favourable, with the appearance of being good, both in quality and quantity. At this day's market, although better attended than expected, sales were very limited, at a further decline in Wheats of 2d. to 3d. per 70 lbs., and the same in Oats per 45 lbs.: Beans 1s. per quarter lower. Other articles of the trade remain nominally the same.

| WHEAT, per 70lbs. | | | | OATS, per 45lbs. | | | | FLOUR, per 280lbs. | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|----|------------------|----------------|----|----|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----|----|----|---|
| s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | | | |
| English | 8 | 0 | 9 | English | 3 | 3 | 3 | English | 45 | 0 | 46 | 0 | | |
| Scotch | 8 | 0 | 9 | Scotch | 3 | 3 | 3 | Irish per | | | | | | |
| Welsh | 8 | 0 | 9 | Welsh | 3 | 3 | 3 | 280lbs. | 44 | 0 | 45 | 0 | | |
| Irish | 6 | 6 | 8 | Irish | 2 | 7 | 3 | OATMEAL, 240lbs. | | | | | | |
| Foreign | 0 | 0 | 0 | BEANS, per qr. | | | | English | 30 | 0 | 33 | 0 | | |
| BARLEY, per 60lbs. | | | | English | 39 | 0 | 42 | 0 | Scotch | 30 | 0 | 33 | 0 | |
| English | 5 | 0 | 5 | 3 | Scotch | 36 | 0 | 40 | 0 | Irish | 24 | 0 | 39 | 0 |
| Scotch | 4 | 6 | 5 | 0 | Irish | 36 | 0 | 40 | 0 | INDIAN CORN, per | | | | |
| Welsh | 4 | 6 | 5 | 0 | Dutch | 36 | 0 | 40 | 0 | quar. | 36 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| Irish | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | PEASE, per qr. | | | | RAPE SEED, per | | | | | |
| MALT. | | | | Boiling | 40 | 0 | 44 | 0 | last £22. | | | | | |
| Per 9 gal. | 8 | 0 | 8 | 6 | Grey | 30 | 0 | 32 | 0 | | | | | |

Imported into Liverpool from the 20th to the 26th July 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 4,176; Barley, 350; Oats, 4,420; Malt, 2,426; Beans, 545; and Peas, 70 quarters. Flour, 1,205 sacks, of 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 367 packs, of 240 lbs.

Norwich, July 31.—Very little doing in the Corn Trade here. Wheat, 50s. to 57s.; Barley, 28s. to 33s.; a sample of fine new Oats were sold at 27s.: and best old Oats, 30s. per qr.

Bristol, July 31.—The favourable continuance of fine weather, together with the prospect of an abundant crop of Corn of all kinds, has a very sensible effect on the Corn markets at this place, and the prices annexed may be considered nominal:—Best Wheat, from 7s. 6d. to 8s.; inferior ditto, 5s. to 6s. 9d.; Barley, 2s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; Oats, 2s. to 3s. 4d.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 28s. to 40s. per bag.

Ipswich, July 31.—Our market to-day was well supplied with Wheats, and notwithstanding a considerable proportion was of good quality, they sold slowly at lower prices than last week. Several samples of fine Beans appeared; they also sold 1s. or 2s. lower than last week. No Barley, Oats, or Peas at market. The prices for Wheat, were from 46s. to 60s.; Beans, 33s. to 36s. per qr.

Witch, July 31.—We had a scanty supply of samples of every kind of Grain. Very little business doing. Wheats of both sorts full in sale, at a further decline of 1s. to 2s. per qr. In other articles a small decline in value. It seems that Chesham is a bad yield, and in general likely to be of a middling quality, no price as yet fixed.

Salton, July 31.—Our market, both for Wheat and Oats, is, very dull, and very little doing. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 60s. to 64s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Oats, 12d. to 12½d. per stone.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended July 24, 1824.

| | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. |
|-----------------|------------|---------|-------|
| London | 61 0 33 11 | 27 3 | |
| Essex | 62 4 37 0 | 27 8 | |
| Kent | 63 5 36 6 | 27 8 | |
| Sussex | 59 1 0 0 | 26 3 | |
| Suffolk | 55 8 32 9 | 25 2 | |
| Cambridgeshire | 55 2 24 0 | 20 1 | |
| Norfolk | 56 7 32 0 | 23 3 | |
| Lincolnshire | 58 9 35 6 | 25 0 | |
| Yorkshire | 61 6 0 0 | 23 2 | |
| Durham | 67 6 38 0 | 33 0 | |
| Northumberland | 59 9 38 6 | 29 3 | |
| Cumberland | 59 3 42 4 | 33 6 | |
| Westmoreland | 59 5 44 0 | 31 7 | |
| Lancashire | 63 3 0 0 | 29 6 | |
| Cheshire | 66 4 0 0 | 26 8 | |
| Gloucestershire | 62 0 34 10 | 27 2 | |
| Somersetshire | 64 6 35 0 | 26 5 | |
| Monmouthshire | 63 1 0 0 | 0 0 | |
| Devonshire | 67 6 33 2 | 24 1 | |
| Cornwall | 60 5 38 6 | 27 4 | |
| Dorsetshire | 59 6 30 0 | 30 0 | |
| Hampshire | 57 11 0 0 | 0 0 | |
| North Wales | 69 5 45 10 | 28 11 | |
| South Wales | 62 2 36 2 | 22 5 | |

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended July 24.

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Wheat.. 27,718 qrs. | Barley.. 1,589 qrs. | Beans... 2,502 qrs. |
| Rye..... 107 qrs. | Oats.... 23,700 qrs. | Peas..... 286 qrs. |

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norman Castle Meadow, July 31.—The supply of Stock was very good at market to-day; several large droves of Short-horns appeared, few of which were sold at more than 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; Lean Steers, 4s. to 4s. 3d.; fat Beef, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; Mutton, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs. An abundance of fine Lambs were penned, the price of which are considerably higher, the owners asking as high as 31s. per head, but the general price appeared to be about 23s.

Horncastle, July 31.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 7d. to 8d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Malton, July 31.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef, 5d. to 6d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 5d. to 6d.; and Veal, 5d. to 6d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 10d. to 12d. per lb.; Salt Butter, 40s. per firkin. Bacon Sides, 7s.; Hams, 7s. 6d. to 9s. 3d. per stone. WOOL, Hog, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 3d.; Ewe and Hog about equal quantity, 15s. to 16s.; and Ewe, 14s. to 14s. 6d. per stone of 16 lbs.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. 51.—No. 7.] LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1824. [Price 6d.]

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o' Clock.

TO
LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

On the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the practice of paying the wages of labour out of the Poor Rates; and to consider whether any, and what measures can be carried into execution for the purpose of altering the practice.

LETTER I.

MY LORD, Bygate, 11th Aug. 1824.

WHEN your Lordship, who, as the Morning Chronicle tells us, drew up this Report (the whole of which I inserted in the Register of the 8th of July,) when your Lordship moved for this Committee (of which, it seems, you were Chairman), I said, in the Register, that, as to any inquiry into the practice in question, it was as useless as it would be to inquire, whether it were the practice of horses to eat grass, the one fact being just as notorious and as common as the other and that, as to a remedy, there was none (that you could propose) that

could possibly produce any good effect. We have now the result before us: no light, but a little darkness, has been thrown on the subject of inquiry; and no remedy has been proposed.

Nevertheless, some good may arise out of this Report; for, in the first place, it contains no bad answer to the braggings of Mr. Frederick Robinson. We all knew the dismal facts before; but, here they are confessed by yourselves. It is necessary, that the world, that other nations, know the state in which we are; and these confessions of your own, of the big House itself, are, in this respect, of the greatest consequence. I propose to make some remarks upon this Report, and on the evidence attached to it. I propose to show how little, how very, very little, your Lordship and your colleagues of the Committee appear to know relative to the causes, the workings, or the effects of the evil you were inquiring about. And, before I have done, I will endeavour to show that this evil has its origin in the very same source

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as that which is producing such terrific effects in Ireland.

But, first of all, let me insist on my right to almost implicit confidence in what I may say with regard to this subject. For *seventeen years* I have been complaining of the calumnies heaped on the labourers by those who talked of the increase of the poor-rates. In answer to MALTEUS, to STURGES BOURNE and the HAMPSHIRE PARSONS, to SCARLETT; to all who reviled the poor as the robbers of the land, and who ascribe the increase in the amount of the poor-rates to idleness in the labourers, to want of care, to dissolute habits, and the like; in answer to all these, I said, for years and years, "it is not, in fact, an increase in poor-rates; it is money, raised under the name of poor-rates, to be paid to the labourers in the shape of wages; and this, because it is the most effectual way of grinding down the labourer; a desire to do which has been created by the difficulties of the occupiers of the land, owing to the debt and taxes." This was my answer to the whole of these revilers.

At last, at the end of about seventeen years, your Lordship and your Committee have found out, that it is not poor-rates, but that it is miserable wages, that the

poor creatures get. And whose fault is this? What says your Report as to this question? What has been the cause of this standard of human misery? Your Report is not very distinct upon this head; but, there runs throughout this Report a sort of complaint against the farmers, as if they gained by this practice.

This is, perhaps (for I do not speak positively) as childish an idea, something as shallow, as ever found its way into Parliamentary Report. The farmers the gainers by this oppression of the labourers! Why, the very thought seems to discover a want of capacity to know why a stool falls when its legs are knocked from under it. And yet this very idea, this worse than whimsical thought, appears to be looked upon as the brilliant star that gives light and character to the whole Report.

Let me strip the thing of its useless trappings, and place it naked before the reader. The Report says, that this practice of paying wages out of poor-rates, is used "as a means of obliging the parish to pay for labour, which ought to be paid for by private persons."—It says, that, by this practice, "persons who have no need of farm-labour, are obliged to contribute to the payment of work done for others." The

meaning of which is this; that the farmers, by going to the poor-book for the wages, or part of the wages, of their labourers, make the gentlemen, the parsons, the traders, and all others, help to pay for the work done for the farmers only.

If this were so; if this were not a childish thought; if this had one single particle of common sense in it, what an admirable cure your Lordship and the Committee have provided! It is nothing short of this; that the Magistrates should "point out to the farmers the "mischievous, consequences" of "placing their labourers upon the "public fund"! Good God! "Mischievous consequences"? And, to whom, pray? Not to the farmers; for, your dislike of the practice consists, in part, of the *gain* which accrues to the farmers, at the expense of the rest of the parish. Who, then, feels the "mischievous consequences"? The rest of the parish, to be sure; but not the farmers. To suppose, then, that the farmers will give up the practice, merely upon being told, that it is injurious to other persons, and that it tends to degrade the labourers; to suppose such a thing, really seems to be little short of a proof of downright childishness.

However, what sort of mind

must that be, which can entertain this idea of *gain* to the farmers from such a cause? Is it not clear, that, upon an average, the farmers cannot be *gainers* (any more than other people) by this oppression of the labourers? If, by means of paying wages out of poor-rates, the farmer (Farmer Johnson, for instance) gets his labour done for a *hundred pounds a year*, instead of *two hundred pounds a year*; if Johnson do this, is not his farm worth a *hundred a year more*? And will not Johnson's Landlord take care to have that additional hundred a year? What, then, does Johnson *get* by the paying of wages out of poor-rates? When a man goes to take a farm, he calculates the *amount of labour* amongst other things; and, if Johnson find, that the labour is made cheap by this resort to the poor-book, he will give so much more for the farm. It is nonsense to talk of men's *dispositions*, in a case like this; the Landlord will, of course, let his farm to the highest bidder; and, if Jobson will not give a rent in due consideration of the payment of labour out of the poor-rates, some other farmer will. It is a matter of *open market*; a matter of *fair competition*. Suppose that, in the parish of Ryegate, things were so situated

as to cause Jonson's labour (for a year) to be done, by means of poor-rate payments, for *fifty pounds a year*. Then suppose that, in the parish of Betchworth, adjoining the other, Hodge, who has precisely such a farm as Jonson, is compelled to pay a *hundred and fifty pounds a year for his labour*. Does your Lordship and your Committee of the Collective suppose, that Hodge and Jonson would give the *same amount of rent*? No: you will hardly suppose this; and yet, this is what you must suppose, and must prove too, unless you give up, as whimsical, as nonsensical, as childish in the extreme; the idea, that the *farmers* are the *gainers* by this oppressive practice.

If there were a particular class who gained by this practice, it would be *the landlords*. But, even this is taking a much too confined view of the matter. The *gain* is divided amongst all those who do not labour: it is a system of pure oppression, arising out of the taxes: all gain, in some sort; all who eat taxes; all gain from the labourer. The intermediate classes do not suffer so much. When pressed, they press those below them; and, at last, when the pressure reaches the labourer, he is all but squeezed out of existence.

Nothing can be more childish than to suppose, that those who own, or who occupy, the land, gain (unless they be tax-eaters) by this oppression of the labourers. Is it not clear, that, in whatever proportion the farm-labour is paid for by the community at large, *in that same proportion* farm-produce must be *lower in price*? If a law were passed to cause the whole of the farm-labour to be paid by others than the farmers, is it not clear that farm-produce would *sell for a great deal less* in consequence of this? A farmer would then be no better off than he is now. He would gain nothing by the change. His out-goings would be diminished; but, his prices (or in-comings) must diminish in the same proportion; or, he would soon find that competition would destroy him.

Thus, then, my LORD JOHN, away goes this pretty dream! The *cause* of this curious mode of oppressing the labourers is not to be found in the *disposition* nor in the *interest* of the farmers. It is to be found in that enormous load of taxes, which presses the several classes down upon each other: it is to be found in the Debt, in the Dead-Weight, in the enormous amount of sinecures and pensions and grants: it is to be found in all these, and in that standing

army in time of peace, which is now costing more than our army ought to cost in time of war. In short, the cause of this horrid effect is to be found in *Acts of Parliament*, to some one or other of which, or to some collections of them, every evil, now complained of, can be directly traced.

You decline to say precisely *when this practice began*, but say, that it was generally introduced, during "*the great fluctuation of the price of provisions which occurred during the last thirty years.*" Well, then, my Lord John, what was the cause of that great fluctuation in the price of provisions? Pitt's villanous paper-money. That came forth. It raised the price of provisions; but it did not raise the price of labour. From the time that the accursed funding system began, the English labourer began to be robbed. Every million that was added to the Debt, took a something from the meal of the labourer. The curse came into England with a Whig Revolution. If you look back at prices of food and of raiment, compared with the prices of labour; if you do this from the hour of the arrival of the Dutch King, to the present day, you will find, that the lot of the labourer has been growing worse and worse. The late King had not been long

upon the throne, before the labourer began to taste of what might be called misery. The Butes and the Norths made the English labourer acquainted with degradation that his forefathers had never dreamed of. Pitt and his followers were destined to bring him down to the dirt itself, where he now is, prostrate, and the most wretched, dejected, and almost loathsome animal to be found upon the face of the earth.

The last thirty years have, indeed, done more against him than the thirty years before. A new sort of money was put forth, by which the labourer is as clearly robbed as a man is robbed upon the highway. It is surprising that your Lordship and your colleagues should not, in this case, have adverted to the evidence of the Agricultural Report of 1821. In that Report you would have found, in the evidence of Mr. ELLMAN the elder, all the means of stating to the House, the real and only cause of this ruin and degradation of the labouring classes. In that evidence, you have the price of provisions year after year, and you have the price of labour year after year. Here is the cause of the evil that you have been reporting about. Yet, of this cause you take not the smallest notice; but talk about the fluctuations in the price

of provisions: just as if such situations would have been of any consequence, if the price of labour had kept pace with the price of provisions. But, it is curious to observe how carefully, upon all these occasions, the real cause of the mischief is kept out of view, the motive of which is much too obvious to need to be stated.

It would have been surprising, indeed, to me, if a Report coming from such a quarter had forborne entirely from harping upon the string of "*surplus population*." This monstrous idea is not so current as it was: people seem to be a little ashamed of repeating the ridiculous outcry. Still, you must have a little touch of it. One of the consequences, you say, of thus half starving the labouring people, is, to "*encourage a surplus population*." Strange idea! That an increase of the people should be caused by keeping them in a state of half starvation! Now, you tell us, that, by this practice, the single man is made to work for *three shillings* a week; and a man and his wife for *four and sixpence*. This is fine *encouragement* to marry, to be sure! But, upon what ground do you assert that this practice encourages an increase of the people? You say: "*Men who receive but a small*—"
allowance, know that they have

"*only to marry; and that pittance will be augmented in proportion to the number of their children.*"

What, then, getting but little from the parish, and wanting to get more, they marry in order to have a parcel of children! What, then, is your notion about this matter, my Lord John? Your Lordship, to the misfortune of the fair sex, is a bachelor, I believe; if you had been a married man, you would have known that children EAT. You would, indeed, my Lord John. They have all of them got mouths, not only to eat with, but to make a devilish noise with, if the eating do not come in proper time and quantity. So, that these labourers of yours, who marry in order to augment their own meal, must be fellows destitute of all calculation; and yet you tell us, that an intelligent witness, Mr. JOHN DAWES, assures you that the labourers say, "*we will marry, and then you must maintain us.*" I do not believe this witness; and I am surprised why you should have believed him, in preference to two other of your witnesses. The REVEREND PHILIP HUNT, and HENRY DRAUMOND, Esq. The former tells you, that "*very few labourers marry voluntarily.*" And the latter tells you this: "*I believe nothing is more erroneous, than the suppo-*"

"tion; that poor-laws tend to im-
 "provident marriages: I never
 "knew an instance of a girl being
 "married till she was with-child;
 "nor ever knew of a marriage
 "taking place through a cal-
 "culation for future support."
 Strange, indeed, my Lord John,
 that your Report should be di-
 rectly in the teeth of this evi-
 dence! Especially the evidence
 of Mr. DRUMMOND, who, besides
 being an active Justice of the
 Peace, is well known to have
 taken uncommon pains in order
 to promote the well-being of the
 labouring classes. However, it
 is against nature to suppose, that
 a system which necessarily re-
 duces people to a state of half
 starvation, should tend to the in-
 crease of that people.

This idea of a redundant pop-
 ulation, can serve no other pur-
 pose than that of taking from the
 shoulders of the Government the
 charge of having produced such
 a state of misery. The thing is
 an absurdity upon the face of it;
 but, like all other wild notions, it
 makes its partisans zealous in pro-
 portion to its wildness. The Morn-
 ing Chronicle, a few weeks ago,
 speaking of the impolicy of Russia in
 excluding our manufactures, ob-
 served, with all the coolness
 imaginable, and as if the propo-
 sition were a thing of course: it
 observed, "when, indeed, the po-
 "pulation of Russia shall have
 "become more dense, it may be
 "good policy to prohibit the en-
 "trance of our manufactures." So
 that, here we are to learn that the
 Russians, too, are necessarily
 going on increasing in number!
 What an intolerable piece of folly!
 To speak of it as a fact; as of
 an admitted fact; as a matter of
 course thing; as an universally

acknowledged truth, that the peo-
 ple in every country on earth are
 regularly going on increasing in
 number! When was there before
 an idea like this existing in the
 world. Why do not the conceited
 asses apply their doctrine to the
 fowls of the air? Why should
 we be surprised, if the Morning
 Chronicle were, one of these days,
 to talk about something to be
 done, when the population of the
 rookeries shall become more
 dense?

A little while ago, this same
 writer, puzzled very much by a
 question that I put: "How comes
 "it that a surplus population
 "was never talked of UNTIL
 "NOW?" The Chronicle, in
 answer to this, observed, that the
 complaint of surplus population
 was not entirely a novelty; for
 that, a similar complaint was
 made in the reign of Queen
 Elizabeth; and that an Act was
 passed to prevent the building of
 cottages; because it was thought
 that the number of cottages en-
 couraged the people to marry,
 and thus increased the population.

Perhaps, my Lord John, a bet-
 ter fact for me, and a worse fact
 for my opponents, could not pos-
 sibly have been discovered. It is
 very true, that in the reign of this
 cunning and clever and cruel
 woman, this complaint of surplus
 population was made; and this Act
 of Parliament was passed. But,
 why did this famous virago com-
 plain of her having too many
 subjects? Because the poorest
 part of these subjects stunned her
 with clamours on account of their
 miseries. She, unambitious and
 modest as she was, had still no
 objection to have numerous sub-
 jects. It was the clamours of these
 subjects, for food and raiment,

that she did not like. And whence those clamours, my Lord John? Whence the strange idea that the people were increasing too fast? It was not, alas! the people that had increased: it was their miseries that had increased. They had, just before that, been robbed of that means of relief, which the law of nature and the law of the land had appointed for them. The people; the common, the labouring people; those who produce every thing that every body eats, drinks and wears, have always had a perfect right to support out of the land of their country, in case of inability to maintain a maintenance by their labour. How reasonable, how obviously just is this! The performance of labour, I mean heavy bodily labour, is absolutely necessary to the carrying on of the affairs of mankind. The far greater part of labourers must, *of necessity*, be only just able to obtain a sufficiency of food and of raiment, in the days of their health and vigour. This must of necessity be the case: of absolute necessity, mind; for, otherwise, the necessary labour would not be performed. This being the case, there must always of necessity, be a considerable portion of the labouring class, to receive, in one shape or another, assistance from the richer class.

Hence the necessity of a provision made by law for indigent labourers. Just previous to the reign of Elizabeth, this provision, in England, had been taken away. The provision was, a certain part of the revenues of the Catholic church. There were *no magistrates* with power to regulate the portion of relief. There were *no overseers* of the poor. There were *no collections* expressly for the

poor. But, there was the custom practised for ages, and ages of looking upon the poor and destitute, of looking upon all those who could not maintain themselves, as persons to be maintained out of the revenues of the church. Those revenues pass through the hands of men, who could have no families of their own; of men who could possess no private property; of men whose office made them personally and particularly acquainted with all the affairs of every poor person; of men who must of necessity have had a disposition to do that which was right with regard to relieving of the poor; because, to have done that which was wrong must, of necessity, have produced inconvenience and evil to themselves.

Such was the state of things with regard to the poor but a little while previous to the reign of Elizabeth. While this state of things remained; while such was the amiable mode of administering relief to the necessitous part of the labouring classes; while such was the state of things in England, no complaints were made about a "*surplus population*:" the Sovereign did not complain that he was getting too many subjects, and he called for no Acts to be passed to *prevent the building of cottages*; a thing so monstrous, so ruffianly tyrannical; so ruthless, and ferocious, that the thing ought now to be expunged from the Statute Book; with some signal mark of national execration; for, cottages are continually *wearing out*, and, to enact that there shall be no new ones, is to enact that a part of the nation shall perish.

This monstrous Act was produced by the taking away of that

provision for the poor, which existed previously to the plundering of them by the ruffian HAL, the wife-killing HAL, and his band of greedy and merciless courtiers. The poor, or, rather, the indigent part of the labourers, had been left wholly destitute. They clamoured for food. They cried out for *employment*! Curious thing! What! *too many people*, then! Just the same complaint that we hear now. The indigent labourers had been stripped of all relief. The selfish and villanous courtiers, who had got possession of the means of relief, took care to keep those means to themselves. This gave rise to the cry of surplus population then. At last, Poor Laws were enacted in the reign of that Queen. A compulsory assessment, and distribution by the hands of Overseers came to supply the place of the natural and amiable mode of relief which existed before. Mark the injustice of this. The public property, out of which the poor had been relieved, had been seized on and distributed amongst the hungry courtiers; or transferred to priests having wives and families to maintain. The sole gainers were the courtiers, and this new race of priests; and all the land proprietors of this whole nation became loaded with a poor tax for ever!

As soon, however, as that poor tax was well established, there were no more complaints about a *surplus population*. On the contrary, from that time up to within these seven years, or thereabouts, an increase of population has always been held forth as an infallible sign of prosperity, and as a proof of excellently good Government. Strange! Now, all at

once, it is discovered that an increase in the number of the people is an evil! Opinions so strange; doctrines so new and so monstrous, are a proof of a disordered state of things. They are a proof, that those who have the management of our affairs know not which way to turn themselves! and, how are we to hope for any thing like a remedy being applied, when notions so childish come forth to the public in printed reports, made to the House of Commons itself?

There is one fact, my Lord John, stated in the evidence, which is of so much importance, that I wonder your Lordships should have omitted it in your Report: it is this, that from one parish, the Ewhurst, near Northiam in Sussex, there have been about twenty-eight persons, men, women, and children, "*SENT TO NORTH AMERICA*, mostly, if not wholly, *at the expense of the parish*!" This is so disgraceful a fact, that it deserved particular notice and particular reprobation. It is the first time in the history of the world, that we have heard of any thing so unfeeling and so unjust, as a nation sending its indigent labourers into a foreign nation, there to find food or to perish. While this has been going on, *sixteen hundred thousand pounds*, partly collected from these very miserable labourers, have been voted by that very House of Commons to whom you were making your Report, to be given for the *relief* of the "*poor Clergy of the Church of England*;" in which Church there are several Bishops, the next income of each of whom exceeds thirty thousand pounds sterling a-year.

But, my Lord John, matter like this must be reserved for my next

Letter. I shall conclude the present Letter with observing, that your inquiry has been wholly fruitless; You trace the evil to no cause: you give us a most deplorable picture of the state of this once happy people. It is manifest, that the thing to be desired is, higher wages to the labourer; but, as far as your recommendations go, they have not the smallest tendency to produce that effect. You talk, at the close of your Report, of the Magistrates, observing, that the poor laws, if misapplied, "may become a greater evil to the country than any partial misfortune or temporary calamity could inflict." About misfortunes and calamities, *inflicting evils*, I, of course, can know little; the idea being above my cut; but, this I know, that let the magistrates "observe" as long as they please, they will never be able to make an amendment in this state of things, until the burden of taxation shall have been reduced more than one half in weight. All the struggles to get rid of poor rates will be in vain. There will always be great numbers of indigent persons in the class of labourers. There is a natural cause for this. It arises out of the nature of the affairs of men; and if the employers of the labourers be so severely pressed upon by the State, they must, in their turn, press upon the labourers. The labourers thus pressed upon must become more indigent. They have been so pressed upon as for all to become paupers; and it is absurdity in the extreme to suppose, that the farmers who are so hard pressed themselves for the means of paying wages, will not, if they possibly can, draw part of that wages from the public fund.

You hint, in your Report, that the impotent children, or able-bodied labourers may be refused relief by positive enactment. You say, indeed, that you are not prepared to go this length; but that you venture to suggest, that where wages have been reduced with a view to supply the deficiency from the parish rates, "*relief might be refused to any person actually in the employment of an individual.*" You seem aware that this would throw maimed labourers out of employment, but think it probable that it would lead, in a short time, to a more wholesome system of paying the wages of labour.

Your reasons for this opinion you keep to yourselves. According to every view that I can take of the matter, nothing more visionary ever entered the mind of man. Not a single married labourer would be employed, if such positive enactments were to pass. Another hint is, that the *OWDRE PLAN* may be adopted, and enforced by law. And what is this plan? Why, to compel every land occupier to give employment to a *certain amount*. Here no regard is had, or can be had, to the pecuniary means of the occupier; no regard to the nature of his farm, or of his crops; no regard whatever to his means of any kind. He is to be compelled to expend so much in labour every month; or to pay so much money to the parish. Why, my Lord John, to talk of property in a country where such a law could be in existence is madness. A man is no longer the master of any thing that he has hitherto called his own. It would be a system of downright slavery; and the farmer would be neither more nor less than the slave himself.

“In my next Letter I propose to lay aside all these little trivialities, and to take such a view of the subject as becomes a man who is sincerely desirous of seeing the labourers of England, once more, what they formerly were, and of seeing the kingdom placed in a situation to enable it to meet those shocks, which it will inevitably have to encounter.

In the meanwhile, I remain,

Your Lordship's,

Most obedient, and

Most humble Servant,

WM. CORBETT.

IRISH CATHOLICS.

At a Meeting lately held by what is called the Catholic Association in Dublin, my name was mentioned in a manner very flattering to me. I will insert the passage, and then make a remark or two upon it.

“The Orange Press lived on falsehoods; it would almost seem as if they had really an affection for a plain lie. Among other falsehoods, it was said, that Cobbett had received money from the Catholic Association. Cobbett was assailed with calumny, and the Catholic Association should, at least, brush that one lie off his shoulders. It was a direct falsehood. The advocacy of Mr. Cobbett was unbought and genuine. He (Mr. O'Connell) knew Mr. Cobbett personally, and he was proud of it. Mr. Cobbett convinced him (Mr. O'Connell) of the necessity of establishing Poor Laws in Ireland, though he (Mr. O'Connell) had been of a different opinion. The oppressors of mankind were ready enough to bribe the Press; the Catholic Association ought to do one thing for Mr. Cobbett; they ought to take his Register into the Rooms of the Association. There should also be a list

“of Mr. Cobbett's useful works posted in the Rooms; there was his English Grammar, his work of Husbandry, and his Tour in America.

“Mr. O'Connell concluded by moving his resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Loughman.

“Mr. KELLY, in speaking to the resolution, said, that no one circumstance could serve the cause so much as the establishing a Catholic Newspaper in London, which should advocate the cause on its own merits. Those Papers which had done so, did it merely on Whig principles. It was Mr. Cobbett only who had advocated the cause on its own merits. He (Mr. Kelly) did not know Mr. Cobbett personally; Mr. Cobbett's character was, however, known to him, and he was convinced he would not take a bribe from any party. The most powerful advocate the Catholic cause ever had was Mr. Cobbett.”

I had never before heard, but I could easily imagine it to be so, that the atrocious Orangemen of Ireland, those worst of ruffians that the world ever yet saw, had vomited forth their calumnies against me. The truth is, that I really do not know what this Catholic Association is. I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. O'CONNELL; and I have also had the pleasure of seeing Sir HARCOURT LEE; and both in the same room at Fleet-street. To both I most frankly expressed my opinions; and I must say, that I was pleased with the manners of them both. My opinions respecting what ought to be done for the Catholics of Ireland have never varied one single jot. So long ago as the year 1821, I told Mr. WYNDHAM, who was a great friend of what is called “Catholic Emancipation,” that I looked upon that measure as nothing at all. Mr. HAY, who was

in England when I was in prison, will do me the justice to say, that I told him: "Your Catholic Emancipation is matter of indifference to me. I myself am a Protestant, I belong to a Protestant country. Yours is a Catholic nation; and for my part, if there be any hope of obtaining by law your redemption from your object subjection to a Protestant Church, I shall always be ready to assist you to the utmost of my power." I repeated the same thing to Mr. HAY in the year 1822.

Every day serves to add to my conviction that there can be no peace in Ireland; that there can be no security for the permanent greatness, and happiness and renown of England, unless the Parliament shall make this great and important change; and, when I consider that this fine island of Ireland is now a source of weakness instead of strength; a source of danger, most imminent instead of a source of security; when I consider, that we have now an army of, at least, seventy thousand men, which would be wholly unnecessary if this measure were adopted; when I see that most laborious people in a state of half nakedness and half starvation, and see the effect recoiling upon my own miserable countrymen, when I see that all these evils might at once be removed; and when I see the interests of only a few greedy individuals opposed to the accomplishment of this great and blessed measure, how is it possible for me to express my indignation.

Here is no rebellion proposed, no insurgent movement: a great change, to be sure; but how are great evils to be removed without great changes? As I stated the

question the other day: Would it be to accomplish nothing to put an end to the troubles and the miseries of Ireland? Would it be to accomplish nothing to put an end to the necessity of employing a standing army in time of peace? Would it be to accomplish nothing to make our Sovereign the King of an united people, happy under his sway, and a match for the whole world in arms? All this would be accomplished by acting justly towards the Irish nation: Therefore, I shall pursue the path that I have hitherto pursued. I am very much obliged to Mr. O'CONNELL for the handsome terms in which he has spoken of me. I am obliged to him for his manly proposition to the Catholics, to show their gratitude towards me by the encouragement of my writings. I am aware of the great honour done me upon this occasion; but I wanted none of these things to make me zealous in the discharge of what I deem my duty. As to *bribery*: by whom, according to my calumniators, have I not been bribed? If it has been my duty to commend certain acts of the Ministers, then, according to the Whigs, I have been bribed by them. If I thought it my duty to warn the public against the delusion of the newspapers, and to give unanswerable reasons why the French should enter Spain and possess themselves of Cadiz, then the baffled old scoundrel in Norfolk ran about chuckling like a hen going to lay, that I was "*in the pay of the Bourbons*." I suppose I shall be in pay of Ferdinand, because I have very great doubts whether I ought to wish for the children in the cradle in South America, to have their labour mortgaged to the unfeeling Jews of London. We shall, doubtless,

in due time have it discovered that I am bribed by the *poachers* in England; and particularly by the miserable *labourers* in England, in whose cause I have written more than in all other causes put together.

REMEMBER, READER!

POOF JAMES and PITTAWAY, an account of whose trial was inserted in the last Register, were EXECUTED, at Oxford, on the Monday following the day of trial. **THEY PROTESTED THEIR INNOCENCE WITH THEIR DYING BREATH.** I should like to know what they said *besides this*. But, these things are always smothered by the base country-newspapers, which are the tools of all that is detestable. However, these two poor men must not be forgotten.

So many applications have been made for the LETTER TO THE EARL OF RODEN, and so general a wish expressed, that a second edition of it should be published, that I insert it here; a thing which I do with the more satisfaction, as it gives me an opportunity of correcting three or four errors, and errors of some consequence, that were in the first edition. I am well aware of the importance of an Essay like this. It is not like a *flying column* in a newspaper. It moves slowly about; but, it moves in no direction without leaving a *lasting effect behind it*. This JOCELYN may live for forty or fifty years; but, as long as he shall live, and after he be dead, the effects of this Essay will stick to him. We hear of his being now actually engaged in the work

of *religious conversion*. Alas! he will labour in vain! Every one will think what he ought to think about the matter. There will be nobody deceived.

TO

THE EARL OF RODEN.

On his happy conversion through the means of the Bible Society.

"So he was exceedingly sorrowful; but it pleased God, in that Society to inform his mind with the right principles. He retired to his closet, poured forth his wishes to the God of mercy, and it pleased that God to listen to his prayers, and to lead him into the way of truth and life."—*The Earl of Roden's Speech, at a Meeting of the Bible Society, May 1824.*

MY LORD,

Bogshot, June 10, 1824.

THE Public have read with great interest the account of your Lordship's conversion. This conversion it is that has induced me to make some remarks on this Bible Society and its proceedings, and I address myself to you for reasons that will be obvious enough before I have done. The ~~meeting~~ at which this speech of yours was made, was only one of many, held about the same time, in the pious WEN. There were many others, some of which, if I have room, I shall notice in the course of this Letter.

My work may, I hope, be expected to live till all this monstrous stuff shall be put down; and, it is pleasing to me to reflect, that it may then be said, that there was one man, who, in spite of all the powers of cant, had the sense and the courage to set his face against it.

This Meeting is called an *Anniversary Meeting*; so it seems, that we have it yearly. I

am going to state my opinions of the undertaking; and I shall do it without any sort of reserve. I shall ask to have pointed out to me what is, or can be, the use of it; and I shall, I think, point out many mischiefs that it must naturally produce. But, first of all, let me insert the report of the proceedings on which I am about to comment.

The *Twentieth Anniversary* of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held yesterday at the Freemasons' Tavern. The room was crowded before eleven o'clock, at which period several Noblemen and Gentlemen entered the room. We observed on the platform the *Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry*, Lord Gambier, Lord Calthorpe, Charles Grant, Esq. M.P., and many other most distinguished persons.

The President, Lord Teignmouth, was unanimously called to the Chair.

The Secretary (the Rev. Mr. Bramble) then proceeded to read an abstract of the Report of the Society's proceedings for the last year. It was very long, but its interest never abated. The progress of the Society, in their extensive career of benevolence, has considerably increased since the last annual meeting. New versions of the Scriptures are still preparing. Those already prepared under the inspection of the Society have undergone revision. Some of them have actually passed through fifteen editions. New doors appear to be continually opening for the further spread of the Holy Scriptures, and the active disposition of the funds of the Society is ever prepared to meet those new demands.

While the Secretary was reading the Report, LORD HARROWBY entered the room, and was received by the meeting with the warmest expressions of applause. LORD RODEX shortly afterwards entered, and was received with similar demonstrations of applause. The accounts from South America were peculiarly grati-

fying. "her fields," in the language of the Report, "were *already white for the harvest*;" but, indeed, there was no quarter of the world from which the accounts were not equally encouraging. All nations seem anxious to evince their attachment to the benevolent cause of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In turning to the domestic affairs of the Society, the Committee could not but deeply regret the loss sustained by the British and Foreign Bible Society by the death of Mr. Grant, one of the Vice-Presidents, and one of the oldest friends of the cause in which they were engaged. The loss of such a man was not easily supplied. The Society too had to deplore the death of one of their Secretaries, who was most skilfully acquainted with the Oriental languages. The accounts from the friends of this Society throughout England, proved that the cause was rapidly advancing throughout this island. In Scotland too the Society was advancing with a steady progress. And Ireland had not been neglected. [Applause.] The friends of this Society were perfectly convinced that the feelings of the Irish people were most likely to be regulated, and their condition improved by the perusal of the Holy Scriptures, and they were now engaged in translating the New Testament in the Irish character. [Applause.] The Report concluded by recommending to the Society to persevere in their exertions until the whole earth should be filled with the Gospel of God.

The Earl of Harrowby rose to move that the Report—an abstract of which they had just heard read—might be printed. The Meeting would permit him to make a few observations upon those parts of that Report that peculiarly engaged his attention. There was one question which he felt disposed to put upon the very hearing of the Report—upon considering the extraordinary effect produced by the Society. Was this the Report of a Society that had existed for centuries? [Heard.] that had grown gradually and by the accumulated labours of

many years obtained its present eminence. [Applause.] The answer was calculated to amaze. Not it is the Report of a Society in its mere infancy; or, at all events, of a mere minor Society. It is now only in its *twentieth year*, and it has only been for the last ten years of its existence that it has advanced without restraint, and vigorously prosecuted its objects. [Hear, hear, hear!] It was gratifying to him, that while our benevolence crossed the Line, and wandered forth to visit all who were benighted and ignorant, our own people at home were not neglected or forgotten. It was very gratifying to him to see that *the state of Ireland was not neglected*; that was a country in which their exertions would be most usefully, and in which, indeed, necessarily they ought to labour. Ireland would not, *one day or other*, be insensible of such exertions. If they looked through the Report, it was quite wonderful the wide extent over which the Society spread its beneficent influence. Look to the islands in the *Pacific Ocean*,—the existence of which had been unknown until ascertained by the enterprising spirit of one of our countrymen—involved, as they formerly were, in the most disgusting licentiousness,—now anxious to receive and profit by the Scriptures of “the living and true God, and Jesus Christ, whom he hath sent.” If they looked to the vast empire of China, however at first they might incline to despair of its enlightening, yet the accounts contained in the Report were at all events not calculated to strengthen such misgivings. He despaired not of the success of this cause—it had greatly prospered, but not to them belonged its success—it was the Lord’s doing, and marvellous indeed was that success in their eyes. [Hear!] The Noble Earl moved that the Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society for the last year should be printed.

The Earl of Roden said, that the Noble Lord who had just sat down had so ably touched on some parts of

the Report, that he had left him little to say, except to second the resolution, that the Report in question, to an extract of which they had with so much gratification attended, should be printed under the direction of the Committee. But he could not help expressing his gratitude that he was now permitted, with the Meeting, to witness the Twentieth Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. [Cheers.] It would ill become him to take up the time of the Meeting, in entering into the details of the progress of the Society, and of the blessings to be derived from it; but there was one simple fact which he could not omit stating to the assembly. I will not, said the Noble Lord, say how many years since, *I knew a man* who was involved in all the scenes of fashionable dissipation which the Irish metropolis doth most abundantly supply. It was his chief object to look for pleasure, and to stifle the thoughts of futurity. He had no care for heavenly things, but in this world’s worthlessness he took especial pleasure. It happened to this individual, to whom I allude, to be present at one of the meetings of your Society in Dublin; he was led there from idle curiosity; and, ashamed to be detected in such a place, he retired to a corner of the room. While that man stood there so secretly and so concealed, he heard opinions delivered which were indeed new to him, and which penetrated his soul, for he then felt that if those sentiments were correct, his eternal misery was well nigh accomplished. He was not an old man, but years flew apace,—so thought the individual to whom I am alluding—and what then was to become of his immortal soul? So he was exceedingly sorrowful, but it pleased God in that Society to inform his mind with right principles, for a good man was there, and he spoke of the power of God unto salvation, and he cautioned that meeting, and every soul there, to build their faith upon the Bible, and not upon the words of man. [Hear!] and he told them, that to all who

sought the assistance of the Holy Spirit, that assistance would not be denied, for that God hath promised "to open to them who knocked;" and that by prayer and supplication the word of God would be made manifest to all. This individual, therefore, retired to his closet—poured forth his wishes to the God of mercy; and it pleased that God to listen to his prayers, and to lead him to the way amid the truth and the life; and though I cannot describe to you the joy and peace of mind which that man experienced, yet will I say, that in all his griefs, and *God hath given him his share*, he has never despaired since that day of the blessing and protection of Heaven. There, in the Bible, *he has found a protection from the storm* which few have felt more keenly, but I trust few with more perfect resignation. [Applause.]—That individual is permitted this day to have the honour of addressing you [loud applause]; he is permitted now to declare the obligations which he owes to an Anniversary Meeting of your Society. The Noble Lord, in concluding, expressed his gratitude to the Society for their efforts in Ireland, and gave to the resolution his most cordial support.

The *Chairman* then proposed to the Meeting the resolution moved by Lord Harrowby, which was unanimously adopted.

The *Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry* moved the next resolution, "That the thanks of the meeting should be given to Lord Teignmouth, President of the Society, for his unceasing attention to the interests of the Institution." The Noble and Rev. Prelate, in adverting to the various efforts made of late by the Society, congratulated the meeting upon the prospect now opening to their view in *Colombia*, and contrasted the progress which the Society was now making in that newly-formed Government with the spirit of bigotry and persecution that disgraced the first introduction of Christianity among that people. The consequence was, that despotism, civil and religious,

had covered that land and impaired their moral energies—had made it the seat of superstition—the very fastness of Papal power [cheers]; but the storm had at length subsided, and they were now permitted, under the guidance of Him who "guided the whirlwind and directed the storm," to spread through that country the glorious tidings of "*peace on earth, and good will toward men.*" [Cheers.]

Lord *Barham* seconded this resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Lord *Teignmouth* returned to the meeting his sincere thanks for the honour conferred upon him. The Report was most gratifying to him, and he was quite sure that in their exertions there would be no relaxation. [Applause.]

A *French Peer*, whose name we could not ascertain, was here introduced to the meeting. He stated that the Bible Society in Paris felt most grateful to the British and Foreign Bible Society for their beneficent assistance. He assured the Society that the Protestants of France were attached to the cause of evangelical religion. [Applause.]

Lord *Berley* moved a vote of thanks to the Members of the Royal Family, for their continual patronage of the Society.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, and carried with much applause.

C. *Grant*, Esq. M. P., then appeared, and he was received with considerable approbation. He took the liberty of moving a resolution of thanks to the Vice-President; he moved it with much gratification, for he was satisfied it would be received by the meeting with much satisfaction. But he could not content himself with merely moving that resolution. Indeed it was impossible to restrain some sentiments of admiration, some expressions of delight, and even exaltation, at the progress of this Society. If any man had stated a century ago, that in the course of twenty years such a Society as the present should rise and flourish,

high—that it should arise, not at a time of peace, without advantages, except its own innate excellence, and, except the assistance which it gradually collected to its side from, he might now say, the great and the noble of the land,—it would indeed appear wonderful how such a Society could have been thus established, so contrary was it to the common progress of nature, all whose operations were slow, and seemed only to proceed to eminence by a patient continuance in well-doing—so did it mock all other attempts, and baffle all human speculation—

Tante molis erat Romanam condere gentem—was the poet's exclamation in contemplating the foundation of a city, but here was an achievement whose "builder and maker was God;" thus at once silencing our wonder when we attribute to him the guidance, formation, and government of this institution. [Cheers.]

The Rev. Mr. Morrison, from the Anglo-Chinese Christians, seconded this resolution. He gave an interesting account of his labours in translating the Scriptures into the language of China.

The resolution of thanks to the Right Reverend and Right Honourable the Vice-Presidents of the Society was then carried.

Joseph J. Gurney, Esq. Secretary to the Norfolk and Norwich Bible Association, moved the next resolution, "That the thanks of the meeting should be given to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society for their services to this Society, and that the Secretary be requested to continue in office for another year." He observed that he had great pleasure in moving this resolution, for no one felt more deeply than himself the advantages derived to this Society from the services of these gentlemen. When a meeting of this description was intrusted to him, he always felt that thanks were still more eminently due to the author of the institution, to that God who had so signally advanced their institution; and when

he heard to-day from a Noble Lord that his conversion, under Providence, was due to attending an anniversary meeting of this Society, it was to him only an additional proof of the intrinsic excellence of the Society. The Scriptures, given as they were by inspiration, might be read by themselves. He approved of the great Protestant principle of perusing the Scriptures without note or comment. He begged, with these observations, to move the resolution which he had previously read to the Society.

The Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, from Glasgow, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Sir George Rose moved the next resolution, which was, that the thanks of the meeting should be given to the Patrons and Officers of the Society throughout this country and Ireland.

The Rev. Mr. Watson seconded the resolution, which was also unanimously adopted.

Admiral Gambier then moved the thanks of the meeting to the President, for his conduct that day in the chair.

This Resolution was supported by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Rector of Harrow.

Lord Teignmouth briefly thanked the assembly, for so respectful and gratifying a proof of attention, and the meeting separated.

Before I proceed to comment upon this curious matter, I shall make a few general observations with regard to the utility of this Society and its exertions; for, though it seems to be taken for granted, that these exertions must do some good, I question the fact, and I not only doubt the good of the acts themselves, but I also question the goodness of the motives.

One thing is, I think, very clear; namely, the parsons, bishops, and all the rest of that tribe, whether

they belong to the Church, the Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Baptists, the Seceders, the Independents, the Separatists, the Lutherans, the Calvinists, the Socinians, the Universalists, the Unitarians, the Muggletonians, or the New Sect, which some people call the *Humbugonians*; whatever sect, swarm, or nest, people may belong to, it must be contemptibly ridiculous to pay teachers, if the professed objects of this Society be not a wretched humbug.

We are told by this Society, that the Bible is every thing; that they have got several new versions of it; that they have converted already by it a large part of the South Americans; that the Bible is hard at work converting the Irish; that, in short, here is a book through which God himself speaks to every one; and that you, the worthies of this Bible Society, are going on spreading about this book, and that you will persevere in your exertions, "until the whole earth be filled with the gospel of God."

This is either true, or it is a humbuging lie: if the latter, there may still be occasion for giving money to parsons and the like; but if it be true, it must be a sort of blasphemy to suffer a parson to talk to you about religion; for what is this sort of saying to God: "We have your own word here before us; but that is not enough for us: we must have a parson to save us from hell: we have a greater opinion of the parson's word than we have of yours." Talk of blasphemy, indeed! Where, will you find blasphemy equal to this? Mr. JOSEPH GURNEY, the sleek Secretary of the Norfolk and Nor-

wich Bible Association, who is, I suppose, a sort of Hickory Quaker, observed, that the Scriptures, given as they were, by *inspiration*, might be read by *themselves, without note or comment*. Ah! sleek Joseph! You were for getting rid of the interpreters. I join you, sleek Joseph, with all my heart: and if I come to a determination, which I must, that this is God's own word; if I also come to a determination that this ought to be put into the hands of every man, how can I be beast enough not to perceive that no parson can be necessary?

Lord Harrowby (for all now join in the great work) seemed to be highly delighted with the success, as he called it, of the Society. His Lordship has a brother who is a bishop, with a pretty fat income; and I should be glad to hear from that bishop whether every man ought to have the Bible put into his hands. It is beastly to put it into his hands, if you be not well assured that he can *understand it*. It is perfectly beastly to put it into his hands, unless you be persuaded that he can understand it. If he cannot read it and comprehend it, and if you be not convinced of this, what a shocking piece of sham to put the book into his hands; and if you be convinced of this, you are convinced that he has God for his teacher; and, if he have God for a teacher, what need has he of a bishop, though that bishop's name may be RYDER? There was, it seems, a bishop present and speechifying at this Meeting. He is called the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, what his name is I do not know; but, if I had been present, I would have asked him what was the use

of his office, if this Bible Society were working for good?

The business of the priest is to teach the people religion; to teach the children, especially; to hold, in fact, a religious school; to tell the flock what is the will of God; to keep God's word in his possession, and to be the interpreter of God to the people. There is common sense in this. There is consistency in it. Here no one pretends that the people themselves can understand the word of God; and, therefore, that word is not put into their hands. It is perfectly monstrous to say to a man, Take *that book*: it contains the words of eternal life: they are words which God himself addresses to you for the purpose of saving your soul: but, mark me, you must give one-tenth of all your corn and milk and sheep and pigs and calves, to a parson, in order that he may teach you religion. To talk thus to a man argues insanity, or hypocrisy incomprehensible.

I am of opinion that the printing and publishing of the Bible, has done a great deal of mischief in the world. No matter how good the contents of the book may be; no matter how true the history of it; no matter how excellent its precepts and its examples. Like most other good things, it is possible for it to be so applied as to produce mischievous effects. And what was the first effect of this printing and publishing? The splitting up of the people, who had before been all of one faith, into numerous sects, each having a faith different from all the rest. However, this really seems to be, by some persons, regarded as a happy circumstance. This patch

and patchwork in religion is spoken of by some as affording to the Almighty the pleasing spectacle of great variety!

But, come; let us try this a little. What! a variety of religious creeds pleasing to God! Will any one openly hold that God delights in lies? Yet, He must delight in lies, if He delight in a *variety of beliefs*. There can be but *one true belief*: all the rest must be false. Every deviation from the truth is a lie. Each sect must believe that all the other sects are in the high road to perdition. To think in any other way about the matter, is to consider all faith and all religion as a mere farce. And yet, there are men to pretend that a variety of faiths is pleasing to the God of truth!

There can be but one true religion. All the rest must be false. It is dismal enough, then, to know that there are forty of them, or thereabouts. The printing and publishing of the Bible may possibly have established the one true religion; but, at any rate, it *must* have created *thirty-eight false religions*. There can be but *one true one, mind*. I beg you not to forget that; so that, this printing and publishing have caused thirty-eight false religions to rise up, at any rate. Whether it caused the one true one to rise up, is more than I shall attempt to determine. But, we may make this observation, that, if the Catholic religion were not the true religion, it seems strange that it should have existed all over Europe for so many centuries; it seems strange, too, that those who protest against that religion should, at the end of more than two cen-

turies of preaching and printing and publishing against it; and after having caused Europe to be deluged in blood; it is strange, I say, that these Protestants should still be found in so contemptible a minority.

Insist, my Lord RODEN, that the Bible-spreading religion is the true one; and then ask yourself how it happens, that, in *your own country*, where the property of the ancient church has been taken and given to its subverters by law, those subverters split into forty different sects, form, at the end of more than two hundred years, only a seventh part of the nation: What says the word of God which you are so industrious in circulating? "*One faith, one church*;" and again, "I will build my church upon a rock; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Look at your own country, then, my Lord; and say whether this promise has not there been fulfilled.

The influence of this Society of yours appears to be singular in its operation and effects. Its benevolence and its success have reached China. Its translations of the Scriptures have gone forth to enlighten and convert the natives of Asia. Lord Harrowby tells us, in the exultations of his piety, to look at the works of the Society in the Pacific Ocean; to look at the late licentious inhabitants of the Islands in that Ocean; inhabitants whom the Society have made anxious to receive and profit by the Scriptures of the living and true God; and Jesus Christ whom he hath sent. The pious President of the Council, after having again bade you look to your work in the vast em-

pire of China, concluded with observing, that the success "was the Lord's doing, and marvelous indeed was that success in his eyes." The Report of the Society told you, that the report from South America was peculiarly gratifying; "that her fields were already *white for the harvest*."

Now, my Lord, is it not something *strange*. You will please to understand me, my Lord: I by no means say that these reports and statements are impudent lies. But, with the greatest deference and respect, my Lord, I ask you, who are an Irishman, and who ought to understand a pretty deal about that country, seeing that you received (as your noble father received before you) what I call a thundering sum of money every year out of the taxes, the effects of which upon poor Ireland are pretty notorious; I ask you, my Lord, whether it be not somewhat strange that this converting Society of yours; that this Society, which, as the wonderful President of the Council observes, has been so successful in the Pacific Ocean; in the vast empire of China; that has made the fields of South America already white for the harvest: is it not somewhat strange, I say, my Lord, that this Society, *when it comes to talk about Ireland*, has no more to say than that Ireland has not been neglected, and that "Ireland will, *one day* or other, (at least Lord Harrowby says so,) not be insensible of such exertions." One day or other! Not insensible! What the devil then: while you have been making such conversions in the vast empire of China and amongst the frolicsome dunces in

the Islands of the Pacific; while you have made the fields of South America already white for the harvest, though, as even the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry says, those fields were "the very fastnesses of Popery;" again, my Lord, let me ask you, is it not strange, that, while this Society has been converting half the world, it has not, *as yet*: it may, as Lord Harrowby, says, "*one day or other*," not be "*insensible*" to the Society's exertions: but what I have to say, my Lord, is this: Is it not strange indeed, that this Society, which has been converting so large a portion of mankind, should never, *as yet*, have been able to convert **ONE SINGLE IRISHMAN?**

"You lie, you villain, scoundrel, jacobin, radical rascal!" I think I hear some enraged Orangeman exclaim; and then ask me, with lips drawn up, head pushed forward, teeth looking like those of a dog that is just going to bite you, "Has not the Society converted my Lord Roden? Aye, you teef, and in Dublin, too?"

Gently, good Orangeman. I beg his Lordship's pardon. I had forgotten this conversion of his Lordship. I allow (because I cannot dispute the word of the noble peer) whose word of honour, you know, is fully equal (and, upon my soul, I sincerely believe it) to the oath of a thousand common Orangemen. The noble Lord has said it; and therefore I believe that he was converted by the Society. But, pray, observe, good Orangeman (and do not, my friend, foam and grind your teeth at such a rate); pray, I say, observe, good Orangeman; that it was not a Jew, a Mahometan, or a Pagan converted to Christianity;

nor was it a Catholic converted to a Protestant; but a *sinner*, a mere Protestant *sinner*, converted to a *saint*!

This is a very different thing from the other sorts of conversion. Observe, too, that this most blessed effect was produced by talking to the noble Lord, and not by a reading; for the noble person himself says, that he cared not for heavenly things, "till he heard "*opinions delivered* which penetrated his soul; that made him "perceive that his eternal misery "was well nigh accomplished." The noble person expressly says, "that the good man spoke of the "power of God and of salvation." It is strange that the noble person should never have cared about heavenly things before, seeing that he had an uncle who was a Right Reverend Father in God, and who was first, Bishop of FERNS, and afterwards Bishop of CLOGHER. This, however, aside for the present: it was, as I said before, the changing of an Irish sinner into a saint, and not the changing of an Irish Catholic into a Protestant.

It is of this latter sort of conversion, that Ireland, my Lord Roden, stands so much in need, in order to give her a chance of tranquillity. Now is it, then, my Lord, that this Society, which, by means of its comparatively puny subscriptions; that this Society, which has made the fields white for the harvest amongst the Catholics of South America, where, as this Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry tells us, Popery had its fastnesses; how is it, my Lord, that this Society, alone, can thus carry on the conversion of the Catholics of South America, and cannot, even with the aid of all the Irish bishops and parsons, convert one single

Irish Catholic; nay, how is it, my Lord, that this same Society, aided by all those bishops and parsons, cannot prevent the pennyless Popish priests from converting the Protestants to be Catholics; and that too, to such an extent as to threaten to leave eighteen bishops and above two thousand parsons without any congregation at all!

Again, I say, that I mean not to assert, that the above-inserted report and speeches contain a parcel of most abominable lies: I do not pretend to assert that, my Lord: but, I do most flatly assert, that, if the statements in the above report and speeches be true, the non-conversion of the Irish is the most surprising thing that ever was heard of in the world.

Another observation to make, is, that the circulating of bibles, like every other measure, ought to be judged of by its effects. If the effects be good, the measure may be called good; if bad, the measure ought to be called bad. As to the effects of the measure amongst the Chinese, or amongst the gay lasses of Otaheite, no argument can be built on that, because we have no evidence, except that which we derive from *your missionaries*, a sort of evidence only admissible in a court of cant, and to which, therefore, I take leave to object. We must confine ourselves to evidence to be collected in this kingdom. And what evidence is this to be? The opinion of this man or that man is worth nothing. The observation, or pretended observation, of individuals is, likewise, worth nothing in such a case: men, however upright they may be, generally think that they see their own opinions verified. Even in resorting for evidence to the state

of society, we must take care that our instances be not partial.

But, let us try your Bible work by experience, and let that experience be proved to us by general and striking facts which nobody can deny. Twenty years, then, is, you tell us, the age of your Society. You tell us that your measure must produce great and general effect. What, then, has been the effect? We have no positive proof that it has produced any effect at all. We cannot produce any proof of its bad effects; but we have proof enough that it has produced no good effects, seeing that we may date from its birth a vast increase of misery, wickedness, and degradation; an enormous increase of pauperism and of crimes; a doubling of the size of the gaols; more than a doubling of the number of persons transported, and more than a doubling of the number of persons hanged. Five times the number of persons sent to gaol, and three times the number of persons convicted of crimes; a fourfold increase of misery in England; and a tenfold increase of misery in Ireland.

You will say that the circulating of bibles is chargeable with none of these; and this may be so; but if this circulating of bibles be contemporary with this constant increase of evil, it remains for you to show that the circulation of bibles has produced no part of that increase; while we, on our part, have a right to presume in favour of the affirmative of the proposition. If the measure had been one of great and extensive utility, its benefits must have been felt in a greater or less degree. The state of the people would have been better for

it; but that state has, upon an average of years, been getting worse and worse, till at last one-third of them are allowed to be half naked and half starved, while a great part of the rest are in a state but very little better. The bibles had, perhaps, nothing to do with the matter; but, at any rate, men were never shut up in their houses from sunset to sunrise, and never transported without trial by jury, until after the birth of this Society; so that if it have not been the cause of, it has come in company with, the greatest calamities and oppressions that the country ever knew.

The Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry seemed to have particular delight in speaking of the conversations that the Society has made, or pretends to have made, in Spanish America. He said that he congratulated the Meeting on the prospect now opening to their view in Colombia. The Bishop did not tell us precisely what those prospects were; but he said that we were now permitted, to "spread through that country the glorious tidings of *peace on earth and good will toward men.*" *Peace*, sayest thou, Right Reverend Father in God? *Peace*! Why, what hopes have we of selling our cottons there, our rotten cottons, and our swords, guns, and pistols; what hopes have we of doing this except through the means of a bloody civil war? It is not peace, Mr. Bishop, but really and literally a "*sword*" that we are sending to that people. And you are for this resolution, are you, Bishop? Why were you not, then, for the revolution in France? You rail against the Popish power in South America; but were you not one

of those who applauded the way waged for the purpose of restoring the House of Bourbon and the Pope; and of necessity, the Catholic religion? The Bishop talks a good deal about South America having been the seat of *superstition*; and yet the Bishop heard you patiently enough give the account of your miraculous conversion. But the Bishop talked also of "the despotism, civil and religious," in South America. I do not know who this Bishop is, but if I cannot get at him to ask him, somebody else may. The Bishop talks of despotism, civil and religious; and he says that we are going to spread through the country the glorious tidings of deliverance.

Bishop! Turn this way a bit, Bishop, and hear a little of what I have got to say about this same despotism. Before you made the assertion relative to the despotism, civil and religious, of South America, you must, doubtless, have read something about it. You must have read about it in some book, and you know, to be sure, where to find that book. Let me ask you, then, were the people of South America compelled to pay tithes to a sect which had been fastened upon them by another and more powerful country; were they compelled to live under the domination of a priesthood, who had taken their own churches and church endowments from them, and whose religion they abhorred? Were the people of South America shut up in their houses from sunset to sunrise? Was an army kept at their own expense to assist in collecting taxes from them? Come, come; Right Reverend Father in God, you who talk of the Popish despotism in South America, give

as one single instance, if you can, of South America having witnessed a battle like that of Skibbereen! Show us, if you can, a book in which it is recorded that the South Americans were half naked, and that whole parishes of them received the *extreme unction* preparatory to approaching death from starvation; and that, too, at a time when the public authorities were declaring that food was too abundant.

It may be observed, that our Protestant clergymen always keep the worst word that they have to bestow, to bestow upon Popery. They mortally hate the Catholic priests, men who have no wives, and who hoard up no fortunes; men who never wear buckskin breeches, nor go a fox-hunting; men who never sally out at the head of a squadron to collect tithes; men who do not go rambling all the world over, but who live with their flocks; men who do not pocket millions in the amount of tithes, and hand the religious education of the people over to JOSHUA WATSON, wine and spirit merchant, Mincing-lane, Fenchurch-street, London; men who have no cant, no evangelical twattle, no sighing, no sobbing, and the devil knows what. Our parsons know very well *why* they dislike the Catholic priests. They know, in short, that, if these priests had fair play, they would carry on conversion indeed. Our parsons are cunning enough; but it does not require much cunning to perceive how soon they would be ousted, if the Catholic priests had but a fair chance against them.

Besides this, our parsons remember how their predecessors first got possession of the good things of the church. They re-

member old HAL and all his tricks and all his wives. They remember his subornings, menacings, bribings, cuttings, maimings, hangings, and burnings. They remember his sequestrations and confiscations. They cannot but look back to him as the fountain of their possessions and their power. They, therefore, acting upon the Spanish proverb, hate the Catholics for this reason as well as the reason before mentioned. Methodist, Quaker, Jew, Unitarian, Jew, Turk, Deist or Atheist; any thing they like better than a Catholic; and JOSHUA WATSON'S Society for "Promoting Christian Knowledge" publishes ten tracts against the Catholics where they publish one against the Deists and Atheists. Thus, though nobody else at the meeting said any thing about any particular sect, the father in God could not hold his tongue upon the subject. He must let his all-will peep out, even upon an occasion like this, when there was such a boasting of universal benevolence and philanthropy.

But, was the Bishop aware that he was giving his sanction to rebellion in South America? Is he aware that the doctrine which he cooks up for South America, may, one day or other, be cooked up for a country much nearer home? He is not aware of this, perhaps; but, to a certainty, that doctrine will be cooked up. South America, being at a great distance, does not excite so much alarm. To seize upon church property there, and to apply it to public purposes, appears to our old Puritans to be right enough. It is very strange, that they should seem to have entirely forgotten all their antipathy against the Popish-

cans of France for what they called their *sacrilege*. If it were sacrilege to seize upon church property in France, why is it not sacrilege to do the like in South America?

And now let me address myself once more to the Bishop. Between the years ninety-three and ninety-five, wonderful were the praises which our church bestowed on the French church, and especially the priests: but, that which appeared the most wonderful was their praising the Pope and the Catholic religion. The Bishop of Rochester, in a charge to his clergy, bade them look upon the French Catholic priests as their *brethren*. This was wonderful to me, who had always been told, that the Pope was the *beast* with seven heads and ten horns; that he was the *man* of sin; and that he was the *whore* of Babylon. I never had troubled my head much about the matter, and I comprehended nothing of these abusive appellations. But, I gathered from it all, that the popish clergy were a set of very wicked devils, whom it was clearly my duty to hate without any further inquiry. I was, therefore, not a little surprised, when I saw these French catholic priests received as *brothers* by our parsons. Since that time my surprise has completely ceased; for I have found, that the parties were not brothers in *Christ*, but brothers in *Tithes*. If the French people confiscated tithes, the English people might do the same. They will do it indeed; but that is not the question at present: if the French people confiscated church property, it was evident that sort of property here would be brought into imminent danger. Therefore our pul-

pits rang with revilings against the French people; and, in fact, for what? For having put down those who were the ministers under him, whom our parsons had always called the *beast*, the *man* of sin, and the *scarlet whore* of *Babylon*, with robe steeped in the blood of the saints. It was an affair of tithes altogether: the French people had put down tithes; but it would not do to cry out against them for that: therefore, they were represented as sacrilegious wretches, blasphemers; *enemies of God*, when, all the while they were only enemies of tithes.

This was the foundation of the friendship of our parsons for the French catholic priests. They have no such feeling for the priests in South America; though the religion of those priests is just the same as the religion of the priests of France was. Our parsons do not imagine that we shall take any example from the South American people in the putting down of priests. Our parsons know that that country is far off, and that our newspapers, by keeping up a constant lying backward and forward, will always prevent us from knowing what is actually going on. Therefore, they have no feeling in common with those priests. Then, these black-coated honies of ours, who always smell danger further than any body else, begin to perceive that the House of Bourbon is growing strong. They know very well that that strength is greatly favourable to the *Irish Catholics*! Yes, though you may think that I am smelling for them, my Lord, they do smell this for themselves. They know that British weakness, relative or positive, is strength to the Irish

Catholics, whom they fear more than at any former time. Our parsons, for these reasons, do not like to see an increase of the strength of the House of Bourbon; and they know well how powerful that house would become, if Spanish America were completely tranquilized. Hence, my Lord, the Bishop's joy at "the prospect now opening in "Colombia;" hence his anxious wishes for the success of the insurgents; hence his praises of the insurgent Government! As to the fact, I should not wonder at hearing that that Government is completely overturned; but that is no matter. We have got at a solution of this mysterious language of the Bishop; and now we will, for a little, at any rate, take our leave of the Father in God, who, perhaps, will not be so forward another time in making speeches against Popery at the Freemasons' Banquet.

It is a pity that the reporter was not able to give us the name of the FRENCH PEER who is said to have been present, and who assured the Society, that the Protestants of France were attached to the cause of evangelical religion. As you dealt in anecdote, my Lord, I will do the same. After one of the political brawls at Paris, one of those little under-revolutions of parties that took place, there was a French physician who saved himself by getting off to America in a Philadelphia ship. Upon his arrival, he found that the Quakers were the richest part of the community, he put on a buttonless coat, and a hat with a brim eight inches broad, he was not only a "Friend," but a Friend occasionally moved by the spirit;

and a French lady and I (she peering him all the while, and laughing) actually heard him preach in the great meeting-house in Philadelphia. He could not speak English; but had an interpreter; yes, the spirit had an interpreter! Pray, my Lord Raden, was the spirit that you talk about, a spirit of this sort? But, to make short of my story, JOHN MARSELACK became the Quaker physician. He got a deal of money; nobody was heard of among the Friends but JOHN MARSELACK. It was such a triumph! to make a convert of a celebrated French physician. It was, in a small way, like your great Society making the fields in South America white for the harvest! In about two years, however, JOHN MARSELACK's party having got uppermost again in France; and John having got some pretty good sacks of dollars, and being heartily tired of the restraint and summary in which he was compelled to live, he prepared to return to France. "Friends" were in despair; there was such a whining and such a sighing! At last the day came, and with thousands of little squeezes by the hand, and with sweetmeats enough to serve twenty families for a year, off he came in a fine merchant ship, but not without six elders to accompany friend John down to the mouth of the river Delaware. There they took leave of their brother head-broom. They went back in this pilot-boat; and John, before they were half a mile from the ship, went down into the cabin, stripped off his Quaker garb, put on a suit of uniform of the national guard of France, came upon the deck with a fiddle in his hand, playing the tune of *ca ira!*

Now, my Lord, far be it from me to suppose that a French Peer would play you a naughty trick like this; but, to believe that there is such a thing as a French Methodist in the world, I must see him with my own eyes, hear him with my own ears, touch him with my own hands; and have a certificate of his birth, parentage, and education. A sister society of yours, the "CONTINENTAL SOCIETY" as it calls itself, lament most feelingly, that they can do nothing with the French! Frenchmen, I respect you for it. Keep tyranny out of your country, if you can; but, with still more care, keep from you all degrading cant. In conclusion, (and the time for concluding is come), let me ask Lord Harrowby, who tells us that the spread of the Bible is the Lord's work, whether the readers of the Bible in China and elsewhere, have ever heard of what passed in the House of Commons in the year 1809, whether care has been taken to inform them what *horrids* mean; whether, in short, the history of the country from which these Bibles go, is made known to those who are told that the book contains the means of their salvation.

As to yourself, my Lord, (for I must pass over the *Watson*, the *Rose*, and the *Gambier*, which I find at the foot of the report); as to yourself, my Lord, I had said enough, I thought, already; but happening to see towards the close of your speech, that God had given you your share of grief, my memory sent me back to the *Sincere List*, where I found you to be Auditor-General of something in Ireland, with the sum of three thousand five hundred and sixty-

eight pounds a-year; and I found that you had enjoyed this with your father from the year eighteen hundred. I found also that your father was searcher of the port of Galway, with a receipt of six hundred and five pounds a-year. What you have had besides I am sure I cannot say; but supposing you to have had only the one office, you and your father have received from that office alone "EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO POUNDS;" and you yourself now receive, at least, and may receive for forty, or fifty years longer (if the present system continue), three thousand five hundred and sixty-eight pounds a-year. What your relations have received and still receive, I have not, at present, the means of pointing out; but, my Lord, you tell us yourself, that you once lived in the pursuit of nothing but *pleasure*: "Whether God" have yet given you your share of "griefs," I know not; but, I know well, that this miserable nation has been compelled to give you your full share of its money. I do know a man, my Lord, who has had much more than his due share of griefs. An innocent man, half flayed alive by the charges of merciless Orangemen; and can I hear you, with every luxury upon earth at your command, supplied, too, by the sweat of the people; can I hear you complain of griefs, and not think of the sufferings of the half-murdered. BYRNE!

I am, my Lord,
Your most obedient
And most humble Servant,
WM. COBBETT.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 31st July.

| | <i>Per Quarter.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Wheat | 59 | 3 | |
| Rye | 47 | 2 | |
| Barley | 34 | 4 | |
| Oats | 26 | 9 | |
| Beans | 37 | 2 | |
| Peas | 38 | 1 | |

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 31st July.

| <i>Qrs.</i> | <i>£.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Wheat.. 5,912 for 17,537 | 8 | 10 | Average, 59 | 3 | |
| Barley.... 699..... | 1,139 | 9 | 10..... | 32 | 7 |
| Oats.. 17,463..... | 23,379 | 14 | 5..... | 26 | 9 |
| Rye.... —..... | — | — | —..... | — | — |
| Beans.... 745..... | 1,815 | 19 | 9..... | 35 | 3 |
| Peas.... 386.... | 707 | 4 | 4..... | 38 | 5 |

Friday, Aug. 6.—The arrivals of this week are only moderate. Fine dry samples of Wheat are brisker in sale, and rather exceed the prices of Monday, but other kinds find very few buyers. Barley sells slowly at last quotations. Beans and Peas have no alteration. Oats have met a better sale to-day, with an appearance of some improvement in prices.

Monday, Aug. 9.—The arrivals of last week were only moderate; but this morning there is a better

supply of Wheat from Essex than for some time past, and of better quality, with fair quantities fresh in from other parts; making the show for this day's market pretty good. The supply of Barley is limited, and that of Oats rather scanty. In consequence of the late showery weather, the Millers have shown more disposition to buy, and fine Wheat was readily sold this morning on somewhat better terms than last Monday; with some improvement also on other qualities: but the day continuing remarkably fine, occasioned a dulness towards the close, and prices receded to the terms of last week. Rye is 2s. per qr. cheaper.

In Barley, Beans and Peas, there is very little doing. Oats have sold more freely than this day se'nnight, at rather higher prices, but not on such good terms as on Friday last. The Flour trade remains as last reported.

Prices on board Ship as under.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Wheat, red, (old) | —s. to —s. |
| — white, (old)..... | —s. —s. |
| — red | 40s. — 46s. |
| — fine | 47s. — 54s. |
| — superfine..... | 58s. — 60s. |
| — white | 45s. — 48s. |
| — fine | 50s. — 58s. |
| — superfine..... | 64s. — 68s. |
| Flour, per sack | 55s. — 60s. |
| — Seconds | 50s. — 55s. |
| — North Country .. | 46s. — 50s. |

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,

From August 2 to August 7, both inclusive.

| Whence. | Wheat. | Barley. | Malt. | Oats. | Beans. | Flour. |
|--------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Aberdeen | | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... |
| Aldbro' | 227 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... |
| Alemouth | 234 | ... | ... | 373 | ... | ... |
| Arundel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Banff | ... | ... | ... | 833 | ... | ... |
| Berwick | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | 16 |
| Boston, | ... | ... | ... | 1475 | ... | ... |
| Bridport | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chichester | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Clay | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 |
| Dartmouth | ... | ... | 80 | ... | ... | ... |
| Colechester | 176 | ... | 240 | ... | 46 | 1040 |
| Harwich | 677 | ... | 180 | 25 | 65 | 170 |
| Leigh | 754 | ... | ... | 20 | 65 | 40 |
| Maldon | 873 | ... | 300 | 112 | 309 | 530 |
| Exeter | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gainsbro' | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grimsby | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hull | ... | 15 | ... | 1565 | ... | ... |
| Ipswich | 582 | 90 | 640 | 60 | ... | 510 |
| Inverness | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kent | 1357 | ... | ... | 147 | 275 | 1845 |
| Leith | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lynn | 40 | ... | 50 | 225 | ... | 255 |
| Newhaven | 212 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Preston Pans | 300 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Poole | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shoreham | ... | ... | ... | 305 | ... | ... |
| Spalding | ... | ... | ... | 110 | ... | ... |
| Southampton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Stockton | 232 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Southwold | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Weymouth | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wisbeach | ... | ... | 50 | ... | 10 | 128 |
| Woodbridge | 699 | ... | 507 | ... | ... | ... |
| Yarmouth | ... | ... | ... | 625 | ... | ... |
| Dungarvon | ... | ... | ... | 645 | ... | ... |
| Limerick | ... | ... | ... | 275 | ... | 100 |
| Waterford | ... | ... | ... | 565 | ... | ... |
| Wexford | 340 | ... | ... | 3845 | ... | ... |
| Foreign | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 6703 | 105 | 2047 | 11275 | 780 | 4784 |

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, —; Pease, 196; Tares, 20; Linseed, 20; Rapeseed, 142;

Brank, —; Mustard, —; Hemp, —; and Seeds, 407 quarters.

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended July 31.

| | Qrs. | | Qrs. |
|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Wheat .. | 26,671 | Oats | 26,029 |
| Rye | 28 | Beans.... | 2,228 |
| Barley .. | 2,023 | Peas..... | 309 |

Monday, Aug. 9.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 6114 firkins of Butter, and 1504 bales of Bacon: and from foreign ports 8509 casks of Butter.

City, 11th August, 1894.

BACON.

The consumption is nearly at an end; but prices remain about the same: there are very few buyers. Landed, 53s. to 54s.

BUTTER.

The price of Dutch having advanced, those who were afraid to engage Irish, now begin to regret their timidity. The trade, however, is rendered very precarious by the uncertainty in regard to the quantity of Foreign Butter yet to come to this market. Dutch 60s., Landed. Carlow, 78s., on Board.

CHEESE.

There is every probability of Cheese continuing dear; particularly *old* Cheese of every description. Cheshire, 74s. to 92s.—Somerset, 84s. to 92s.—Old Double

Gloucester, 70s. to 76s.; New, 60s. to 66s.; Single, 50s. to 60s.—Thin Wiltshire, 42s. to 48s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10d. by the full-priced Bakers.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Aug. 9.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (*alive*).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 3 | 6 | to | 4 2 |
| Mutton | 3 | 8 | — | 4 6 |
| Veal | 4 | 6 | — | 5 8 |
| Pork | 4 | 2 | — | 5 2 |
| Lamb | 4 | 6 | — | 5 4 |

Beasts.....2,657 | Sheep....26,070
Calves.... 230 | Pigs..... 170

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (*dead*).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 2 | 8 | to | 3 8 |
| Mutton | 3 | 0 | — | 4 0 |
| Veal | 3 | 4 | — | 5 4 |
| Pork | 3 | 4 | — | 5 4 |
| Lamb | 3 | 4 | — | 5 4 |

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (*dead*).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 2 | 10 | to | 4 0 |
| Mutton | 3 | 4 | — | 4 0 |
| Veal | 3 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
| Pork | 3 | 4 | — | 4 8 |
| Lamb | 3 | 8 | — | 5 0 |

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Cwt.

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|----|-------|
| Ware..... | 3s. 0 | to | 4s. 0 |
| Middlings.. | 2 0 | — | 2 6 |
| Chats | 0 0 | — | 0 0 |

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

| | | | |
|--------------|------|----|-----|
| Ware..... | £3 6 | to | 4 6 |
| Middlings .. | 2 0 | — | 2 5 |
| Chats | 1 10 | — | 0 0 |

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay .. 80s. to 110s.

Straw ... 42s. to 58s.

Clover... 90s. to 120s.

Whitechapel. Hay .. 80s. to 115s.

Straw. 50s. to 56s.

Clover... 100 to 126s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Oats. | | | Beans. | | | Pease. | | |
|-------------------|--------|----|----|---------|----|----|-------|----|----|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|
| | s. | to | d. | s. | to | d. | s. | to | d. | s. | to | d. | s. | to | d. |
| Aylesbury | 56 | 64 | 0 | 38 | 40 | 0 | 26 | 30 | 0 | 40 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Banbury | 52 | 58 | 4 | 34 | 37 | 0 | 25 | 28 | 0 | 40 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Basingstoke | 48 | 63 | 0 | 32 | 35 | 0 | 25 | 28 | 0 | 40 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridport..... | 56 | 62 | 0 | 28 | 30 | 0 | 26 | 28 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chelmsford..... | 52 | 68 | 0 | 34 | 40 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 26 | 36 | 0 | 35 | 40 | 0 |
| Derby | 56 | 65 | 0 | 34 | 40 | 0 | 26 | 31 | 0 | 42 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Devizes..... | 46 | 71 | 0 | 30 | 32 | 0 | 27 | 32 | 0 | 40 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dorchester | 50 | 74 | 0 | 27 | 34 | 0 | 25 | 31 | 0 | 44 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exeter..... | 60 | 72 | 0 | 31 | 40 | 0 | 16 | 25 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guildford | 52 | 69 | 0 | 34 | 38 | 0 | 24 | 32 | 0 | 42 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Henley | 52 | 72 | 0 | 30 | 34 | 0 | 20 | 24 | 0 | 38 | 43 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Horncastle | 54 | 59 | 0 | 24 | 38 | 0 | 17 | 23 | 0 | 36 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungerford..... | 46 | 66 | 0 | 30 | 35 | 0 | 25 | 31 | 0 | 38 | 44 | 0 | 34 | 44 | 0 |
| Lewes | 56 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lynn | 40 | 55 | 0 | 28 | 32 | 0 | 20 | 24 | 0 | 35 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Newbury | 49 | 76 | 0 | 26 | 34 | 0 | 25 | 31 | 0 | 40 | 44 | 0 | 40 | 42 | 0 |
| Newcastle | 48 | 68 | 0 | 30 | 34 | 0 | 24 | 30 | 0 | 37 | 42 | 0 | 38 | 44 | 0 |
| Northampton.... | 51 | 58 | 0 | 34 | 37 | 0 | 23 | 27 | 6 | 30 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nottingham | 58 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reading | 48 | 68 | 0 | 27 | 37 | 0 | 20 | 30 | 0 | 34 | 43 | 0 | 32 | 43 | 0 |
| Stamford..... | 48 | 60 | 0 | 32 | 34 | 0 | 21 | 26 | 0 | 36 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swansea | 63 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Truro | 57 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uxbridge | 50 | 72 | 0 | 35 | 38 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 38 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Warminster..... | 42 | 62 | 0 | 28 | 34 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 46 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Winchester..... | 50 | 72 | 0 | 32 | 35 | 0 | 26 | 31 | 0 | 40 | 44 | 0 | 38 | 40 | 0 |
| Yarmouth..... | 46 | 56 | 0 | 30 | 32 | 0 | 20 | 27 | 0 | 34 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dalkeith* | 25 | 32 | 6 | 22 | 26 | 0 | 21 | 24 | 0 | 21 | 22 | 6 | 22 | 24 | 0 |
| Haddington*.... | 24 | 32 | 0 | 23 | 29 | 0 | 20 | 25 | 0 | 18 | 22 | 0 | 20 | 24 | 0 |

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended July 31, 1824.

| | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | |
|-----------------------|--------|----|---------|----|-------|----|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| London | 60 | 4 | 33 | 10 | 27 | 4 |
| Essex | 62 | 7 | 34 | 4 | 27 | 5 |
| Kent | 62 | 11 | 36 | 0 | 27 | 8 |
| Sussex | 60 | 5 | 32 | 2 | 26 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 55 | 10 | 32 | 10 | 27 | 8 |
| Cambridgeshire | 55 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 7 |
| Norfolk | 55 | 6 | 31 | 6 | 25 | 9 |
| Lincolnshire | 57 | 0 | 30 | 7 | 24 | 8 |
| Yorkshire | 58 | 10 | 32 | 0 | 23 | 7 |
| Durham | 68 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 10 |
| Northumberland | 58 | 11 | 39 | 8 | 31 | 2 |
| Cumberland | 58 | 3 | 40 | 10 | 31 | 2 |
| Westmoreland | 58 | 7 | 45 | 0 | 31 | 6 |
| Lancashire | 61 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 |
| Cheshire | 65 | 0 | 44 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Gloucestershire | 61 | 8 | 35 | 2 | 27 | 2 |
| Somersetshire | 64 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 9 |
| Monmouthshire | 64 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Devonshire | 67 | 2 | 38 | 1 | 24 | 4 |
| Cornwall | 59 | 4 | 37 | 10 | 28 | 1 |
| Dorsetshire | 59 | 5 | 31 | 2 | 28 | 10 |
| Hampshire | 56 | 11 | 32 | 10 | 26 | 8 |
| North Wales | 66 | 8 | 45 | 2 | 28 | 4 |
| South Wales | 60 | 7 | 35 | 6 | 22 | 10 |

H O P S.

Maidstone, August 5.—The continual wet weather this last week is considered rather unfavourable to the Hop plantations, which now ought to be getting forward, and the Mould having made its appearance in several grounds, has added to the general opinion here, that the present duty, called 150,000*l.*, is considerably overrated; however, all must depend upon the weather this month. We hear that the Weald of Kent generally are falling off, but that Sussex is improving.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 51.—No. 8.] LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1824. [Price 6d.

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o' Clock.

TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

On the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the practice of paying the wages of labour out of the Poor Rates; and to consider whether any, and what measures can be carried into execution for the purpose of altering the practice.

LETTER II.

MR LORD, Kensington, 18th Aug. 1824.
In returning to this subject, I have no apology to offer to your Lordship, you having brought it before the Public, and it being a subject of the greatest possible importance. Our situation is of a very singular character. We make a figure of brilliancy that astonishes the world; and we have, at the same time, the most miserable people that ever saw the light of the sun. We have a metropolis which receives annually an addition in houses, in population, and in riches, equal to the metropolis of an ordinary State; and we have

a country, the great mass of the people of which are clad in miserable rags, and are, almost literally, constantly crying for food. One of the Italians who came over to this country about the time of the trial of the poor Queen, exclaimed, in a letter written to a friend at Milan: "Oh, grandeur! Oh, wonder!" He, alas! did not see the unhappy labourers, put up to auction by the Overseer, to be let out to draw gravel, and to be almost literally under the lash, like the labourers in the West-Indies. A gentleman, not many weeks arrived in England from the Milanese, where he has resided several years, expressed to me, only a few days ago, the shame, the sorrow, the astonishment, which he experienced at seeing Englishmen harnessed and drawing gravel upon the highway, in the neighbourhood of Canterbury, as he came up to London. The Abbe REYNAL, long ago, predicted our fate. He said, that we should be puffed up by the commercial and borrowing system,

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till our people would become the most miserable upon the face of the earth; till the nation would become a painted sepulchre, till it would be all grandeur, and all feebleness at the same time.

It is now about twenty-one years since I began (for I have kept on ever since) to warn the country of the danger that must ultimately arise from this system.

The first time that I published observations of this sort, I was commenting on one of the delusive pamphlets of the shallow and impudent GEORGE ROSE. He produced as proofs of the wisdom of the system of PITT, an account of the number of new enclosure bills; an account of increased imports and exports; an account of new turnpike roads and new canals. I charged the hoary placeman and public money receiver: I charged him with having omitted to mention the increase of paupers. You have got the *show*, said I; but you have also got a ruined, a beggared, a dejected, a trodden down people. You have got the *show*; but you have laid a foundation for the certain pulling down of this nation.

It is now discovered, that thus it is. You now know not which way to turn yourselves. There is nothing fixed and certain in the state

of our affairs. We have a people, about six-sevenths of whom cannot possibly be rendered more miserable by any thing that can happen to their country. One third part of the population are acknowledged to be so wretched, that a just description of their wretchedness is beyond the reach of language. In short, it is on record in a Report to the House of Commons, that throughout a whole district in Ireland, "the people were DETECTED in taking FOR FOOD the sea-weed, which had been laid out upon the land for MANURE."—"Oh, wonder! Oh, grandeur!" This Italian little dreamed that such was the food of a people of a country, which showed off with a metropolis so brilliant. He little suspected that he was in a country where the people were detected in the stealing of manure for food! This is a fact so shameful; so truly horrible, that one wonders how the House of Commons could bear it stated to them by their Committee, without seeing some one man rise, to express his indignation and rage at those who had been the cause of such a state of things, and without calling upon God to send swift destruction upon his head, if he ever ceased to endeavour to remove that cause.

All appears now to be smooth as a summer's sea. All we are told is *prosperity*; but there always larks behind the ultimate consequence of this matchless mass of human misery. This misery must, in the end, produce fatal effects. The newspapers, and almost all those periodical publications, the increase of which your Lordship was pleased to look upon as a great blessing to the country: these vehicles are pleased to tell us, that there is *no danger of the peace of Europe being disturbed*. But, is there a man of sense who must not see that it may be disturbed at any hour? Yet, if it be disturbed, what are you to do in that case? It seems to be a settled point amongst you, that we shall have everlasting peace. If the question were put to the whole body of you, how you would be able to meet a war, not a man of you would know what to say. What is the result, then, of the pretended improvements? What the result of your pretended increase of *national wealth*? National wealth, to have sense in it, must mean national ease and happiness, and, can there be national ease and happiness while six-sevenths of the people are half naked and half starved?

There is no doubt but we may be suffered to live in what is called peace for several years to come; but, it must be in virtue of a series of submissions and humiliations unparalleled. We are even now tasting of those humiliations. The cabinets of Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Washington, know our situation much better than your Lordship and your colleagues appear to know it. They know that you *cannot go to war*; and that is all that I, if I were a Minister of France, should want to know.

Let me here beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to a little article in the Morning Chronicle of the 13th inst. It contains very curious and very interesting matter, and is strongly illustrative of the opinions which I am now offering to your Lordship. "Orders were received this day to suspend the loading in the Thames of two transports with stores for Cape Coast Castle, from which it is *suspected that Government has determined to bid a final farewell to that deadly British possession*. It is currently rumoured that the Dutch have been the *real cause of the resistance* which has been made to, and of the calamities which have fallen on, the Eng-

"lish settlement at this station,
 "for *its existence was incompat-*
 "*ible with the valuable Slave*
 "*Trade* which is prosecuted on
 "that coast by *all those Sovereigns*
 "*whom England placed on their*
 "*thrones*, and who yearly promise
 "to abate the iniquity of a traffic
 "in human flesh. *Poor England,*
 "however, must now *submit* not
 "only to the *indignity* of having
 "*her benevolent views thwarted,*
 "and her *commercial and colo-*
 "*onial interests injured* by those
 "whom she has loaded with bene-
 "fits, but even her garrisons on
 "the coast of Africa are assaulted
 "by the natives, *at the instigation*
 "*of Dutch slave dealers*, and no
 "*satisfaction* is obtained, nor any
 "*apology* made to her, for the
 "insult offered to her *feelings.*
 "French, Spanish, Dutch, and,
 "in short, all European nations
 "possessed of West India settle-
 "ments, are permitted to import
 "from Africa slaves into their
 "colonies, and *thereby to extend*
 "*their cultivation, and bring it*
 "*cheaper to market.* Hence
 "arises no small portion of the
 "*distress which is at present ex-*
 "*perienced by the British West*
 "*India interest,* and to this in-
 "justice is added the insult of in-
 "stigating the Ashantees to attack
 "the British settlement of Cape

"Coast Castle. It is, however,
 "the interest of the Holy Alliance
 "and of the Bourbons that it
 "should be so, and *England must*
 "*submit to the indignity."*

This is in the genuine London
 newspaper style and manner.
 Full of arrogance; full of unjusti-
 fiable conclusions; full of fair and
 showy pretensions, but without
 ability to mask the hypocrisy of
 those pretensions. First, it is said
 that it is currently rumoured that
 the Dutch have been the real
 cause of the resistance; next, the
 rumour is taken for a proved fact,
 and the Dutch are unequivocally
 accused of an act of instigation.
 It is to our folly, to our misma-
 nagement, which we owe our de-
 feat; and, availing ourselves of
 our privilege to speak ill of all the
 world when we please, we impute
 the calamity to the Dutch. If
 there had been no Dutch, there
 must have been somebody else
 for we, this wise and always-
 right Government, never could be
 to blame.

But, as to the main point here,
 the cessation of the Slave Trade by
 foreign nations, why do we com-
 plain, unless we be prepared to
 enforce our complaint by arms?
 The manner in which the promise
 to cause the Slave Trade to cease;
 the manner in which this promise

was extorted from the King of France, is absolutely without a parallel in the history of the intercourse between governments. It is pretty safely recorded in the new edition of my English Grammar. It has been held, and is held, and, I think fairly held, that no king or prince or governor is bound to abide by engagements which he makes to any portion of his subjects, while he himself is in such a state of constraint, as to refuse, if he refuse at all, at his peril. The promise was extorted from the King of France, while an English army was at Paris, into which it had obtained entrance in consequence of being its ally. Could such a promise be binding? Could such a promise be expected to be performed? But now it slips out most indiscreetly, that we want other nations to abolish the Slave Trade, *lest those nations should be able to sell sugar and coffee and rum cheaper than we!* "Poor England must now submit to the indignity of having her benevolent views thwarted." A strange idea enough, to be sure; but, out it comes at last, that these foreign nations, "import from Africa slaves into their colonies, and thereby extend their cultivation, and bring it to market cheaper than ours!" And, now,

mark, my Lord, if you please: "*hence arises no small portion of the distress which is at present experienced by the West India interest!*"

Thus are blown to air all the fine professions about *humanity*. Away go all the "*benevolent views,*" to add to that immense mass of baffled hypocrisy which we are now holding up for the amusement of the world. We say, in fact, to foreign nations: Cease your cruel importation of blacks; cease to carry the natives of Africa to America; cease to carry on this traffic in human blood; cease to be so utterly inhuman; and thereby cease, we beg of you, to make your colonies as productive as ours, and to be our rivals in the European market for sugar, rum, and coffee.

To *beg*, however, is all that we can do. "*England must submit to the indignity,*" says this writer. And why does he make the observation? Is he sincere? Is he in earnest? Does he believe that England *must* submit? If he do, let him cease to talk of our increase of *national wealth*. If he means to taunt the Ministers with their tameness, let him cease his incessant exertions about the necessity for a *continuance of peace*; unquestionably,

if foreign nations suspected that we were *ready for war*, they would pay a little more attention to our remonstrances upon this subject. They know well that we are not ready for war. They know our situation as well as we ourselves know it. It is in vain to put forth lamentations like those contained in this article. Foreign nations know well the history of our motives as well as of our conduct, in what the Chronicle calls, *placing Sovereigns on their thrones*. But, the main thing is, they see our Government beset by a beggared people. They see our starving millions. They see us a great showy thing, which has no longer any fight in it; and they disregard our remonstrances accordingly. This, then, after all, is the result of all these vast "improvements," and all this pretended addition of national wealth. We have gone on drawing the people's means into great masses; we have gone on beggaring the millions to enrich the thousands; till at last even projects of extermination have been broached, in order to get rid of part of the millions. In no country upon earth but this was it ever seriously proposed to benefit that country by getting rid of a part of its people. But, now my Lord John, let me speak to you of

a paper, in the shape of a hand-bill, without the printer's name, circulated in the thickly-settled parts of the country, addressed to *married women*, telling them how they may **AVOID HAVING CHILDREN**, minutely describing the means; and earnestly exhorting them to adopt those means. I dare say no more in the way of description. An act so infamous, so every way dishonourable to human nature, was never before committed by mortal man; and yet, I have been told that several persons, who were instigators to this act, belong to a certain body which must be nameless for me. To what lengths must men have gone; how great must their alarm be at the existence of the people, before they could commit an act of infamy like this. In short, what have we not heard and seen? Complaints of a surplus population; projects for getting rid of them by emigration; projects for causing them to die for the want of sustenance; lamentations that the ravages of the small-pox have ceased; and, finally, this horrid, this damnable paper industriously, though clandestinely, circulated. The labouring classes have been beggared by the tanning and tanning system; they have had their food taken away, and

have been stripped by this system; reduced at last to come actually crying for food to preserve their lives; they excite anger where they ought to excite compassion; and to destroy them seems to be thought no more of than to destroy so many flies or wasps. No man ever points out any remedy that includes a bettering of the lot of the labourer. The remedies all consist of modes of punishment in one way or another. Refusal of relief, transportation, harrassing him like a horse, the tread-mill, and that notable scheme of Mr. Norman, for compelling those who take relief to perform the whole duties of the Militia and to make even the child punishable in this way (when he is grown up) for receiving relief through the hands of his unfortunate parents. Every where we hear punishment of him talked of in some shape or other. He wants a little food in return for his labour. He wants enough to sustain him while he is working; and this is his crime.

What I eagerly looked for in your Report was the name clearly stated of the misery of the labouring classes; the cause why this is now a land of paupers. Even if we were to allow that the population of the country has increased, that would be no reason

for this dreadful misery. Mouths do not come without hands; and an increase in the demand for food, would have caused an increase of employment. Let me, however, since so much has been said about these poor laws, go back to their origin, which is the more necessary at this time, as it is connected with that Catholic religion, which has been so much abused, and which has been made the pretext of such enormous persecution and cruelty in Ireland.

In my last Letter, I describe the nature and mode of relief of the poor before that event which is called the Reformation. I have long been of opinion that that Reformation was a great evil. I speak always as a politician, and meddler not with matters of FAITH. I speak of the institutions as affecting men in their affairs of this world as tending to make them happy or miserable. Far from me, and far from your Lordship also, I hope, the foolish, the hypocritical, and the insolent opinion, that all our forefathers, for seven hundred years, went to hell when they died. Far from me the insolent thought, that that religion which was good enough for my forefathers for seven hundred years, would not have been good enough for me. Let us leave far

the "muddy Methodists," the pert Deists called Unitarians; let us leave to the endless mongrel sects that spring up out of the "*Reformation*," to say that all the churchyards in England contain the bones of our forefathers who are gone to hell. Let us leave to these impudent hypocrites, these worse than beasts in the shape of men; let us leave it to them to damn all our forefathers; and let us, my Lord John, like men of sense, view religious institutions in no other light than as affecting the rights, liberties, ease and happiness of a people.

Viewing them in this light, I have no scruple to say, that the event called the "*Reformation*" was the most unfortunate event that this country ever saw. There was something, nor was that something a trifle, in keeping people of one mind as to religion; in preventing those quarrellings and wranglings, those doubts and fears; those angry disputations between parents and children, between brothers and sisters, between man and wife: it was no trifle to prevent a state of things like the present, when the husband frequently sets down the wife that he sleeps with as a soul destined to everlasting perdition; when nothing is more frequent than to hear the

newly-lighted son condemn his parents to hell flames; when, in short, all is strife as far as men come in contact with each other as to their religion; and when there is scarcely a neighbourhood of ten houses which does not contain two or three sects condemning each other to everlasting fire. You see the at once wretched and conceited creatures, moping backward and forward in dismal platoons to what they call their places of worship. Nothing can be more painful to contemplate. Men are really bereaved of their senses by what they call religion. It was no trifling matter to prevent evils like these. It was no trifling matter to prevent such masses of mental misery as have been created by these contending sects. In less than the space of four hundred yards, I can find ten of these things called places of worship, and ten impudent vagabonds in them, each of whom boldly complains that all sects but his own must be damned. It was no trifling thing effectually to prevent evils like these; but the *Morning Chronicle* Editor, who, while he affects to wish for justice to be done to the Catholics of Ireland, takes every opportunity to decry their religion; this gentleman seems to think, not only that this

variety of creeds is an advantage that "*Protestantism*" possesses; but he positively says that Protestantism has a great advantage in the "*improvements*" which each sect is continually making in its own creed! What a farce is it, then; my Lord John, altogether! And to pretend at the same time to believe in the Scriptures and to be guided by them!

I come back, then, to the conclusion; that it is to be impudent, perverse, insolent, every thing that is hateful and detestable, for you or I to affect to believe that there was any thing mischievous in the *faith*, in which, for so many hundreds of years, our forefathers lived and died. Now, then, for the effects of the "*Reformation*," as it is called, upon the temporal condition of the people. The Morning Chronicle, in observing upon a part of my last Letter to your Lordship, observes, that "Mr. COBBETT seems to think "that the labouring classes in "England never experienced any "seasons of distress before the "*Reformation*." Mr. COBBETT seemed to think no such a thing. He never said it, and he never thought it. But, this is what I say, and what I am able to prove, that the Catholic Church, by being, not only by law, but natu-

rally and necessarily, the protector and feeder of the indigent, prevented that general and permanent misery, which has at last grown out of the destruction of the Catholic Institutions. It is very well for DAVID HUME, who was at once a romance writer and an Atheist, to talk of the indolence and beggary produced by the Catholic Church; to talk about the people being kept in idleness by being fed at the doors of convents. Just as if the priests and the monks would find it their interest to encourage idleness amongst the people. It is very well for this romance writer thus to talk, and even if we were to believe him, we might go to his grave and bid him get up and tell us whether it were not as good that the people should lounge about the doors of convents, as about the doors of Overseers, who send them to Bridewell on account of their poverty; whether it were not as good that there should be a little idleness going on, as that men should be harnessed like horses drawing gravel upon the highway, with bits of old sacks to cover their shoulders, and with hay-bands twisted round their legs instead of stockings.

I will, with your Lordship's permission, draw a contrast be-

tween the situation of Englishmen now, and their situation before the Reformation. Their present situation we will take a description of from the man who appears to have been your favourite witness, before your Committee. This is a Mr. JOHN DAWES of Little Stoke-ly, near Huntingdon. This man your Lordship represents "as an intelligent witness," who is much in the habit of employing labourers. This man was asked: whether nine shillings a week were not *more than sufficient* for the support of a single man. His answer, his damnable answer was this: "Most certainly, he might **SAVE HALF OF IT**; and if he cannot save half that, what is the labourer with a family to do, who has four children to maintain with that?" You state, in your Report, that in some parts, *three shillings* a week only are allowed for a single man. However, let us take it according to the standard of your intelligent witness Mr. DAWES. Mr. DAWES says, that four and sixpence a week is enough for a hard working labouring man. I think I may call it your standard as well as that of Mr. DAWES. For, this answer of DAWES seems to have excited no surprise in you and the Committee, on the con-

trary, you proceed thus with the witness: "You do not find many instances of labourers laying by 'part of these earnings in a Savings Bank!'" The intelligent Mr. DAWES answers, "I should think *not one*!" Then comes the following pretty question: "Do you account for that from the circumstance of their knowledge, that in moments of difficulty they can *fall upon the parish for relief*?" DAWES answers, "*There is not a doubt of it.*" And now I call upon the public to mark the conclusion, to mark the grand point to which all this tends. DAWES is now asked, "Then your belief is, that the certainty of parish relief is very *prejudicial to habits of industry*?" The intelligent DAWES answers, "*I am sure of it.*" Now, my Lord John, laying aside for the present this grand point about parish relief, at all, let me return to your standard for the support of a hard working labouring young man. Nobody can deny that you adopt the opinion of DAWES, that you look upon four and sixpence a week as sufficient to maintain a single labouring man. Now, then, my Lord John, let me put some questions to you. Do you think that this labour-

ing man ought never to drink any thing but water?

Do you think that this labouring Englishman ought to go as naked as the Blacks in Jamaica?

Do you think that he ought to creep in the night time in amongst the pigs or the dogs?

Do you think, my Lord John, that he ought to live, through the winter, naked and without fire?

Grant it all; answer all these questions in the affirmative: say *yes* to every one of them: pronounce that horrid *yes* at the end of every one of my questions; leave the wretched being stark naked; send him to sleep with the dogs or the hogs, or in the open air; let him have nothing but water to drink; and even then your *four and sixpence*, will give him but *half a pound of meat*, including the bone, and *a pound and a half of bread*, for each day of his laborious life. Well, my Lord, what do we want more than the picture which you yourself give us? What do we want more than this Report and evidence of yours, to convince us that this is the most wretched people that ever inhabited God's earth.

Supposing you to put a negative upon my questions. Suppose you to say that you do not think that the miserable creature; that

you do not think that the hard working labouring man ought to drink water alone; suppose you to think that he ought not to go naked like a beast, and even that he ought not to be covered by bits of old sacks and hay-bands, but that he ought to have something like human clothing; and a clean shirt once in a week, that he may appear at the church without people seeing the lice crawl over him. Suppose you to think that he ought not to nestle in with the hogs or the dogs; that he ought to have something of a bed to sleep upon, and some little fire to keep him from perishing in winter. Well, then, you will here play the very devil with the four and sixpence. Is one pot of beer too much for the whole week? Is a quarter of a pint of beer too much per day for this labouring man? There, then, is *sixpence* in the week. Nowhere can he have the worst of lodging, and the worst of washing of one single coarse shirt, for less than a *shilling* a week. His shoes, take what care of them; he will, will cost him more than twenty shillings a year. The most miserable rags of clothing will make the remainder of his dress, including the sheet, amount to *eighteen pence* a week. Thus furnished forth, he can have and

Sunday clothes : in dress he must be a miserable beggar. Yet, here we have *three shillings* out of the four and sixpence per week, leaving only *eighteen pence* for the wretched being to furnish himself with food !

There is no getting out of this, my Lord John. It proceeds from a Report laid before the House of Commons, and, while the wretched labourer is thus destined to live, he is to be punished with transportation if he pursue a wild animal by night ; and one third part of the prisoners in all the gaols of England, consist of men whose crime is that of seeking to allay the cravings of their hunger by pursuing those animals which God has given to all mankind. Such, my Lord, is the state of Englishmen now ; such is their state since the famous Reformation. Now, then, let us see what was their state before the Reformation. With regard to which we have as good evidence as we have of the opinion of the Committee, and that of Mr. DAWES. This evidence I have several times inserted in the Register ; but I never can insert it too often. It is the evidence of FORTESCUE. FORTESCUE's book, as your Lordship well knows, is a Law-book. Though written so many years

ago, it is still a book of authority in our Courts to this day. FORTESCUE was a Chancellor of England. His book is in the form of letters to the Prince, who was expected to become King. He describes to the Prince the nature of the laws of England. His object is to cause the Prince strictly to adhere to those laws when he shall become King ; and, in order to convince him of the excellence of the laws, he describes the effects which they produce upon the people. His ever-memorable words are these : " Hence it is, " that the inhabitants are rich in " gold, silver, and in all the ne- " cessaries and conveniencies of " life. *They drink no water*, un- " less at certain times upon a re- " ligious score, and by way of " doing penance. They are *fed, in " great abundance, with all sorts " of flesh and fish, of which they " have plenty everywhere ; they " are clothed throughout in good " woollens ; their bedding and " other furniture in their houses " are of wool, and that in great " store : they are also well pro- " vided with all other sorts of " household goods, and necessary " implements for husbandry : " Every one, according to his " rank, hath all things which con- " duce to make life easy and " happy."*

What a contrast, my Lord, with the wretched creature destined to perish upon four and sixpence a week! The goodness of this evidence is unquestionable. It would be perverseness worthy of blows; actually worthy of rude kicks and cuffs, to affect to question the truth of this evidence. It is a Lord Chancellor who writes. It is a Prince to whom he writes. He mentions the facts quite incidentally, and he speaks of things notorious to all the world. His word is worth the word of ten thousand *historians*. In short, that England is, is a fact not better established, than that this was the happy state of the people of England during the existence of the ancient religion. And, observe, that FORTESCUE wrote no very great while before the *wife-killer* began that Reformation which has been so much vaunted, and which has, at last, led to the *four and sixpenny Bill of Fare*; to the harnessing of Englishmen to draw like horses; to the covering their shoulders with old sacks, and their legs with hay-bands. When the Judges of the Court of King's Bench observed, but a little while ago, that the common food of the labouring classes was bread alone, or something beneath bread alone; when their Lordships made this obser-

vation, in answer to a complaint against some Magistrates in Yorkshire, when they made this observation, how would they have looked, if the lawyer who was making the complaint had opened FORTESCUE, and said, "Alas, my Lords, if it be thus, *how is "England changed since the "days of FORTESCUE!"* Then he might have read to them the passage which I have had the honour to quote to your Lordship; and I ask again, how the Judges would have looked?

If we wanted evidence in addition to that of FORTESCUE, we might take the Statutes of the Priory of Selbourne in Hampshire, which allot as a *punishment* for certain offences, the *fasting upon bread and beer for a fortnight!* How happy would the poor labourers of England be, all to fast upon bread and beer, all the year round! This one little fact, upon such authority, is worth a thousand volumes of what is called "*History*." Every thing of tradition; all the old sayings of the country, which come down from father to son, show, that England was, in all former times, a country singularly happy; that its people were better off than those of any other country known to it. The words, "*English hoe-*

hospitality," had not their origin in nothing. The capaciousness of the cellars in ancient houses; the capaciousness of the kitchens; the old songs, whenever they treat or allude to matters of this sort; all show that good living was a great characteristic of the nation. But, the remark of Fortescue with regard to the food and the dress, can leave no doubt in the mind of any impartial man.

However, the thing which I wish to point out to your Lordship and to my readers is this, that, before the Reformation, such a thing as a pauper was unknown in England. I wish, especially as a large portion of our fellow subjects are Catholics, to show to the country at large, that that religion never suffered misery to exist, any thing approaching to that which we experience in our day. Let it be observed, too, that the mass of the people always knew their own interest, and were always against the change of religion. The fact is, they were against being starved; they were against having their patrimony taken from them; they were against being robbed of their last resource in case of distress. The lying Atheist, HUME, tells us, that they were discontented with the "*Reformation*," because it put an end

to their living in idleness, and being fed at the convent doors. Just as if, as I observed before, priests and monks would wish the people to live in idleness. No instinct was sufficient to tell the mass of the labourers, that to give the property, the public property, of which the Church had the management, and of which the indigent Church had their share; little more than instinct was necessary to tell them, that, to take this public property and give it all to private persons, or to bishops and priests having troops of wives and children at their heels, was to leave no resource at all to that indigence which must always be found amongst the labouring classes.

It is very curious, that the same charges which HUME brought against the people of England, our newspapers, and particularly the Scotch ones, are now making against the people of Spain. What lamentations have we not heard of the shocking bigotry of the *lower orders* of the people in Spain! What sad lamentations, that these lower orders hated the Cortes, and liked the convents! What lamentations that they were so *stupid* as not to approve of selling their only resource, in case of indigence; shocking stupid

creatures not to approve of being left to starve, while the Jews of London received those rents of which they had hitherto enjoyed so large a share ! It is, my Lord, a matter of great curiosity, that, in Spain, as well as in England, the labouring classes should always have clung to the Catholic Church, and that they should have been cured of their attachment by nothing short of the bayonet, the rope, and the axe. We have been a thousand times assured by the *Morning Chronicle* and other publications, that all the *enlightened* classes ; all the literary men, all the merchants and traders in great towns, and great numbers of the nobility and gentry, were for the Cortes and confiscation of church property ; nothing is more likely ; but we find, that every where, the peasantry, that is to say, the people whose lot it is to perform the labour, were against the Cortes. If they could have known the situation of the labourers in Ireland and in England, they would have been ten thousand times more furious against the Cortes than they were. All travellers through Spain say, that the peasantry there are amongst the happiest in the world ; and doubtless they owe a great part of their happiness to the permanent and

safe provision which is made to supply their wants in times of indigence. They saw this provision passing away from them for ever, and they were so "bigoted" as to rejoice that the French came and prevented the accomplishment of the transfer.

And now, my Lord, let me put this question to you : Do you think, that, if the present generation in England were to awake some morning, and to find all the convents and all the treatment of the poor which existed before the wife-killing religious reformer began his works ; and, if they were to live a month in this state, do you think that it would be very safe for any one to propose to bring them back to Messieurs the OVERSEERS, and to the OUNDLER-PLAN ? I would not be the man that should propose it to them. It is not masses and images that they think about ; it is about good treatment, good victuals, good drink, good clothing, and all those things that make life easy and happy.

I may be told, and truly told, that the people of England have been very happy, very well off, since the days of the wife-killing confiscator. And, as long as the Government is moderate with its hand of taxation, the poor-laws are a sufficient security to the

poor. But, when the Government presses, with so heavy a hand ; when it takes such immense sums from the labouring classes, and gives them to the idlers ; when it creates a dead-weight of six millions a year, and makes such immense swarms of men and women to be kept without labour, and to breed a whole host to be kept without labour ; when it keeps up even in time of peace an army too large for a time of war ; when this is the case, the poor-laws must be perverted from their purpose ; the landlord will press upon the farmer ; the farmer, in his turn, will press upon the labourer ; kept down by force or terror on the one side, and compelled to submit to half starvation on the other side, the labouring classes must become the most miserable of beings. No poor-laws can supply the place of that natural, that amiable, that permanent mode of relief, which existed before the days of the *wife-killing* confiscator. Things are only in the state in which they naturally must be. If the present state of things had been intended to be produced, no means could have been more wise than those that have been adopted. In addition to the ever-increasing taxation, the value of money has been arbitrarily changed backwards and forwards. At every change the labourer has suffered. Fifty years ago his weekly pay amounted to the price of two bushels of wheat. It does not now amount, on an average, to three quarters of a bushel of wheat ; and, according to Mr. DAWES' standard, it ought to amount to only half a bushel of wheat.

With a degree of perverseness, almost without a parallel, there

are persons still to contend that the increase of the population is the cause of all this mischief. Your Report would seem to aim at making it out, that paying wages out of the poor-rates, is the cause of the increase of the population ; but is it not singularly unfortunate, that the very same persons who maintain this proposition, declare that the increase of population has been much greater in Ireland than in England ; and it is well known that in Ireland there are no poor-rates. This doctrine about a surplus population, is extremely convenient to the taxers and tax-eaters. You never hear them talk about there being a surplus population of dead-weight and their children ; never hear them talk about a surplus population of itinerant knaves who prowl about the country under the name of Ministers of the Gospel ; never hear them talk about a surplus population of sinecure placemen and pensioners ; it is a surplus population of those who labour, that runs in their heads ; and this is only because that class have been reduced to misery.

However, the question is, if this doctrine about population be any thing other than nonsense, *How are you to reduce the population?* You hint that something must be done ; but you say not what. The Morning Chronicle, the great advocate for reducing of the population and not the taxes, tells us that we must change our system. The change of system which it has in view, is the refusal of relief to married people. It affects to say that the labourers ought to have more wages ; but, how are they to get more wages ? Will the landlord go to the farmer and order him to

give his labourer more wages? Who else can have any influence with him? The landlord knows well that that which goes in wages he cannot have in rent. There can be no positive law made upon the subject. Your Lordship's Report would seem to express a desire to get some of the labourers *out of the market*, as you call it. But how are they to be got out of the market without putting them out of the world? Is it not strange, that this cry about a surplus population should never have been made *till the corn fell in price*, and until the farmers became poor? When wheat was fifteen shillings a bushel, there was no fault found of the number of labourers; enough could not be had. But when corn fell in price, and the taxes were, in effect, doubled, then began the cry that we had too many people; and, observe, even while this cry is going on, the landlords, even in a parliamentary report, are encouraged to rely upon an increased demand for their produce, *arising out of an increase in the population!* So that, here are all sorts of contradictions. There is no one opinion that is not met by a counter opinion proceeding from the same parties. All seems to be madness. No one appears to know what to do; but every one sees that the evil goes on increasing in magnitude.

Your Lordship had a labouring man before you as a witness. This labouring man told you, that the tax being taken off the salt was a great easement to him. He said that a man was able to salt a pig now, that could not salt one before. Now, my Lord, suppose the tax were taken off his malt,

his candles, his soap, his shoes, do you not perceive that he would have still greater easement, as he calls it? This man told you, that he used to be allowed a faggot to carry home when he cut timber, but that he was not allowed that now, nor was he allowed money instead of it. This shows what a pretty change there has been. But if this man find relief from a partial taking off of the Salt Tax, would he not find further relief if the other taxes were taken off? This seems to me to have been very worthy of insertion in your Report. It seems to me to have been worthy of particular notice. The inference was, that the taxes were one great cause, at any rate, of the misery of this man and his fellow labourers. It must surely make some difference whether a man, if he have any beer, must pay sixpence a pot for it, or whether he can get it for a penny.

Here is the cause, after all. The place and pension list, the thundering standing army in time of profound peace, the intolerable dead-weight, kept up for the breeding of Gentlemen and Ladies; the Military and Naval Academies, the enormous pay to Ambassadors and Envoys, the Debt, the Taxes, that drain away all the substance of the people who labour: here is the cause, and the sole cause of all the misery; and until this cause be removed, the misery will continue to increase. It is of terrific magnitude already; but it is nothing to what it will be, in the course of a few years. It will go creeping on, till, at last, the Government will become so encumbered by it, that it will be able to stir neither hand nor foot.

This labouring man told you

another thing very well worthy of notice in your Report. He told you that he did better when his wife and children used to work at platting and at lace making, but that now those were gone. And did not all the labourers do better when their wives and children were employed in making those preparations for the loom, which are all now made by those masses of poor creatures, which the infernal system of funding has drawn together, to be the slaves of a new race of lords, whom I call the Lord of the Loom. At every turn we behold the evils of this showy system. It is a system that can go a certain length, but which can go no further; and ours is got nearly to its end.

However, there is no remedy but in reducing the amount of taxes to less than one-half of what it now is; and that this remedy will never be adopted with the sort of Parliament that we now have, I am very certain. That Parliament has adopted measures which have produced the whole of the evil, and it is too much to expect that it will ever adopt a cure. From your Committee, my Lord, I said, when it was appointed, that nothing efficient was to be expected. It has done nothing. It has not elicited one single new fact. It has not suggested an idea that can tend to a remedy; but, it has done this; it has shown to the country, that, with this greatest of all matters, you know not what to do. I am,

Your Lordship's

Most obedient, and

Most humble Servant,

WM. CORBETT.

COTTON LORDS.

THE reader will recollect my comments on the petition of the Cotton Lords. He will recollect also my question to the Morning Chronicle, "What's WATT?" He will recollect my statement relative to the heat in the infernal cotton factories. Upon all these points he will find some interesting matter in the following letter, which I take from the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, that paper having inserted it, however, not without some abuse of me. These letters are written with great neatness and ability, and I am not a little flattered to have my opinions backed by such a writer. I am particularly pleased to observe, that there are others as well as myself to see these matters in their true light: to see that this puffing-up system leads to general ruin at last. It is a very affecting account which this gentleman gives in the third paragraph of his letter. Who can read that account without cursing in the bitterness of his heart the cause of depopulating the villages, and of drawing the people together in these unnatural masses? Here stands the nation, at last, the showiest thing in the whole world; and containing more of human misery than all the rest of the world put together. At every turn, this hideous spectre stares us in the face, and tells us, that England, once so happy, is now a land of the haughtiest of masters, and of the most abject of slaves. It is a great showy thing, that has exhausted all its means before-

hand; and that must now crouch for peace, or perish. That is to say, it must perish, or it must be changed.—I congratulate my lords of the cotton fuz on the figure which they are likely to make in the world. When they began to talk about giving freedom to foreign nations, it was time that some one should speak.

“THE BLESSINGS OF THE STEAM ENGINE.

1. “SIR,—You lately inserted a letter of mine in ridicule of some unaccountable nonsense uttered by a great cotton spinner and M. P. in his eulogy on the late JAMES WATT. In addressing that letter to you, I calculated on your possessing that impartiality and independence of spirit which are so rare amongst provincial editors; and I was not disappointed by your conduct. But of those rare qualities you have given a much stronger example, in the insertion of a letter signed ‘HUMANITUS,’ and the object of which is to call in question the propriety of all those public proceedings relative to Mr. Watt, with reports of which every newspaper has been filled for weeks past. I have no doubt, Sir, that the same impartiality and independence will again give my weak voice a chance of being heard, though I cannot join in the popular cry relative to the great mechanic.

2. “If master cotton spinners, and master steam-loom weavers, and other persons, who have been, by the steam engine, ‘lifted from the dunghill, and set among

princes,’ if such and such only had been called to associate and devote some of their spare guineas to the erection of the statue of the man who made them what they are; then, Sir, their proceedings would have called forth no remarks of mine—I should have received them with as much indifference as I feel towards a set of parsons and tax-gatherers, and ‘unpaid justices,’ toasting ‘the immortal memory of William Pitt.’

‘It is their business, all the wise must think,
To espouse the cause whereby they eat and drink.’

But they have come forward in another manner. A band of men who have derived immense fortunes from that command over the labour of others which never existed till it was brought in by the steam engine, call upon the public at large to honour the memory of him who invented or improved that engine, and insist upon his being held up in monumental effigy all over the country, as a benefactor, ‘the greatest of all benefactors to the human race!’ At first, their applauses of the man are so clamorous, they bawl out their acclamations with such an Orange-club kind of vociferation, that men of plain sense are struck into a sort of dumb and stupid acquiescence by the noise.—But time brings reflection; and a very obvious inquiry arises into the interest of mankind at large, in the discoveries or inventions of this great mechanic. Who, we ask, when we have recovered our senses, who is the man that deserves to be called a benefactor to mankind, or (to keep the epithet within rational limits,) a benefactor to his country? He, who,

from disinterested motives, does something by which that country at large, the mass of its inhabitants, is benefited—he who increases their security for life, liberty, or property—he who brings the comforts of life more abundantly within their reach. Sir, this definition, though not so full as it might be made, is abstractedly correct. How, then, does Mr. Watt's character correspond with this outline? He was a man of great talents; devoted to mechanical subjects; and, in the course of a long life, his scheming head made inventions and improvements, by which he was enabled to amass a splendid fortune for himself and family; and in every one of which inventions and improvements he must of necessity have been pursuing wealth, with the regular pace and keen appetite of a complete tradesman. No man will deny this, unless he can name some invention or improvement which Mr. Watt gave to the public unguarded by the proper protections of self-interest. I am not blaming him for this care of himself, but mention it merely to get rid of his claim to one part of my character of a public benefactor—that of disinterestedness. HE WAS PURELY A WORKMAN, STRIKING OUT NEW PATHS OF WEALTH, IN THE WAY OF HIS TRADE, FOR HIS OWN ADVANTAGE. And are we to club our silver and gold to give him a monument for that? But let us look at the *public effect* of his inventions. What have they done? They have multiplied our means of turning cotton into cloth, in an incalculable ratio. True; but, as 'HUMANITUS' observed, 'though they produce plenty of coarse and

fine, they leave, as before, the coarse to the poor; and, he might have added, a very small portion of that. Again, I ask, what have they done? Have they rendered the lot of the labourer lighter? Have they increased his liberty and his independence? Have they mended his morals? Have they rendered his toil consistent with, and conducive to, the health of his body and the purity of his mind? Have they tended to lessen the distance between the rich and the poor; and thus increased the sympathy which ought to exist between all classes of the community?—If they have done none of these things, why should the PUBLIC erect monuments to the man whose head produced them? Why should he be immortalized as a public benefactor? He wrought in the way of his trade: he wrought well and wonderfully; but he had his reward.

3. "We have seen what the steam engine has *not* done; let us for a few moments look at what it *has* done. It has called into existence, not, indeed, 'hundreds of thousands of human beings,' as our friend Mr. PHILIPS said; but it has called into existence innumerable masses of brick and mortar, heated to a temperature many degrees higher, all the year round, than the heat of an English summer. It has congregated in these edifices, human beings from the ages of infancy upwards;—it has condemned them to toil there, in that destructive heat, with an atmosphere thickened by the filthy flying of the raw materiel, or, as Mr. COBBETT calls them, the 'cotton suz';—it has rendered this a part of the air which is to be breathed for fifteen hours a day, by the

tenants of those great temples of Mammon. It has made home a mere name to the thousands whom it congregates, shutting apart from each other the husband and wife, the parent and child, for the far longer half of their days. It has beaten down the barriers which kept the sexes at a proper distance; it has almost annihilated purity of thought, and modesty of language in the rising generation, by associating in one mass male and female children with the obscene proficient in vice and debauchery, and has thus established immense hospitals or nurseries of all kinds of lewdness. It has drawn away the healthy population of our villages, whose offspring inhaled the pure air of heaven, and grew strong and beautiful in the out of doors employments of agriculture and handicraft, and has 'called into existence' (Mr. Philips,) a race 'generally small in stature, and stunted in their growth; whose protracted toil creates debility, sickness, loss of appetite, pulmonary affections, distortions, swelled knees and ancles, difficulty of breathing, coughs and complaints in the breast tending to produce consumptions.' It has, to use the words of a witness before the House of Lords, created an employment so unhealthy, that 'very few men can stand it after forty.' But where will my catalogue end, if I enumerate all the trophies of the steam engine? If any man doubts any part of my statement, as to the nature and effects of the steam engine system, let him read the Report of the Lords' Committee on Sir Robert Peel's Bill, in 1809. Let him read an abstract of that Report,

which was printed in 1819, by W. CLOWES, NORTHUMBERLAND-COURT, STRAND, LONDON; and entitled '*Reasons in favour of Sir Robert Peel's Bill.*' From that publication my fearful list of diseases is a *literal quotation*; but it is impossible for any thing I can say to produce such an impression as will be made by the reading of that plain and incontestible statement.

4. "And now, Sir, why should public gratitude attend the memory of the man whose inventions have brought these results? Why should *the nation* honour him who has put into the hands of Avarice, a machine which debases the hardy, moral English labourer, into a sickly, deformed, and debauched slave; which shuts up its hundreds of thousands to worse than prison labour, under more severe than prison regulations? Let me not be told, that this is only the dark side of the picture. I ask for the bright side; and what can the eulogists of Mr. Watt show me? They can show me a long list of names which now shine in print with Esq. at the end of them.—They can tell me that, but for the steam engine, very different epithets would have been attached to these. I know it. But what has *the nation* got by that? I have said before, that the steam engine has 'lifted the beggar from the dung-hill.' It has elevated hundreds (born to the lot of labourers,) into affluence, and made them the lordly directors of establishments immense in magnitude, and governed by laws, as absolute as those of the Plantations. And it is meet and consistent, that those whom it has thus made, should worship him who 'called it into

existence.' To his ingenuity they owe every thing; and let them be as grateful as they please. But, let, not the public acquiesce in the insult offered to their understandings, when the *few*, whom the inventions of a successful mechanic have enriched, insist upon *national honours* to that mechanic, as, 'a benefactor to his country, and to the whole human race.'

5. "With thanks for your ready insertion of my former communication, and a hope of similar favour for the present,

"I am, Sir,

"Yours, very respectfully,

TIMOTHEUS."

August 7th, 1824.

6. "P. S.—Allow me just to notice a statement of the *GUARDIAN* relative to the heat of Cotton Factories. Mr. Cobbett had mentioned 84 degrees. The *Guardian* cuts down the average to 60 or 70. (I quote from memory, not having the paper at hand.) Now, in the report I have before alluded to, I find a detailed statement of the heat in M'CONNEL & KENNEDY'S factory, from observations made six times a day, the *average* of which is, within a small fraction of *eighty-two* degrees. But, sometimes the heat is at 89! In the preface, I find, that 'for *general numbers* the average is 75 to 80, and for *fine* occasionally as high as *ninety* degrees!'"

FAMOUS STOCK-JOBING.

SOME weeks ago appeared a pretended "*Letter from Philadelphia*," giving an account of

some surprising victories of BOLIVAR, in PERU. The object was to raise the price of the COLOMBIAN BONDS, and other things of that sort. The following article, which I take from the *Morning Chronicle*, shows that this was a *pure fabrication*; and that no letter upon the subject was ever received from America. To me it is as clear as daylight, that all the bonds of all the Spanish colonies will finally *not be worth a straw*. I shall be very glad of this, because it will pinch some of the greedy miscreants who deal in these bonds. As to BOLIVAR, I think that he is *not long for this world*, unless he escape from South America. In short, I have always expected, and I expect still, that the pretended "*Republic of Colombia*" will be a very quiet Spanish colony in a short time. I *am for freedom*; but not for such freedom as *loans* give: If any body of men will make a revolution *without loans*, well and good; but, if they talk of *loans*, if they come to our *Jews* to give freedom to their country, I would hang the miscreants. If the *people* be for the change, what need have they to go abroad to borrow money? I rejoice that the loan-makers were put down in Spain. ANY THING, no matter what, is better than a government built on a *halshish lending* system! Misery to millions must be the consequence. Remember, the people of Ireland were *detected* in taking, for *FOOD*, "the sea-weed that had been laid out on the land as *MANURE*." Poh! Let the Spaniards and South Americans be as they are, until we have cured the Irish of *eating manure*! It is better to be in slavery, and eat bread and meat,

than to live in freedom and eat manure.

"The noted Guayaquil letter, dated May 27th, addressed to a commercial house in Philadelphia, forwarded by express from thence to New York, brought by the packet to Liverpool, then to London by express, and afterwards published in the *Courier* of the 28th ult., as well as in the Morning papers of the following day, is now generally acknowledged to be a fabrication, and we apprehend numbers have been duped by the specious manner in which Bolivar's victory in Peru was therein described. The letter, at the time, was supposed to have been received by a commercial house in Philadelphia, and forwarded thence to New York, in order to catch the packet which left that place about the 1st July. Papers are now in town from several parts of the Union to the 16th, 17th, and 18th of the same month, yet not a word is found in them relating to the victory in Peru! Unless, therefore, the Philadelphia house, by whom the letter is said to have been first received, had been in the exclusive possession of the alleged facts, by the aid of a fleet express from Guayaquil, and moreover interested in the news being kept secret (which scarcely could be done for a period of eighteen days), it is very reasonable to presume no such letter ever passed through the American States.

"The advance of Generals Canterac and Valdes on Lima, when the latter was announced as being in a command in Upper Peru in April, by the Buenos Ayres papers published here on the very

same day, which indicates that the two generals were then at a distance of nearly 500 leagues from each other, appeared very unaccountable to those who were acquainted with the state of Peru. The rapidity of the movements also, as recorded in the memorable Guayaquil letter, was irreconcilable with the previous information received of the strength of the Royalists, and the very awkward situation in which Bolivar was placed, as acknowledged in his own proclamation, issued from his head-quarters at Pata-vilea.

"The truth is, Bolivar's position in Peru is precarious, and the fact cannot be disguised, nor ought it to be withheld from the British public. It is considered so in several of the last letters from Bogota and Caraccas, which we have seen, and in them also the attempt to reconquer Peru, is represented as being too great for Colombia, in her present situation. Nay, the withdrawing of the troops to such a distance, thus leaving the Atlantic coast ungarrisoned, is openly declared to be contrary to the interests of the country. The mortality experienced in crossing the Isthmus of Panama, and going into a different and deleterious climate, like that of Peru, is besides a serious consideration, and one that has caused great clamour among the relatives of the officers and men sent on this distant service. It is well known that the Peruvians are opposed to the interference of Bolivar; and they strongly suspect that his intentions are insidious. He cannot, consequently, to any great extent at least, rely on their co-operation, and without

this it cannot be expected that he can succeed. The Royalist army, on all hands, is acknowledged to be in the most efficient state. Since Canterac was joined by Torre Tagle, he is represented as having in the valley of Lima an army equal to 15,000 men, and he and his comrades are in possession of the whole country, except Truxillo.

"Since the defeat of Santa Cruz, affairs have materially changed in Peru, and this is a truth, we repeat, which ought not to be withheld from the British public. Canterac was always popular, as San Martin, who is now in England, had an opportunity of knowing, and has often acknowledged. He is moreover supported by the leading Peruvians, not from any hopes from, or connexion with, the mother-country; but because they are tired of anarchy and desolation. They are influenced by their own local interests, and prepared to make any sacrifice to enjoy tranquillity. Their feelings and sentiments, may, in some measure, be gathered from the subjoined proclamation, which was never yet published here; and we now avail ourselves of this opportunity of laying it before the public, because we consider it our duty to insert all documents bearing on the subject before us. The Marquess De Torre Tagle, by whom it is issued, is a native of Peru, and a man of the greatest influence among his countrymen. His former co-operation with San Martin turned the scale in favour of the latter; and gave him that temporary success he at the time obtained. We have no wish to justify the language which he

holds with respect to Bolivar, but the fact, that a man possessed of influence among the Peruvians could hold such language is curious, and we conceive that a correct idea cannot be formed of the difficulties in which Bolivar was placed in the months of May and June, without this document.

"The translation is literal:

"Peruvians! It is now time for you to emerge from your error. The *tyrant Bolivar* and his *mean satellites* have wished to enslave Peru, and render this rich country subject to Colombia. They were deceived:—The Government was confided to hands capable of resisting cowardly and destructive attempts. Nothing could make it deviate from the plan of your happiness. I am of opinion that you should unite with the Spaniards, as the only means of avoiding your own ruin, but I have always acted with honour, and without any other object in view than your welfare. Bolivar privately urged me to open negotiations for peace with the Spaniards, in order that he might gain time to reinforce himself, and then destroy them, involving in their ruin the Peruvians. I availed myself of this opportunity advantageously to obtain your union, and thus avoid your destruction. In the occurrence which has taken place in the fortress of Callao, I have had no part. Bolivar withdrew his own troops, and he fixed upon those which were to occupy the fortifications. I had no relation whatever with the soldiers of the Andes. His object was to put an end to the Peruvian Government, and it became necessary for him to render it odious and represent it as being traitor-

ous. He sought to sacrifice numerous victims, and to this the Government could not consent. He sought to destroy your fortunes, and I was incapable of rendering you unhappy. He sought, in short, to kill me, together with many other good men and friends of yours, and Heaven has preserved us from his persecuting rage. All will I prove by authentic documents which I have in my possession.

"Peruvians!—Bolivar is the *greatest monster existing* on the earth. He is the *enemy of all honourable men*, of all who are opposed to his ambitious views. The national army offers to you a permanent security. To join it, the highest authorities, and the men most respectable in the country for their virtues and services, have hastened.

"Soldiers of Peru!—You have made great sacrifices in the cause of liberty; come now and enjoy real freedom in the arms of your brethren; those of Bolivar would only be opened to destroy you.

Men of all classes inhabiting Peru, unite and come to save your country, *which Bolivar sought to convert into a desert*. Follow the example of an honourable citizen.

(Signed)

"Marquess de Torre Tagle."

GOLD AT BANKERS.

A gentleman who has carried checks to bankers, tells me, that they give him Bank of England Notes and refuse to give him gold, in exchange for the check; and he asks me whether it be legal for them to refuse to give gold. In exchange for *checks* they may refuse; but they cannot refuse in exchange for Bank of England Notes. At any rate, you may get the notes from them, and then go to the bank and get the gold.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 7th August.

| Per Quarter. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|
| Wheat | 58 | 1 |
| Rye | 39 | 7 |
| Barley | 33 | 6 |
| Oats | 25 | 10 |
| Beans | 36 | 1 |
| Peas | 38 | 3 |

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 7th August.

| Qrs. | £. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------------------------|-------|----|-------------|----|----|
| Wheat.. 7,053 for 21,540 | 7 | 5 | Average, 60 | 1 | |
| Barley.... 85.... | 138 | 16 | 0 | 32 | 7 |
| Oats.. 27,543.... 41,796 | 11 | 9 | 30 | 4 | |
| Rye.... — — — — — | | | | | |
| Beans.... 907.... | 1,570 | 6 | 10 | 34 | 7 |
| Peas.... 125.... | 240 | 2 | 0 | 38 | 4 |

Friday, August 13.—In consequence of the very high London average for Oats for the week ended August 7, and which will come into the general average of the past week, this market is exceedingly dull for every description of grain. The arrivals of Wheat have been only moderate, but few sales have, however, been effected, and the prices of Monday barely supported. Barley, Beans, and Peas are in the same situation as last reported; but in Oats there is hardly any thing doing, the buyers

holding off till the result of the game which has been going on is known.

Monday, Aug. 16.—The supply of Wheat for this day's market has been abundant, and select samples in the early part of the morning obtained an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter on the terms of this day *se'nright*; but at the close of the market these terms were hardly maintained, in consequence of the day continuing fine. For the middling and inferior qualities of Wheat there is no demand.

Grinding Barley is heavy in sale, and rather lower. There is very little demand for Beans and Peas, and prices hardly supported. The supply of Oats has been only moderate, and sales to persons buying of necessity, have been on the terms of this day *se'nright*; the probability of the ports opening on the 21st for the admission of foreign Oats entirely preventing any extensive purchase of this article.

Prices on board Ship as under.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Wheat, red, (old) | s. to —s. |
| — white, (old) | s. —s. |
| — red | 40s. — 46s. |
| — fine | 47s. — 54s. |
| — superfine | 58s. — 62s. |
| — white | 45s. — 48s. |
| — fine | 50s. — 58s. |
| — superfine | 64s. — 70s. |
| Flour, per sack | 55s. — 60s. |
| — Seconds | 50s. — 55s. |
| — North Country .. | 46s. — 50s. |

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON

From August 9 to August 14, both inclusive.

| Whites. | Wheat. | Barley. | Malt. | Oats. | Beans. | Flour. |
|--------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Aberdeen | | | | | | |
| Aldbrough | 718 | 46 | 10 | 5 | 24 | 10 |
| Alemouth | | | | 426 | | |
| Arundel | | | | | | |
| Banff | | | | | | |
| Berwick | | 20 | | | | 20 |
| Boston | | | | 3453 | 20 | |
| Bridport | | | | | | |
| Carmarthen | | | | 345 | | |
| Clay | | | | | | 287 |
| Dundee | 145 | | | | | |
| Colchester | 595 | 7 | 510 | | 225 | 1360 |
| Harwich | 320 | | | 150 | 40 | 510 |
| Leigh | 659 | | | 14 | 98 | |
| Malden | 1269 | | | 75 | 190 | 1229 |
| Exeter | | | | | | |
| Gainsborough | | | | | | |
| Grimsby | | | | | | |
| Hull | 110 | 190 | 100 | 1665 | | 120 |
| Ipswich | 333 | 20 | 703 | 10 | 50 | 230 |
| Inverness | | | | | | |
| Kent | 808 | 25 | 250 | 55 | 52 | 894 |
| Leith | | 12 | | 1028 | | |
| Louth | | 180 | | 340 | | |
| Lynn | 50 | | 400 | | | |
| Newcastle | 120 | | 240 | | | |
| Padstow | 20 | | | 360 | | |
| Spalding | | | | 325 | | |
| Southampton | | | 200 | | | |
| Southwold | 530 | | | | 16 | |
| Weymouth | | | | | | |
| Wells | 7 | 154 | | | | 120 |
| Wisbeach | | | | 700 | | |
| Woodbridge | 793 | 23 | 70 | | | 140 |
| Yarmouth | 315 | | 549 | | | 1355 |
| Belfast | | | | 525 | | |
| Cork | | 20 | | 650 | | |
| Sligo | | | | 885 | | |
| Waterford | | | | 620 | | |
| Wexford | | | | 583 | | |
| Foreign | | | | | | 1606 |
| Total | 6822 | 597 | 3032 | 12216 | 713 | 6475 |

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, —; Pease, 134; Tares, 2; Linseed, 6180; Rapeseed, 277.

Brank, —; Mustard, —; Hemp, —; and Seeds, 148 quarters.

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended Aug. 7.

| | Qrs. | | Qrs. |
|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Wheat .. | 28,756 | Oats | 23,746 |
| Rye | 79 | Beans.... | 1,689 |
| Barley .. | 2,513 | Peas..... | 445 |

Monday, Aug. 16.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 3532 firkins of Butter, and 1380 bales of Bacon: and from foreign ports 4049 casks of Butter.

City, 18th August, 1824.

BACON.

The holders are making great efforts to cause an advance, but it seems to be too late in the season for them to succeed; particularly as there is a great plenty on hand. Landed, 53s. to 55s.

BUTTER.

The price of Dutch having risen so rapidly has occasioned some considerable purchases of Irish: and there is now a general opinion that prices will go higher.—On board: Carlow, 80s. to 82s.—Waterford, 76s. to 78s.—Limerick, 74s.—Landed: Dutch, 88s.—Waterford, 78s. to 80s.

CHEESE.

Cheshire, fine, 84s. to 90s.—Somerset, 78s. to 90s.—Old Double

Gloucester, 70s. to 76s.; New, 62s. to 68s.; Single, 50s. to 60s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10½d. by the full-priced Bakers.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Aug. 16.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|-------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 3 | 6 | to | 4 2 |
| Mutton..... | 3 | 6 | — | 4 4 |
| Veal | 4 | 6 | — | 5 6 |
| Pork | 4 | 2 | — | 5 2 |
| Lamb..... | 4 | 4 | — | 5 4 |

Beasts 2,757 | Sheep ... 27,280
Calves.... 280 | Pigs..... 150

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|-------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 2 | 8 | to | 3 6 |
| Mutton..... | 3 | 0 | — | 4 0 |
| Veal | 3 | 4 | — | 5 4 |
| Pork | 3 | 4 | — | 6 4 |
| Lamb..... | 3 | 8 | — | 5 0 |

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|-------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 2 | 6 | to | 3 8 |
| Mutton..... | 3 | 4 | — | 4 2 |
| Veal | 3 | 4 | — | 5 0 |
| Pork | 3 | 4 | — | 5 2 |
| Lamb..... | 3 | 8 | — | 5 0 |

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Cwt.

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|----|-------|
| Ware..... | 3s. 9 | to | 4s. 0 |
| Middlings.. | 1 0 | — | 2 0 |
| Chats | 0 0 | — | 0 0 |

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|----|-----|
| Ware..... | £3 10 | to | 4 0 |
| Middlings .. | 2 0 | — | 0 0 |
| Chats..... | 1 10 | — | 0 0 |

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

| | | |
|--------------------|---------|-------|
| Smithfield.—Hay .. | 60s. to | 110s. |
| Straw.... | 45s. to | 54s. |
| Clover... .. | 80s. to | 120s. |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------|
| St. James's.—Hay..... | 60s. to | 120s. |
| Straw... .. | 45s. to | 54s. |
| Clover... .. | 90s. to | 120s. |

| | | |
|---------------------|---------|-------|
| Whitechapel. Hay .. | 86s. to | 115s. |
| Straw. 52s. to | 58s. | |
| Clover..90s. to | 135s. | |

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Oats. | | | Beans. | | | Pease. | | |
|-------------------|--------|-------|---|---------|-------|---|-------|-------|---|--------|-------|---|--------|-------|---|
| | s. to | s. d. | | s. to | s. d. | | s. to | s. d. | | s. to | s. d. | | s. to | s. d. | |
| Aylesbury | 52 | 62 | 0 | 36 | 38 | 0 | 23 | 26 | 0 | 37 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Banbury | 53 | 58 | 4 | 34 | 37 | 0 | 24 | 27 | 0 | 36 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Basingstoke | 52 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 27 | 0 | 40 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridport..... | 56 | 62 | 0 | 28 | 30 | 0 | 26 | 28 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chelmsford..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Derby..... | 56 | 66 | 0 | 34 | 40 | 0 | 26 | 31 | 0 | 40 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Devizes..... | 44 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 32 | 0 | 40 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dorchester | 48 | 67 | 0 | 27 | 32 | 0 | 24 | 27 | 0 | 38 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exeter..... | 64 | 74 | 0 | 31 | 40 | 0 | 16 | 24 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guildford..... | 52 | 70 | 0 | 33 | 38 | 0 | 24 | 31 | 0 | 40 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Henley | 52 | 72 | 0 | 30 | 34 | 0 | 20 | 24 | 0 | 38 | 43 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Horncastle..... | 50 | 60 | 0 | 24 | 32 | 0 | 18 | 23 | 0 | 34 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungerford..... | 46 | 66 | 0 | 30 | 35 | 0 | 25 | 31 | 0 | 38 | 44 | 0 | 34 | 44 | 0 |
| Lewes | 55 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lynn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Newbury | 44 | 76 | 0 | 28 | 35 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 40 | 45 | 0 | 32 | 42 | 0 |
| Newcastle | 48 | 68 | 0 | 28 | 32 | 0 | 24 | 30 | 0 | 37 | 44 | 0 | 38 | 44 | 0 |
| Northampton.... | 50 | 62 | 0 | 34 | 37 | 0 | 22 | 28 | 6 | 42 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nottingham | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reading | 47 | 68 | 0 | 27 | 36 | 0 | 21 | 30 | 0 | 38 | 43 | 0 | 34 | 42 | 0 |
| Stamford..... | 48 | 62 | 0 | 34 | 36 | 0 | 22 | 30 | 0 | 42 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swansea | 63 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Truro | 57 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uxbridge | 50 | 72 | 0 | 35 | 38 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 38 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Warminster..... | 42 | 62 | 0 | 26 | 35 | 0 | 24 | 28 | 0 | 46 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Winchester..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarmouth..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dalkeith * | 25 | 31 | 6 | 22 | 25 | 6 | 23 | 25 | 6 | 20 | 22 | 6 | 22 | 23 | 6 |
| Haddington *.... | 21 | 31 | 0 | 23 | 28 | 0 | 20 | 24 | 0 | 18 | 22 | 0 | 18 | 22 | 0 |

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *bell*.—The Scotch *bell* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *bell* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Bristol, Aug. 14.—So little business is doing here in Corn, &c. that it is very difficult to furnish a correct list of prices; the following are about the present rates:—Best Wheat, from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.; inferior ditto, 5s. to 6s. 6s.; Barley, 2s. 3d. to 4s. 3d.; Oats, 2s. to 3s.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 38s. to 48s. per bag.

Birmingham, Aug. 12.—Fine Wheat was worth a little more money to-day, and things generally were rather better sold.—Weather unsettled.

Ipswich, Aug. 14.—We had to-day a pretty good supply of Wheat, and nothing else. Prices remain as last week, as follow:—Wheat, 46s. to 60s.; Barley, 30s. to 33s.; Oats, 18s. to 25s.; and Beans, 33s. to 36s. per qr.

Wisbech, Aug. 12.—At our Lammas Fair there was a rather large show of lean Stock, with a few parcels of fat ones; both kinds sold rather brisk, at advanced prices, owing to the abundant edishes every where. The Wheat harvest is expected to become general next week all round this neighbourhood.

Boston, Aug. 11.—We had but a very small supply of Grain at this day's market, which continues as usual in the prices, and few buyers attended; there were few samples shewn. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 56s. to 60s.; Oats, 22s. to 26s.; Barley, 30s. to 33s.; and Beans, 32s. to 36s. per qr.

Wakefield, Aug. 13.—There is a moderate supply of Grain fresh for this day's market. The buyers having bought freely last week, and the weather being tolerably favourable for the harvest, the trade has been rather dull. Fine fresh Wheat maintains the price of this day se'nnight, but there is scarcely any demand for other descriptions. Oats and Shelling are without alteration in value; the uncertainty whether the Ports may open or not, causes these articles to meet a heavy sale. Malt is difficult to quit, and prices are rather lower.—Wheat, new and old, 48s. to 66s.; Barley, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, new and old, 33s. to 44s. per quarter, 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatõe Oats, 26s. to 28s. per quarter; Mealings Oats, 13d. to 14d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 33s. to 33s. 6d. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 37s. to 40s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 44s. to 46s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rape-seed, 23l. to 26l. per last.

Malton, Aug. 14.—Our market for Corn continues in the same dull state it has been for some time past. Prices rather lower.—Wheat, 62s. to 64s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Oats, 11½d. to 12d. per stone.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

A very large number of Sheep were penned at *Britford* Fair, near Salisbury, on Thursday, and the demand being brisk, the whole were readily sold at an advance of from 5s. to 6s. per head upon the prices of last year. The general average might be stated at—two-tooth Wethers, from 24s. to 30s.; four-tooth Wethers, 28s. to 40s.; Ewes, 25s. to 34s.; Lambs, 16s. to 30s.

At *Wisbech* Fair, on Thursday last, the demand for Store Cattle was so brisk, that the whole were sold by one o'clock, at excellent prices. The same may be said of *Andover* Sheep Fair (Hants,) on the same day.

Banbury Lammas Fair was this year remarkably well attended, and a deal of business done: in the early part of the morning, Mutton and Lamb sold very brisk: but in consequence of the great number penned, lower prices were afterwards submitted to, but the greater part were sold at from 5d. to 6d. per lb. for the former, and 6d. to 6½d. the latter, according to quality. There was a large show of Cattle in the Cow Fair. Beef was rather dull sale. Store Cattle sold well, especially milkers. The show of Horses but indifferent; useful things, were however, readily sold at improved prices.

Horncastle, Aug. 14.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 7d. to 8d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Bristol, Aug. 12.—Beef, 5½d.; Mutton, 5½d.; and Pork, 5d. per lb., sinking offal.

Malton, Aug. 14.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef, 5d. to 6d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 4½d. to 5½d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 12d. to 13d. per lb.; Salt ditto, 40s. per firkin. Bacon Sides, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; Hams, 8s. to 9s. per stone.

At **Morpeth market**, on Wednesday, there was a good supply of Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs; being few buyers, the former met with dull sale, and a reduction in price. Prices continue much the same for Sheep and Lambs. Beef, from 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; and Lamb, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 10d. per stone, sinking offals.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended August 7, 1824.

| | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------|----|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| London* | 59 | 3.... | 32 | 7.... | 26 | 9 |
| Essex | 59 | 10.... | 35 | 0.... | 27 | 10 |
| Kent | 61 | 5.... | 34 | 9.... | 27 | 7 |
| Sussex | 59 | 8.... | 0 | 0.... | 27 | 6 |
| Suffolk | 54 | 8.... | 31 | 8.... | 25 | 2 |
| Cambridgeshire | 54 | 2.... | 0 | 0.... | 20 | 5 |
| Norfolk | 54 | 3.... | 31 | 7.... | 22 | 8 |
| Lincolnshire | 55 | 6.... | 33 | 6.... | 24 | 1 |
| Yorkshire | 59 | 8.... | 28 | 6.... | 21 | 6 |
| Durham | 65 | 11.... | 38 | 0.... | 34 | 6 |
| Northumberland | 57 | 2.... | 37 | 7.... | 30 | 4 |
| Cumberland | 53 | 5.... | 39 | 4.... | 32 | 1 |
| Westmoreland | 60 | 4.... | 41 | 0.... | 31 | 2 |
| Lancashire | 59 | 7.... | 0 | 0.... | 25 | 4 |
| Cheshire | 63 | 11.... | 0 | 0.... | 29 | 0 |
| Gloucestershire | 62 | 1.... | 35 | 4.... | 25 | 0 |
| Somersetshire | 62 | 11.... | 33 | 0.... | 26 | 0 |
| Monmouthshire | 60 | 4.... | 0 | 0.... | 0 | 0 |
| Devonshire | 66 | 2.... | 33 | 8.... | 24 | 2 |
| Cornwall | 58 | 7.... | 37 | 3.... | 27 | 3 |
| Dorsetshire | 59 | 6.... | 30 | 0.... | 27 | 0 |
| Hampshire | 58 | 8.... | 0 | 0.... | 25 | 6 |
| North Wales | 69 | 5.... | 46 | 4.... | 28 | 0 |
| South Wales ... | 59 | 9.... | 37 | 2.... | 22 | 8 |

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

**Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the
BOROUGH.**

Monday, August 16.—The Hop Plantations are now coming into burr, but a great portion of the backward grounds will do but little, the good ones may prove an average crop, but much depends upon the continuance of fine weather: the late rains will keep them back. Duty estimated at 145,000*l.* to 160,000*l.* Picking will not commence generally before the middle of September. But little doing, prices nominal.

Maidstone, Aug. 12.—The weather this week being more favourable, has brought the Hops forward, and at present they are doing well, and the Duty is getting up. The qua-

lity this season is expected to be particularly good, as it does not appear there are any complaints of disasters, &c. worth notice.

Winchester, Aug. 11.—Little is doing in our market; good 1822's average 5*l.* to 6*l.* The accounts from the plantations still continue favourable; the general calculation is at least half a crop. No material variation in our duty.

COAL MARKET, August 13.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.
42½ Newcastle .. 32½ .. 30*s.* 6*d.* to 39*s.* 3*d.*
12 Sunderland 12 .. 35*s.* 3*d.*—41*s.* 0*d.*

ERRORS IN THE LAST REGISTER.—The word "*Church*," in page 476, line 11, ought to be left out.—The witness, before Lord John Russell's Committee, should be DANNS, and not "DAWES."

JUSTICE OF PEACE WORK.

I HAVE to lay before my readers some very curious matter, relative to the "*unpaid Justice work*," as carried on at Hammersmith, in the county of Middlesex, with the aid and assistance of the famous JOHNSON the common informer. This is a matter which interests every body. It is no speculative matter; nothing appertaining to the imagination. It is a matter wherein we come in contact immediately with the *arm of power*. That arm here touches us, and makes us know and feel what it is. We have here a pretty good specimen of the effects of one, at least, of those innumerable Acts of Parliament, amongst which we now live, as amongst nets, springes, pitfalls, or amongst those man-

traps and spring-guns, which are set by the unfeeling tyrants, the shameless tyrants, the savage and vindictive tyrants, those who hate the people because they know that they are justly hated by the people; we are now living, I say, amidst Acts of Parliament as poor creatures, in some places, amidst all these dangerous things. However beset a manor may be by poachers of the most skillful description, every hare in such manor is safer from net and wire than Englishmen now are from penalties inflicted by Acts of Parliament. The following letter to me, with its enclosure to Mr. HANSON of Hammersmith, will speak for themselves. I beg the reader's attention to them, and particularly to what the writer says, at the close of his letter to me, *relative to the disposal of the half penalties*. The whole subject is of the deepest public interest. Thousands upon thousands of individuals are affected in their means by the execution of this Turnpike Act. The penalty inflicted upon a poor man makes him a beggar.

R

The sum which we see has been usually inflicted by HANSON, together with the costs, are sufficient to reduce to beggary no small portion of the owners of carts. However, the case itself, which I am about to lay before the Public, in a Letter from my eldest Son, will exhibit the whole affair in so clear a light, as to make it unnecessary for me to say any thing more at present.

TO THE
EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

Sir,

You have brought to light some of the evils arising out of the New Turnpike Acts; but, Sir, there are evils proceeding out of these Acts, of which the Public seem to be, as yet, wholly unaware, in which, however, they are deeply interested, and of which I will now, with the aid of your columns, give that public some little account. That part of the public against whom those evils, from the account which I have to give, operate with most injurious consequences, has been generally those who are the least able to bear these sort of evils.

The personages who will figure most conspicuously in this account, are a Justice of the Peace at

Hammersmith, named HANSON, and JOHNSON, a pretty well-known common informer; and, I shall, I trust, by a plain account of facts, show that Acts of Parliament, imposing penalties, ought not to be passed without serious and long reflection with regard to all the consequences.

I had long heard, from some of the people in this neighbourhood, of the heavy penalties inflicted on gardeners, carriers, hucksters, and other persons, in circumstances which forbid us to hope that such penalties must not be deeply injurious, and, in some cases, ruinous. Upon inquiry, I found that these penalties were inflicted by the above-named Mr. HANSON, on the informations of JOHNSON. I found that poor men had been made to pay the penalty of *twenty*, and sometimes *forty*, shillings, for merely an abbreviation of a *couple of letters* in their Christian names, put upon their carts. This practice I heard had been carried on to a very great extent. And I wanted only my own eyes to convince me, that while this was going on, against the poor, or comparatively poor, the *nobility* and *gentry* were suffered openly to violate the law with impunity. I found that, according as the Turnpike Act was going on in operation,

that though it was executed very rigorously against the poor, by the means of its penalties, and of the informer who received the penalties for thus obtaining this execution against them, that at the same time there seemed to be no probability that the rich, the powerful, would ever feel the effects of it; that those who had made the law would never know, by any use that this informer would be induced to make of it against them, what was the effect of it towards the poor. Besides which, though this had been going on so long, and with such really serious effects, the public knew nothing of the matter. The informations of the informer had been carried on so, that though he had been pocketing penalties for a twelvemonth, he was likely to pocket a great many more before people would know that they were doing any thing contrary to law, by which they were thus, as it were, marked out as objects to be his prey.

Before I proceed further, let me state what the Act says upon the matter which has given rise to all this mass of penalties. This part of the Act has in view the preventing of offences being committed by carters, or drivers; and, in order that there may be a party to be

summoned and brought to account, the Act provides, that the *name of the owner* of the vehicle shall be written on it in letters of a certain size. Lest any evasion should take place through the omission of letters, the Act positively insists, that the *christian and surnames* of every owner shall be written at FULL LENGTH. The words of the Act are these:—

“CXXXII. (See Turnpike Act, 3 Geo. 4.) And *whereas many accidents happen, and great mischiefs are frequently done, upon streets and highways, being turnpike roads, by the negligence or wilful misbehaviour of persons driving carriages thereon; be it therefore enacted, That if the driver of any waggon or cart of any kind shall ride upon any such carriages in any turnpike road, not having some other person on foot or on horseback to guide the same, (such light carts as are usually driven with reins, and are then conducted by some person holding the reins of the horse or horses, not being more than two, drawing the same, excepted); or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever on any part of any turnpike road shall, by negligence or wilful misbehaviour, cause any hurt or damage to any person or carriage passing or being upon such road, or shall quit the road and go on the other side the hedge or fence inclosing the same, or wilfully be at such distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such turnpike road that he cannot have the direction and government of the horses or cattle drawing the same; or if any person shall drive, or act as the driver of any such coach, postchaise, or other carriage let for hire, or waggon, wain; or cart, not having the owner's*

" name as hereby required painted
 " thereon, or shall refuse to discover
 " the true christian and surname of the
 " owner or principal owners of such
 " respective carriage; or if the driver
 " of any waggon, cart, coach, or other
 " carriage whatsoever, meeting any
 " other carriage, shall not keep his or
 " her carriage on the left or near side
 " of the road, or if any person shall
 " in any manner wilfully prevent any
 " other person or persons from passing
 " him or her, or any carriage under
 " his or her care upon such road, or
 " by negligence or misbehaviour pre-
 " vent, hinder, or interrupt the free
 " passage of any carriage, or of His
 " Majesty's subjects, on any turn-
 " pike road, every such driver so of-
 " fending in any of the cases afore-
 " said, and being convicted of any
 " such offence, either by his own
 " confession, the view of a justice of
 " the peace, or by the oath of one or
 " more credible witness or witnesses
 " before any justice of the peace of
 " the limit where such offence shall
 " be committed, or where such of-
 " fender shall be apprehended, shall
 " for every such offence forfeit any sum
 " not exceeding forty shillings in case
 " such driver shall not be the owner of
 " such carriage; and in case the of-
 " fender be the owner of such carriage,
 " then any sum not exceeding five
 " pounds; and in either of the said
 " cases shall, in default of payment,
 " be committed to the house of cor-
 " rection for any time not exceeding
 " one month, unless such forfeiture
 " shall be sooner paid; and every
 " such driver offending in either of
 " the said cases shall and may, by
 " the authority of this Act, with or
 " without any warrant, be apprehend-
 " ed by any person or persons who
 " shall see such offence committed,
 " and shall be conveyed before some
 " justice of the peace, to be dealt with
 " according to law; and if any such
 " driver, in any of the cases afore-
 " said, shall refuse to discover his
 " name, it shall and may be lawful
 " for the justice of the peace before
 " whom he shall be taken, or to

" whom any such complaint shall be
 " made, to commit him to the house
 " of correction for any time not ex-
 " ceeding three months, or to pro-
 " ceed against him for the penalty
 " aforesaid, by a description of his
 " person and the offence only, with-
 " out adding any name for designa-
 " tion, but expressing in the proceed-
 " ings that he refused to discover his
 " name."

" XV. (Turnpike Act, 4 Geo. 4.)
 " And for the better discovery of of-
 " fenders, be it further enacted, That
 " the owner or owners of every waggon,
 " wain, or cart, or other such car-
 " riage, shall, from and after the first
 " day of October one thousand eight
 " hundred and twenty-three, paint or
 " cause to be painted in one or more
 " straight line or lines upon some con-
 " spicuous part of the right or off side
 " of his, her, or their waggon, wain,
 " or cart, or other such carriage, or
 " upon the off side shafts thereof, be-
 " fore the same shall be used on any
 " turnpike road, his, her, or their
 " christian and surname, and the place
 " of his, her, or their abode, or the
 " christian and surname and place of
 " abode of the principal owner or own-
 " er thereof, AT FULL LENGTH
 " in large legible letters not less than
 " one inch in height, and continue the
 " same thereupon so long as such
 " waggon, wain, cart, or other such
 " carriage shall be used upon any
 " turnpike road; and every owner and
 " proprietor of any waggon, wain, or
 " cart, or other carriage, who shall
 " use or allow the same to be used on
 " any turnpike road without the names
 " and descriptions painted thereon as
 " aforesaid, or who shall paint or
 " cause to be painted any false or
 " fictitious name or place of abode
 " on such waggon, wain, or cart, or
 " other carriage, shall forfeit and pay
 " for every such offence a sum not ex-
 " ceeding five pounds."

" LXXIII. And be it further en-
 " acted, That in case the driver of any
 " waggon, cart, or of any coach or
 " other carriage, shall offend against

"any of the provisions of any act for making or maintaining any turnpike road, or the said recited act or this act, whereby any penalty shall be incurred, and shall refuse to give his name, or shall abscond or absent himself so as not to be found, then it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace before whom complaint shall be made, and he is hereby required to issue a summons, requiring the owner of such waggon, cart, or other carriage, to appear before him to answer the matter of such complaint; and if such owner shall refuse or neglect to appear, or appearing shall not then, or within ten days thereafter, produce the driver so offending, or disclose his name and place of abode, then the said justice, or any other justice of the peace, on an examination of the circumstances, and ascertaining, by the examination of witnesses on oath, that such offence has been committed by any such driver of any waggon, cart, or other carriage, shall order and adjudge that the penalty incurred by such driver shall be paid by the owner of such waggon, cart, or other carriage; which penalty shall be recovered and applied in manner directed by the said recited act."

Looking into the history of this part of the Act, I find that Clause 132 made part of the old Highway Act, and has been a long time in force; only, that it is now as belonging to the Turnpike law. — Clause 15 likewise was a part of the Highway Act, originally. And it has been upon these two clauses, so far, that the names of the owners have always been put upon the carts used on highways. But the Turnpike Act now has these material additions,

one being the whole of Clause 73, which is, that, further for the discovery of offenders, who are the drivers of the carts, the owners are to be summoned; and the other, the words in Clause 15, that the names of the owners shall be at full length. The greatest amount of penalty has always been five pounds; but, until this alteration, in the direction as to the painting of the names, there has been the lowest penalty fixed also, and which was twenty shillings. This has been when the offence would be, by not obeying the direction of the Act, to omit wholly, at least either one of the names, or a part of the description of the place of abode; so that the effect would be approaching to an omission of the whole. Referring to Clause 15, and reading it without the words at full length, the reason of this is very clear. We perceive, also, now that there has been this addition, this complete filling up in Clause 15, that the fine stands very different, it being left discretionary with the Magistrate, under Five Pounds; and as he has to apportion fines, or penalties, according to this clause, for all the different degrees of omission, from the omission of the whole name and address, to the omission of a single letter, the reason of the new fixing of the fine thus is also very clear,

I have thought it necessary to beg the attention of your readers, by this explanation, to this new part of the law, because it is of the operations of it in particular that I have to lay an account before them.

Proceeding upon the Clause 15, Mr. HANSON had, as I had heard, inflicted penalties of, from *twenty* to *forty* shillings on a great number of persons, of the description before-mentioned, for the mere omission of a letter, or two letters, in the writing of their *Christian* names. The writing of *WILL^M*, instead of *WILLIAM*, had, I found, cost three persons *twenty* shillings each, and one person *forty shillings*, in virtue of the information of JOHNSON, and the decision of Mr. HANSON. There may have been, and, indeed, have been a great number of such cases; but these four were mentioned to me with all the particulars.

The *hardship* of these cases is a thing for the Public, and more especially the Parliament, to reflect upon. How few are there who can get at Acts of Parliament? Can they be got at by *ten* out of the probably five hundred cart-owners in the parishes of Kensington, Chelsea, and Fulham? How were these men to suppose, that they had committed

a penal offence in writing *WILL^M*, instead of *WILLIAM*? The one was as good a designation of them, as the other. "In the midst of life we are in death;" and, it seems, *in the midst of innocence we are criminals!*

However, an *impartial* infliction of these punishments seemed to be proper. That which was law for the *Jack-Ass-cart man* was certainly law for the *Peer*. Therefore, having obtained the necessary evidence, I went, accompanied by Mr. THOMAS POYNTER, JUN. on Monday the 16th instant, to Mr. HANSON, and requested to have summonses for the following *peers* and other *rich* people, viz: *The Duke of Devonshire; Lord Ellenborough; Lord Sidmouth; the Bishop of London; Lord Clifden; Lord Duncannon; Lady Banks; Countess Berkeley; Count St. Antonio.*

All these were in the constant and open violation of the law. They had *neither their christian nor surname* on their carts; or, at least, only one or two had even the surname. They had their *titles*; but the law makes no exception as to *titles*; and it says that all shall put their *christian and surnames*.

On the day just mentioned, therefore, I proceeded with my

list of rich offenders to Mr. HANSON. I was prepared with the summonses, ready made out, according to a form which is prescribed by the Act, and stating their offences against Clause 15, under which the JOHNSON I have mentioned had been bringing the numbers of poor people to Mr. HANSON, whom he had fined. I will insert the summons, which, except the name, was the same for the whole.

To His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chiswick, Middlesex.

County of } Whereas complaint and in-
Middlesex } formation hath been made
to wit. } before me, John Hanson, Es-
quite, one of His Majesty's Jus-
tices of the Peace for the said
County, by William Cobbett, the
younger, of Kensington, That
on the twenty-ninth day of May
last you did unlawfully use or
allow to be used upon a turnpike
road near to the White Horse
publick house upon the said road
in the parish of Kensington in
the county aforesaid a certain
cart, you then being the owner
of the said cart, and your chris-
tian and surname not being
painted on the off-side thereof;
contrary to the statute, chapter
95 and clause 15 of the fourth
year of His present Majesty,
which directs that "the owner
"of every cart shall paint or
"cause to be painted in one or
"more straight line or lines
"upon some conspicuous part
"of the right or off-side or upon
"the off-side shaft thereof, his
"or her christian and surname,
"at full length, in large legible
"letters not less than one inch
"in height;" and that "every

"owner of any cart who shall
"use or allow the same to be
"used on any turnpike road
"without the names painted
"thereon as aforesaid, shall for-
"feit and pay for every such
"offence a sum not exceeding
"five pounds." These are there-
fore to require you personally to
appear before me or such other
of His Majesty's Justices of the
Peace for the said County as
shall be then and there sitting
at
on
present month of August, to
answer to the said complaint
and information made by the said
William Cobbett, the younger,
who is directed to be then and
there present to make good the
same. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and
seal this day of
August, one thousand eight
hundred and twenty-four.

Now, with my summons filled
up ready for the Magistrate to
sign, according to the form in the
Act; accompanied by my witness,
Mr. Poynter, who was to prove
the offence with which it charged
the Duke; and the offence being
the same for which the others
had been fined by him, I pro-
ceeded to the Office, or Justice-
room of Mr. HANSON. Under-
standing his hour for hearing
complaints to be before nine
o'clock, we took care to be there
early, and found the Justice
making out a warrant for a poor
woman. It appears not wholly
unnecessary to describe somewhat
minutely this Office, or Justice-

room, which we were in; for, from that description, the public will be better able to form a correct opinion with respect to the style and manner of these proceedings. The house of Mr. HANSON is so situated at Hammersmith that it can be seen by those who go on the Thames, but, it is at the back of all the houses which are to be seen from the road which is nearest to the river, and, as the approach to it from the straight road is by very mean houses and a very bad path, one would be extremely apt to miss it in finding one's way to a justice. This would be extremely natural, and I found it so when making my way thither with Mr. Poynter; for, though he had been there a few days before, and, indeed, had been there several times, we had considerable difficulty to make it out. In order to point out the spot exactly, I must say that it is almost adjoining to the mouth of the sewer or "canal" at Hammersmith; there is a foot-bridge across this sewer, very near to where it empties itself into the Thames, and, after a few steps along a little path which goes off obliquely from the bridge, between half a dozen very small houses, you are at Mr. HANSON's gate. Having arrived at his house, and having rung at his bell, which, for persons who

come upon justice-business, is at the back door, we were showed by a woman servant down stairs, *through the kitchen*, into the *wash-house*. Here it was where, as I have said, we found the Justice, with the poor woman, for whom he was making out the warrant. We waited while this was doing. *The place was underground; the ceiling about six feet and a half high, a small place of course, being one part out of an equal division into four, as it appeared, of the underground part of a small house, and at most 16 feet by 14.* This was the *wash-house*, and there was an intolerable smell of lie. There was nothing in it but fixtures, no chairs to sit down. The *coppers* were covered over with green baize. *The table of fees* was nailed up against the wall. The walls were *extremely damp*, and, *indeed, being underground, there being only one small window, and it being the wash-house, this was unavoidable; however, there was no fire.* The Justice sat under the window, for light, which came down upon him as he sat, the window being necessarily pretty high up. I mis-stated that there was no moveable furniture, as the Justice had a counting-house desk of this sort, which rested upon something; besides which, he had a chair. As the poor woman went away, I perceived that as to the fees, the Justice sometimes acts as clerk to himself.

The poor woman being dismissed with her warrant, and having thus taken notice of the place we were in, I told the Justice what I wanted. And this is my memorandum of what passed between

us.—I found him extremely disposed to hesitate; he at first observed that I had better make my application at *Bow-street*. This I did not wish to do; I told him so. He looked at the list of names which I gave him with a great deal of apparent surprise; observed that these were all *nobles of the land*. He expressed great doubts whether he could summon them; he said he believed they were allowed to use carts of certain descriptions without having names upon them. The sort of carts, however, which these were, we explained to him; and they were the same as other people's carts; these carts were not used without any description of the owners upon them, but, *they had not their names*. Then it was his doubt, whether, if they had the titles of the owners, that were not sufficient. In spite of all I could say, he said he must be allowed to have his doubts; that he must consider of it; there were nine summonses to be filled up; I offered to fill them up if he would give me the forms. For I did not offer him the written summonses I had with me, till I found that would be most convenient. There now arose a new difficulty, before the other was got over, about these forms of summonses. I had in my pocket one which he had lately issued for the *INFORMER JOHNSON*. This was in print, and dated at *HANSON'S house, in print*. It is endorsed in print for the Turnpike Act, "4th George 4. cap. 95," and the offence against the section 15 is filled up in print, so it is exclusively for this offence. I expected to find these forms ready at the house of the Justice. However, he said he had none! Asking

how I was to get them, he pointed out the printer's name (W. Glendinning, 25, Hatton-garden). I wanted to know, whether, in obtaining these forms at the printer's, if I were to do it, I should have to pay for them. He said, that of course; and *in addition to the fees I should have to pay him*. I expressed my curiosity to know how these forms should be thus printed exclusively for him "at his dwelling house at *Hammersmith*," and he not have them and they not belong to him! This Magistrate seemed to me to be a good deal puzzled himself; but, I should not omit to state that, throughout our conversation, he repeatedly told me that in all cases in which he acted as a Magistrate, he never acted from corrupt motives; he said that nobody could accuse him of doing this. In speaking in this way, which he did a good deal, he mentioned the cases which came before him for *over-loading of coaches*, as well as those of the cart-owners; he very much commended his own conduct throughout all his proceedings in the fines he inflicted; as to the ends of justice, it was this which he had ever in view; he even was condescending enough to assure me that his motives and my motives were the same. As to what he should do in this new case which I brought to him, he said he should act with the same upright intentions, but he should *take advice first*. I had made great objections to paying for the printed forms if I should have to go for them to the printer's; now he said if I would wait, he would get them from *Johnson the informer, who would be there on Wednesday!* In the mean time he would consult with his man of

business, and I could call after that.—It was not convenient for me to wait, and I then tendered the summonses I had for him to sign. Now he had only to refuse or to sign them, they being quite ready; but he refused at present, and appointed the next Thursday.—To have two clear days to consider about giving a summons presumes a great deal of consideration on the part of the Magistrate. His reason was that the thing *did not press*, which he repeated over and over, and said he was not obliged to grant the summonses sooner than he thought proper. Desired me to fix my own time after Wednesday. He had told me before that "JOHNSON the Informer" was to be at his house on Wednesday; why he should want not to see me again till after this time I could not see, from the reasons he gave, and told him I could not wait; that my case pressed as much as that of HARWOOD (to whom he had sent the printed summons) who was summoned (by post) only the day before he was fined. I told him that though he were not obliged to grant the summons, he was obliged to refuse, as I believed, if he did not. I said that I was willing not to hurry him if he had doubts what to do, but that I wished him either to grant the summonses, or refuse, without delay, after he had had his consultation. He then fixed the next morning, and we came away.

This was what I noted down after I left Mr. HANSON. Bearing in mind what he had let drop about the *coach-people*, who, it appeared, were likewise a race pretty much hunted up to him under penal statutes, and that

"Johnson the Informer," was to be with him on Wednesday; and that this JOHNSON was the keeper of the summonses, which had been printed for Mr. HANSON's exclusive signature; together with Mr. HANSON's own evident ignorance at the same time about how these summonses were printed which were for him. I, after that, immediately went to this printer's, to inquire further about the summonses, and about JOHNSON. I found, at the printer's, that I could not have the summonses there which were printed for the signature of Mr. Justice HANSON, for they were printed for Mr. JOHNSON, and belonged to him! I inquired about JOHNSON; and found that he gives largish orders for the printing of summonses for a variety of offences; including those committed by Bakers, Publicans, coach-people, as well as for the cart-owners who do not write their names in full. I found that it was not only for the "County of Middlesex to wit," but for several other counties likewise; he had them printed by the hundred, or in larger quantities; I could not have any of the summonses: if Mr. HANSON had any, he had them of JOHNSON; this tallied with what he had himself told me. JOHNSON, they told me, lived at No. 7, Thomas-street, Fenchurch-ville. The summonses in the printer's bill to JOHNSON, cost about 9s. the hundred.

I will now insert one of these printed summonses. The Public will observe, that all the words in *italics* are, in the summons, written with a pen. The rest is all print in the summons. The words all after this mark * at the bottom were written in the margin.

*At my Dwelling House at Hammersmith, in the Parish
of All Saints, Fulham, in the County of Middlesex.*



*To William Harwood,
of Fulham, Middlesex.*

County of
Middlesex
to Wit.

WHEREAS Complaint and Information have been this Day made before me, *John Hanson, Esquire*, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, that on the *fifth* Day of *August* Instant, upon a Turnpike Road at *Knightsbridge*, in the Parish of *St. Margaret, Westminster*, in the said County, you did then and there unlawfully use, or cause to be used, a certain *Cart*, of which you was then and there the Owner, without having your Christian Name painted at full length in a straight line upon some conspicuous Part of the Offside thereof, or upon the Offside Shafts thereof, in large and Legible Letters,

contrary to the Statute in such Case made and Provided, whereby you have forfeited any Sum, not exceeding Five Pounds.

THESE are therefore to require you personally to appear before me, or such other of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, as shall be then and there sitting at my *Dwelling House* aforesaid, on *Wednesday* the *Eleventh* Day of *August* Instant, at *Three o'Clock* in the *Afternoon*, then and there to answer the Premises as the Law directs:

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal, this *Seventh* day of *August*, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four.

John Hanson.

* You are requested to produce the Board which was affixed on the offside of the said Cart.

Having informed you what I thus learned about the history of these printed summonses, and laying this copy of one of them after it has been used for the informer's purpose, and now knowing a little more of the informer, I have now to relate my second visit to Mr. Hanson, which was on the following morning, by his appointment, to receive his answer to my application, accompanied again by Mr. POYNTER.

He said he was ready to sign the summonses I had requested the day before. He appointed the Monday following (the 23d) at twelve o'clock; I inserted this appointed day in the summonses, at his desire. The more regular way being for the parish constable to be employed in the serving; in this case he said they should be served in that way, and he kept the summonses to give them to the constable himself. Therefore, he agreed with me as to the peers being equally liable with other persons to be summoned, at any rate; how they were to be fined was what I had to wait for; but he satisfied my curiosity in some measure by a conversation which he introduced about the ill effects of the Turnpike Act, which he described as an Act that must be altered (if not

repealed) next Session of Parliament! This was surprising, that he should only just find out the ill effects of the Act upon our visit, and speak of it as a novelty, and as if it had not been passed in the Session before the last, and as if its ill effects had not been felt ever since the passing of it! This conversation was not drawn forth nor kept up by any thing that was said by us. He read the new clause (15), compared it with the old one (129 of Act 3. Geo. 4. c. 126), showed how he was compelled to execute it; but said that as to the fines, he had reduced them very much in reducing them four-fifths, and informed us *that he had quashed many informations*. He said, that he could not be punished for any thing which he had done in the execution of this Act. The altering of this law, however, was a thing which must take place, he told us; he said another thing, which was (*en-attendans*) that he should, when more people were brought before him, *inflict smaller penalties; much smaller penalties than he had*. What was this? Was there a way out this way for the Peers! If we had been able to put salt upon their tails, were we not to catch them after all! I could not help having an eye upon this; however we took this

for a piece of good-will towards the poor, and, being very well satisfied with the prospect of meeting with the Peers on Monday, bid Mr. Hanson good morning. I should have said he did not now receive us in the wash-house; and he allowed us to go out through a garden which he has, by which we got straight to Hammersmith without going through the dirty alleys.

After this, I, of course, was waiting for Monday, when I was to attend at his house for the return of the summonses. Now, Sir, on Monday, comes the end of the matter by my finding that it had been a futile attempt which I had made to "pull up," as we say of others, the Peers of the Realm before Mr. HANSON. He had sent me a letter, on the Thursday, in words as follows:

"Sir *Hammersmith, August 19 1824*

"Respecting the summonses that you Called at my house and left with me on Tuesday last
 "Upon a more mature Consideration on the Subject—that altho the Statute of the 4th of Geo 4th enacts for the better discovery of Offenders Chap 95 sec 15 that the Christian and surname of the owners of Every Waggon Wain or Cart shall be painted on the Right or off side of such Carriage or upon the off side Shafts thereof at full length—and for neglecting to paint the same as the act

"directs or any abbreviation of the Christian or surname subjects the offender to forfeit and pay for Every such offence a sum not Exceeding £5:0:0—

"It is nevertheless my Opinion (If I am wrong I desire to be set Right by legal authority) that the Peers of the Realm as the section in the act is for the better Discovery of Offenders—that by those Noblemen painting their Titles and place of Residence on their Carriages that Comes within the meaning of the act instead of their Christian and surname at full length they will thereby be better known to the Publick than by their Christian and surname only—

"this is my only Reason for declining having the summonses served on the under mentioned Noblemen

"His Grace the Duke of Devonshire

"Earl of Ellenborough

"R^t Hon^{ble} Viscount Sidmouth

"The R^t Hon^{ble} Lord Duncannon

"Lord Bishop of London

"The following persons I can have no objection to summons

"Lady Banks

"Countess of Berkley there being two Countesses

"Viscount Clifden who I understand holds his Title by Courtesy

"Count Antonio

"It is necessary that those persons should be summoned by their Christian and surname

"I have Enclosed the summonses left with me for that purpose

"when they are Returned I will fix the time that may be Con-

"venient giving the parties sufficient notice to appear before me or such other Justices as may be sitting at my house

"I am Sir

"Your most Hum

"Serv"

"JOHN HANSON"

"To

"William Cobbett Jun Esq"

As my answer to him contains all that it will be necessary for me to say at present, with respect to his conduct in this business, I will here lay it before the Public, leaving that public to make the inferences pointed to by the facts and the reasoning; reserving, however, a few remarks to be added on some matters, closely connected with these transactions; and which matters imperiously call for the serious attention of the public.

*To John Hanson, Esq.
One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace.*

Kensington, Tuesday, 24th August, 1824.

SIR,—COMING back yesterday, to attend at your house, according to your appointment, and to the positive promise which you made me on Tuesday last, before Mr. Poynter, to issue the summonses I had applied for against the Duke of Devonshire and other noblemen, I found your letter, dated Thursday, in which you tell me, that, after mature consideration, you decline to summon Peers of the Realm for not putting their names on their carts; and the only reason you give is, that, as the

meaning of the Act is for the better discovery of offenders, and as the peers put their titles, the putting of those titles comes within the meaning of the Act, as they will be better known thereby than by their christian and surnames only.

You will allow that it must be with infinite surprise that I get this letter. In the first place, I beg to remind you that I had called upon you twice, both times accompanied by my witness Mr. Poynter, and that when we called on the Tuesday morning, it was by appointment, to receive your final determination, after you had taken a whole day to consider and take advice upon the subject. You appointed Monday, the twenty-third instant, at your house, at twelve o'clock, for the hearing; and I, at your dictation, filled up the summonses with this date, leaving them, then, for your signature, as you engaged to have them served by the parish constable. However, notwithstanding this appointment, the REASON which you give for this re-determination makes it still more unaccountable, for reasons which I find, give me leave to say, in your own conduct, in the enforcement of this part of the Turnpike Act.

Ever since the passing of the Turnpike Act, in 1823, proceedings have been going on against people for the using of carts upon the turnpike road, their carts *not having their christian and surnames* QUITE IN FULL. I speak of this county only, of which you are a magistrate. Generally speaking, the failure has only been in the writing of the Christian name, which having been written in any degree abbreviated, makes

it not strictly according to the words of the Act; which does say that whenever the christian and surname, and place of abode, are not written at full length (and the cart on a turnpike road) the owner "*forfeits a sum under five pounds.*" It is not for me now to meddle with the reason for this writing of the names; it is enough for me to attend to the meaning of the words, which is as I have stated. Well, for omissions in the writing of their names, people have been fined; I cannot speak positively of the numbers, as there is no account, that I know of, of the fines; but, great numbers, I know, have been fined, having been herded together by summonses for that purpose, during the last twelve months. They have never, that I have heard of, been fined less than twenty shillings; these fines have been inflicted for the writing of Will^m. Rob^t. Tim^s. and so on, in place of the Christian names of the respective persons at full length; and this over and over again. Now, they have all, as far as I have heard, been fined by you. Therefore, Sir, I think I may be permitted to examine into a few of these cases, upon my having from you this answer which I have got, in order to see whether there be that difference; so that if you have been compelled, in these, to summon, aye, and to convict and fine, you have at the same time a reasonable interpretation of the law against summoning for the complaints I have made.

On the 11th of this present month, accompanied by his friend Mr. POYNTER, WILLIAM HARWOOD appeared before you on your summons, for writing his

name "WILL^m." He had on his cart "WILL^m. HARWOOD, Fulham, Middlesex."—What could be a plainer direction than this? He had never signed his name "WILLIAM," at full length; every body knows what name WILL^m. stands for; WILLIAM, at length, is never written but in legal documents; the summons itself is directed "to William Harwood, Fulham, Middlesex;" this was made out, for the William as well as for the rest, from what was on the cart, or no one will believe to the contrary. But the answer to HARWOOD and his friend was, that you were bound by the Act. Notwithstanding what might satisfy the intention of the Act, and however completely HARWOOD's inscription might satisfy that intention, yet he had written his christian name in a manner *contrary to the Act*. This was your answer; and, as to fining, notwithstanding whatever might be HARWOOD's laborious line of life, you thought you did very well, if you took off four out of five pounds, seeing that you were empowered to inflict Five Pounds. You convicted him; fine 20s. costs 8s. 6d.

Immediately before HARWOOD, a Mr. SMITH, for precisely the same thing as HARWOOD. He lives in Aldersgate-street; from which place a person had come to answer for him. It appeared that out of the great number of carts of which Mr. Smith was the owner, only this one had the omission in the WILLIAM; this omission was therefore, in all probability, an oversight, and by a person who ninety-nine times out of a hundred (his carts are so numerous) adhered to the strict letter of

the law, as well as he had kept always within its meaning. Nevertheless, fine and costs the same as Harwood; and besides these two, there were *fifteen others* dealt with in the same way for similar offences on the same day.

Mr. HEAVY, a fruiterer, and Mr. GUNTER, had been fined, on a former occasion, for having TIM^r. and ROB^r. for their christian names. Nobody ever pretended that they could be *puzzled* by TIM^r. or ROB^r. That was not the question; therefore fines and costs again the same as for WILL^m. When Messrs. Heavy and Gunter were thus fined; there were then also a great concourse of people at your house, who had been assembled by your summonses for the same offences, all of whom you fined in the same amount, without any exception that I have heard of.

Before this, there was one WILL^m. whom you fined *forty shillings*, besides the same costs. This was Mr. HOWARD, for precisely the same thing as the *twenty shillings* were laid upon Mr. Harwood for. I mention this because, as to the amount of fine, that was sometimes more, though never less than what I have stated.

A man of the name of KILBY had written his name at full length, but it was on his cart in a *half-circle*.—The Act says that the lines are to be *straight*; the names are to be in legible letters, which are to be in straight lines. What intent could this direction of the Act have, but that the legible letters should also be so put that the names which they were to compose might be read? In coming to give directions, it is easy to agree that the Act could not entertain fanciful methods of writing,

and said "*straight line*." Now KILBY's painter fancied a *semi-circle*; but, he painted KILBY's name in very plain Roman letters; the name could be read just as well as if it had been in a *straight line*; and, a very material thing besides is, that this name could undoubtedly be much better remembered as he had put it. However, it was not in a *straight line*, and, Sir, you were about to fine Kilby for this, *forty shillings*; but as he could not pay that sum, you reduced it to *twenty*.

Neither are the people whom you have fined amongst the inhabitants of your own neighbourhood only; nor have you refused to fine others when the offences were committed likewise at a distance off. One instance of this is, that the cart of Mr. GREEN at Knightsbridge, had been on a turnpike road in Westminster, within a few hundred yards of Queen-square. It had on it the WILL^m. again, and you fined Mr. GREEN the same as the rest. This was in February last. But, I believe, in all the instances I have given, indeed, the offences have been in Westminster. I have no means of knowing all the persons whom you have fined, by great numbers; it is only by mere accident that I became acquainted with the particulars relating to some; for, nothing transpires about the proceedings under the Turnpike Act at your house; and, as I said before, *I do not know of any account which is kept of the fines*.

When HARWOOD was before you, there seemed to be every reason for him to flatter himself with the hope of lenity. In the first place his name was so plain.

J. R. SPINKS, a neighbour of his, had been fined, at Queen-square, only *five shillings*. Spinks had written this name of his thus, not at length, in an irregular line, in uneven letters, and which were partly worn off: so that the name could not be known. Then, if it were only matter whereon to congratulate Spinks, that he had been taken notice of by one of the Police, there were informalities in the proceedings against Harwood. *The summons had not been served*, for it came by post; this, however, you informed him was allowed by the Police Act, and that it saved him expense. But there was *no informer's name*. You pointed out these words in the Act, viz. "The forms of proceeding relative to the several matters contained in this Act, which are hereunto annexed, may be used, and no objection shall be made, or advantage taken for want of form in any such proceedings by any person or persons whomsoever." The fining of Harwood succeeded this; therefore, it is clear that you founded your rule of proceeding upon the *bare words to be found in the Act of Parliament*; the adhering to which indeed, it appears, that you then thought necessary, in order to be impartial, as you had just told the friend of Mr. Smith, from Aldersgate-street, in answer to all his representations, "that you should be unworthy to sit where you did as a Magistrate, did you not execute justice impartially!" I have no occasion to take notice of what you did with any of the fifteen others, whom I before mentioned, and who remained to be convicted after HARWOOD. But a case of another description came

before you, before he, with Mr. Poynter, quitted you. JOHN STRAL, a labouring man who works for Mr. Poynter, requested summonses for LORD HOLLAND, and five other NOBLEMEN. Steal you asked *who he was?* Whether he had *relief from the parish?* Who was *his employer?* Whether Mr. Poynter paid him to go about informing against NOBLEMEN? It ended by your telling him, at the suggestion of your clerk, *to bring the summonses ready filled up*, and that then you would sign them.

Now, Sir, it is after all this that I go to you to summon the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, LORD ELLENBOROUGH, LORD SIDMOUTH, and the BISHOP OF LONDON; they put *no names* on their carts, and you refuse to summon them, because they put their titles, by which you say they come within the meaning of the Act. What, then, is not the same reason as good for one man as it is for another? Is not the object of the Act the same with regard to both? Supposing that the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE have, then, though he has not followed the words of the Act, answered the purpose which was intended, by having put his title: had not HARWOOD also answered that purpose, and very amply? Let me ask you, Sir, if the same purpose were not already answered in the cases of the other WILLIAMS and of the TIMOTHYS and ROBERTS, who, to the number of some scores have been, at different times, herded together at your house, summoned by you, convicted by you, and fined by you? How is it, then, that you decline to summon the Dukes upon that same reason

which you have so quickly set aside when it was advanced in defence of other men?

You do say, to be sure, that the peers are better known by their titles than they would be by their names only. Why, Sir, you may say that the *Rector of Fulham* is better known by these words than by his name only. And, indeed, you may say the same of any body, altering title for trade, or profession.

But, Sir, you tell me in another part of this same letter in which you give me your reason for declining to summon the peers, that the christian and surnames are necessary, in order for a summons to be served. Well, then, how do you reconcile this, with your refusal to summon for not giving the christian and surname? You tell me, that these names are necessary to summon. Nor, for this better discovery of offenders, for which you say that putting the title comes within the meaning of the Act, the Act says, (Sect. 73.) that *the owner shall be summoned*. How is this object of the Act to be attained, then, if I cannot summon a Duke without his christian and surname, and if the Act do not mean that he is to put his christian and surname on his cart, in order that I may know what they are before I can summon him? As you have given me a reason which you extract from the Act, allow me to make an extract in answer to it. Sect. 132, (for which see cap. 126 of 3 Geo. 4.) enumerates the offences for which fines are to be inflicted on the drivers of carts. Sect. 15. (of 4 Geo. 4.) says, that for the better discovery of the offenders the christian and surnames of the

owners are to appear on the carts. Sect. 73 of the same Act says further, that the owners are to be summoned to answer for the drivers. Now, the present difficulty with the Duke of Devonshire, according to your showing, is, that if I go to you, for an offence committed against Sect. 132 by his driver, to summon him under Sect. 73, you tell me it is necessary to have his christian and surname. If I go to you under Sect. 15, to inform against him for not exhibiting his christian and surname, you tell me that his title being painted in place of them comes within the meaning of the Act!

So that, there is an absolute impossibility, for any thing contained in this law, so far, of bringing this Duke to justice: I mean, that he cannot be brought to have penalties inflicted upon him as they can be inflicted upon another man. This is what I have been informed by your letter, in answer to the application I have made to you, Sir.

The same reason which you give for not summoning the Duke, Lords and Peers, applies equally well to Count St. Antonio and the other persons I had informed against; these, however, you are ready to summon, upon my furnishing their christian and surnames; I do not understand upon what principle you make the distinction; and as to this, it is just as difficult to furnish the names in one case as in the other; the Count is a foreigner, and I cannot be acquainted with his name better than I should with that of the Bishop, supposing him to have lately come to his See, and to be now translated to another.

I beg to add, that, the case being as it is with regard to obtaining justice against a Duke, I consider it useless to make any further application to you. Hoping, as you desire, that, if you be wrong you may be set right by legal authority, that you will, ere long, be so set right,

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient, and

Most humble Servant,

WM. COBBETT, JUN.

The remarks of which I spoke before, as demanding the attention of the Public, relate to the *disposal of the penalties*. We see how *individuals* are disposed of who are to pay penalties. But, the interest which the *public* have is a thing to which I have to call the attention of your readers. The Act provides (sect. 141 of 3 Geo. 4. cap. 126, that "the monies arising by such penalties, forfeitures, and fines respectively, when paid or levied, if not otherwise directed to be applied by this Act, shall be from time to time paid, one moiety thereof to the informer or person suing for and recovering the same, and the other moiety to the treasurer or treasurers, to the trustees or commissioners for repairing and maintaining the road on] which such offence shall have been committed, and applied and

"disposed of for the purposes of such road and of this Act."

We see the numerous penal enactments; we see how they are carried into effect, and this is the way in which the penalties are to be disposed of. There is no fear that the informer will have his half; but, "the treasurer of the road;" it is merely said that the other half is to be paid to him. He cannot know what penalties ought to be paid to him; and who is to know what penalties there are in the hands of the Justice? Who has authority to demand them from the Justice? Who is to give a receipt for them? What control is there? What audit? It is impossible to estimate the amount of money which may, in the course of a year, be taken from the people in penalties. JOHNSON, who is one informer only, shows us how people are brought to be convicted; he has his forms of summons by the hundred; he has men to assist him in laying the informations. In the case of bakers, offenders against the game laws, and many others, half the penalty goes to the *King*, or to the *Parish*; but, who, belonging to "the King" or to "the Parish," has a right to call upon any Justice for any share of any penalty?

In the present case some of the offences are committed on the Kensington-road; some on the Hammersmith-road; some on the Uxbridge-road; in short, on any road in the county. And how are the trustees of these roads respectively to know what penalties, belonging to them, Mr. HANSON has in his hands? They have, none of them, any authority to go to ask him any thing about the matter. There is no clause in the Act that provides any control in this respect; no clause that says when the money shall be paid over! Nor is there any general law that touches the subject, or that makes the Justice subject to inquiry touching a matter of such deep interest to the people; for, supposing him to be scrupulous in paying over every one of the numerous half-penalties that he receives; supposing this, and I do not wish the public to suppose the contrary, still we must allow, that it is possible that there might be a justice of a different description; one that would pocket a large part of the half-penalties; and, then, imagine the lot of a people, who should be exposed to such a justice, co-operating and combined with common informers!

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. COBBETT, JUN.

JAMES AND PITTAWAY.

THE reader has been informed of the trial and condemnation of these two men, charged with killing a gamekeeper of Lord CHURCHILL. The reader saw the circumstance of three jurymen having been objected to, on the part of the Crown, as it is called. The reader has seen, that the whole of the evidence was circumstantial. At last, comes he declaration of the men with their dying lips; and they most solemnly insist on their perfect innocence, even at the moment when they were receiving the Sacrament. They were so exhausted that they were unable to speak at the gallows. "They joined fervently in prayer, after hearing a condemned sermon, and afterwards received the Sacrament for the first time in their lives. Here, at the altar, they again most solemnly asserted their entire innocence of the crime for which they were condemned to death." They both declared, in the most solemn manner, that they brought death upon themselves, by running to the assistance of the murdered man. While at the altar, they were solemnly invoked by the chaplain, a Mr. Brown, not to rush into the presence of their Maker with a lie upon their lips, and the account adds, that he told them to abstain from eating and drinking their own damnation, if they knew any thing of the murder. "In the most serious and pathetic manner," says the paper, "which we scarcely think it possible for guilty, lying wretches to assume at the very close of their mortal existence, they, kneeling at the altar, poured

"out, as it were, their whole souls to God, passionately implored his forgiveness of their numerous sins, and called on him to shower down his bitterest vengeance on their heads if they were guilty of the crime for which they were just going to die. They then turned to Mr. Brown, took him by the hand and asked him if he believed they could be such wicked wretches as to die with lies in their mouths? They were most earnest in this their solemn question; they begged he would say if he thought them guilty of the murder. Mr. Brown replied, 'he did not imagine it possible that men would be so abominably wicked and foolish as to leave the world uttering lies with all the torments of eternity before them, and he hoped and trusted they would not.—They again declared their innocence, and received the Sacrament with the most fervent devotion, expressing their confident hopes of salvation through the merits of their Redeemer. They heard the clock strike eight, and expressed their sorrow at having still another hour to live; but Mr. Brown repressed their impatience, and begged them to continue their devotions. James then requested Mr. Brown would make known to the public their declarations of innocence, he being too weak and exhausted to address the spectators as he had intended. When the fatal hour arrived, they took a final leave of their spiritual attendant, ascended the platform, and in a few minutes were launched into eternity."

The latter part of this trial is contained in the Oxford University and City Herald, of Saturday, the

seventh of August. It appears that the former part of the trial, was inserted in a previous number of that paper. I wish very much to have that previous number; and shall be greatly obliged to any person that will send it to me. I want to have a list of the Jury, and also the names of the three Jurors that were objected to by TAUNTON the prosecuting Counsel, and their places of residence, if possible.—This subject is of the greatest importance to the public. There is some very curious information in this same Oxford paper, concerning the previous examinations of the witnesses in this case. In short, it is a most awful matter, and ought not to pass over like a summer cloud.

JAMES BYRNE.

It is right that the Public, and particularly the Subscribers to the Fund for BYRNE, should know how matters stand with regard to him. The public will bear in mind that BYRNE obtained a verdict against PARKINS, last winter, for nearly two hundred pounds. PARKINS, still clinging to the money, applied for a new trial, on the ground of excessive damages. This could not very well be opposed without seeming to fear the effect of a revision of the case; and, accordingly, a new trial is to take place. It was easy to see that the money would not be come at, until the last possible delay of the law had been tried. Therefore, a fresh Subscription was set on foot by me, with the approbation and assistance of Mr. HARMER, in order to obtain something to rescue BYRNE and his family from immediate misery. Mrs. BYRNE and

and her children but one daughter had returned already to Dublin, by means which I, and Mr. BELL, I think it was, furnished out of our own pockets. The eldest daughter, CATHERINE BYRNE, of whom I shall have to say more by-and-by, remained to be a witness at the trial. The subscription which I set on foot, amounted to forty-five pounds twelve shillings, agreeably to the following list.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|
| Mr. Bell, Dispatch Office | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Home | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| L. Flanagan, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Gobbert | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Clapham | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Thomas Hardy | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| C. W. Maidstone | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Bell's Life in London | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| J. B. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| J. G. D. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| R. B. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| E. D. Esq. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Z. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Hammer | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| A. Foster of Pitt Street | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| PG. Fordham | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| H. P. 20s. R. L. 20s. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| G. H. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| E. H. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| H. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Chas. Taylor, Esq. M. P. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| E. H. Gibbs, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. S. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Hurst | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Wm. H. | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Friends at Liverpool, by } Mr. T. Smith | 2 | 18 | 6 |
| J. Mews | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Wood | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| J. Colbrook | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Dr. Fullagar | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| T. Adams | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| N. Newman | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| C. M. Riley | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| C. M. Riley | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| J. R. and Friends | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| F. A. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| J. W. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| From Suffolk, by J. Gudgeon | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Mr. Wm. Flower | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| C. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| J. Connolly, Galway | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. Watts | 0 | 10 | 0 |

1836 12 00

PARKINS, I believe, gave credit in the gross, after all his pressings and advertisements, and sums charged for paper and sealing-wax and clerkship, for a sum less than a hundred and fifty pounds; and here are forty-five pounds twelve shillings collected by me, without any advertisement at all, except in the Register. Had it not been for this sum collected, and for other efforts privately made, BYRNE and his family must have run a great risk of perishing in misery.

The new trial having been granted, BYRNE became naturally impatient to join his family, which he did last month, having left London on the ninth of that month. From the time that we began to collect the above money, my people advanced to BYRNE what he wanted for himself and his daughter; and, between the fourth of March, and the second of July, they advanced them eleven pounds seventeen shillings. The rest of the money collected, was paid into the hands of Mr. HAMMER, and there remained in his hands on the 8th of July, thirty-three pounds fifteen shillings, which that gentleman then paid back to me, and which was disposed of in the following manner: Paid to BYRNE, to take with him to Ireland, twenty-seven pounds fifteen shillings. Reserved for CATHERINE BYRNE, his daughter, six pounds. The money was regularly made out; and when Mr. CLEMENT asked BYRNE to sign the receipt for the money at the bottom, he took the pen and wrote: "RECEIVED, JAMES BYRNE. May God bless the givers." How different this mode of settlement from that which this unfortunate man has had; and is to have, with PARKINS! Upon the arrival of

this grateful man in Ireland, there appeared in one of the newspapers, I forget which, a paragraph by the Editor, speaking in strains of unbounded praise of my conduct towards BYRNE. The plain facts are these: From the first landing of BYRNE, and from the landing of his family, my house was always open to them. The whole family had a general invitation, of which they did my family great pleasure to accept of, to come and spend every Sunday at Kensington, where they certainly partook of that *good living*, which never, thank God, has been absent from a house that called me Master. On their part, there was always the greatest decency of behaviour. My whole family were pleased with them. My servants all liked them. Many, and many a poor man and poor family have profited very largely from our disposition to be good to them. This is the only Irish family, that we ever had to treat in this sort of way; and I must say, that it is the *only poor family*, that I have ever found justly to estimate the favour. There was a pretty long time that this intercourse continued. We knew BYRNE from September 1822, to July 1824; and, during the whole of that time, there was no one act, no one word on the part of BYRNE or any of his family, calculated to diminish those feelings of regard, which I had conceived for him on account of his ~~unmerited~~ sufferings. I think nothing that I ever bestowed upon anybody, even upon my own kindred and children, better bestowed than that which I have bestowed upon BYRNE and his family. I shall always feel an

interest in their fate, and shall do any thing in my power to assist them.

We must now, however, leave the family for the present; but I think it right to say something with regard to the daughter that remains here. At my expense she has been taught to plait straw and to knit and make bonnets. She is about eighteen years of age, a very interesting, modest and sensible girl. Far, very far, superior in understanding to the general run of young women of her rank in life. Her father left the six pounds to furnish her with decent clothing, and to enable her to accept of any situation that might happen to offer itself, that might be suitable for her. At present, she has a lodging suitable for her, near to our house in Fleet-street; and she boards and works at that house. In short, she is safe under our protection. She is capable of teaching both platting and knitting of bonnets. She wears a bonnet now of her own making from the straw, and she has sent one to her mother. She is capable of teaching the whole of the business, and I recommend her in that capacity to any lady or gentleman who may be in want of such a person. But, in the meanwhile, she has a home, such as very few young women in her rank of life can have.

This is the part that I have acted towards the cruelly treated BYRNE and his family. Let others, who are much more able, do only a little, each of them, towards rubbing out the marks of the lashes, which the bloody Orangemen of Ireland, have inflicted upon the backs of the faithful and laborious Catholics. For

my part, I cannot bear without indignation of petitions for giving freedom to foreign nations; of subscriptions for the Greeks, or of any thing of the sort, while six millions of our own fellow subjects seem to have not a drop of blood in them that they can call their own, on account of the bloody crew that has continually the lash or the bayonet ready for them. So much injustice and cruelty never was before exercised in the world, and never before was there vengeance, such as will finally fall upon the heads of the perpetrators.

BYRNE has published a letter in one of the Dublin newspapers, expressive of his gratitude towards those from whom he received kindnesses in England. It does great honour to him, as well as to them; and I here insert it for the public perusal.

To the Editor of the Evening Herald and Weekly Register.

Dublin, 17 August, 1824.

SIR,—Having returned to my native land, I think it a duty incumbent on me to return you my sincere thanks, for the many favours I have experienced through the medium of your valuable paper, and for your promptness in sending to London a testimonial of my conduct and character in your paper, which was produced and read at a meeting held in Air-street, Piccadilly, for the purpose of recovering the money so unjustly held from me by Parkins. Your letter gave strength to my cause. All the return I can make is gratitude, and in that I hope I shall never be wanting, to those who espoused my cause, either in England or Ireland. Sir, I have to inform you, that during my stay in England, which was nearly two years, I received the kindest treatment—Englishmen supported me, Englishmen protected me,

and an English Jury did me justice. On my arrival in London, I experienced very great kindness from Mr. Cobbett and family, which rather increased than abated to the last moment of my quitting London. The numberless acts of kindness I received from that good family I cannot here enumerate. To Messrs. Chambers and McDonald, Editors of Bell's Life in London, I cannot give sufficient praise. They disinterestedly came forward and took up my cause. They held Parkins up to public view, in the light he deserves; and to these Gentlemen, who three times subscribed for my benefit, I am indebted for an introduction to Mr. Harmer, who behaved with the utmost generosity and zeal in my cause. It was Mr. Harmer introduced me to the eloquent Mr. Phillips, and, indeed, it is to that Gentleman that I must mainly attribute the success of my cause. To Mr. Robert Bell, Proprietor and Editor of the Despatch, and Editor of the Morning Herald, also to his son, Mr. Bell, jun. I am under many obligations, for their liberality and public assistance, in bringing to justice the Carlisle coachmaker. I shall always feel grateful to Sir Richard Birnie, to the Magistrates of Bow-street, and to the late Lord Mayor of London, for their humanity to me. Mr. Lawrence (Surgeon) is entitled to my warmest acknowledgment, for his humanity and kind attention to me when seriously ill. I return my sincere thanks to Mr. William Hall, and to his friends at Yorkminster,* for their subscription, and, what I prize more, the continuance of their friendship and esteem, which, I trust, I shall always continue to merit. I can only say with Othello, "poor am I in speech," but my gratitude to the people of England shall end only with my life.

I am, Sir, your much obliged and grateful humble servant,

JAMES BYRNE.

* I suppose it should be Westminster.—W. O.

Now, though I do not venture to press the thing upon the Public, I cannot help expressing my *wish*, that the *forty-five* pounds twelve shillings were made up to a *hundred* pounds. There are thousands, and hundreds of thousands of men much more able than I am, and of a disposition full as benevolent. If only fifty-five of those hundreds of thousands, would but give their pound apiece, it is probable that by their means, this most cruelly treated man, and his virtuous family, might be set fairly on the way to enjoy something like comfort for the rest of their lives. It will be recollected that poor BYRNE had but *twenty-seven* pounds *fifteen shillings* to take with him. Three pounds of that it would require to put him down in Dublin; where he would have house rent to pay, and a family to maintain. I do not, as I said before, press this matter upon the public, I submit the case to that public; and I hope that the punctual manner of accounting for the *forty-five* pounds *twelve shillings*, together with I hope, what will be thought, the judicious manner of disposing of it, will be an inducement to that further subscription, which I now venture to solicit. I, for my part, have always thought it my duty, *as a Protestant*, to endeavour to rub the stripes out of the back of this man. I never had fellowship with a JOCELYN; but that cruel, that unnatural beast, that JOCELYN who caused this Roman Catholic to be half flayed alive, was, let it never be forgotten, a PROTESTANT BISHOP. Ought there not, when the monster was finally detected, to have been a competence spring forth for poor

BYRNE from other quarters than that of the public! One's blood boils at the thought of the obdurate cruelty that has appeared, and that now appears, in those quarters. I have no more to say, except that it would give me infinite pleasure to see collected the comparatively trifling sum which I have mentioned above.

BREWING UTENSILS.

FOR Sale—A complete COPPER, with cock and boss; a MASH-VAT, oak staves and deal bottom; an UNDERBACK, square form, oak staves and deal bottom. These utensils correspond with each other in point of size, and are calculated for the brewing of *three quarters of malt*. Besides these, there is a copper WORT-PUMP, for returning the wort into the copper. It is eight feet long, and four and a half inch bore to the extent of the bucket-work, and two inch bore below. Also FURNACE-IRONS, and a lid to the copper. And, in addition, a FORCE-PUMP, which may, if necessary, serve as a common pump. It has belonging to it about fifty feet of LEAD-PIPE, one and half inch bore, in two parts; one part to be fixed to draw water from a pond, or well, and the other to convey the water up to the copper; or for other purposes.—The above utensils have been very little used; they are all in perfectly good condition; and offer a desirable bargain to any one about to establish a small brewing concern.—For the price, or for an inspection of the utensils, please to apply to J. PYM, Colley Farm, near Ryegate, Surrey.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 14th August.

| Per Quarter. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|
| Wheat | 57 | 9 |
| Rye | 39 | 4 |
| Barley | 33 | 0 |
| Oats | 28 | 7 |
| Beans | 34 | 11 |
| Peas | 37 | 3 |

Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks preceding August 15, by which Importation is regulated.

| | | |
|--------------|----|----|
| Wheat | 59 | 6 |
| Rye | 40 | 3 |
| Barley | 33 | 11 |
| Oats | 27 | 2 |
| Beans | 37 | 4 |
| Peas | 38 | 6 |

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 14th August.

| Qrs. | £. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|-------------------------|--------|----|-------------|----|----|
| Wheat, 8,523 for 26,392 | 12 | 5 | Average, 61 | 11 | |
| Barley, 466 | 737 | 19 | 9 | 31 | 8 |
| Oats, 11,561 | 16,026 | 11 | 4 | 27 | 8 |
| Rye, 4 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 36 | 0 |
| Beans, 662 | 1,618 | 2 | 2 | 45 | 0 |
| Peas, 206 | 385 | 18 | 3 | 37 | 6 |

Friday, August 20.—The trade of this market has been affected by the uncertainty which hung over it with regard to the opening of the Ports for Oats; there has, however, been some business done in select samples on the terms of last Monday, since when, also, there have been limited sales of Oats, but on lower terms. This article has been, however, to-day in a stagnant state, as our buyers are anxiously waiting the result of the averages, which will decide the question concerning the opening of the Ports

for this article. The general averages for the 6th week are, at present withheld, as the London account requires investigation. As Barley, Beans, and Peas, there is no variation to notice.

Monday, Aug. 23.—The arrivals of most descriptions of Grain last week were tolerably good. This morning there were moderate quantities of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, from the counties of Essex, Kent, and Suffolk. There are not many Oats from our own coast fresh up. The weather being now very fine, our Millers hesitate to purchase Wheat, and fine dry samples alone met a moderate sale at last Monday's quotations, but other sorts cannot be disposed of.

There is very little doing in Barley at present, and the prices are nearly nominal. Malt is almost unsaleable. Beans have met a very dull sale to-day, and hardly maintain last quotations. Peas are also excessively dull. The ports being now open for a general importation of Oats from the opposite line of coasts for six weeks, and from the Baltic for three months, at a duty of 6s. per quarter, this circumstance has brought a great many samples of Foreign Oats into the market, nearly stagnating the trade, and prices are reported 3s. to 4s. per quarter lower than last Monday, with very little doing.

Price on board Ship as under.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------|------|
| Wheat, red, (old) | s. to | —s. |
| white, (old) | s. | —s. |
| red | 40s. | 46s. |
| fine | 47s. | 54s. |
| superfine | 58s. | 62s. |
| white | 46s. | 49s. |
| fine | 50s. | 58s. |
| superfine | 64s. | 70s. |
| Flour, per sack | 55s. | 60s. |
| Seconds | 50s. | 55s. |
| North Country | 46s. | 50s. |

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,

From August 16 to August 21, both inclusive.

| Whence. | Wheat. | Barley. | Malt. | Oats. | Beans. | Flour. |
|-------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Aberdeen | | | | 490 | | |
| Aldbro' | 1106 | | | | 10 | |
| Alemouth | 262 | | | 312 | | |
| Arundel | | | | | | |
| Banff | | | | | | |
| Berwick | | 12 | | | | 22 |
| Boston | | | | 1960 | | 25 |
| Bridport | | | | | | |
| Carmarthen | | | | | | |
| Clay | | | | | | |
| Dundee | 21 | | | | | |
| Colchester | 530 | 18 | 80 | 24 | 182 | 1218 |
| Harwich | 1493 | | 198 | 45 | 333 | 810 |
| Leigh | 813 | | | | 139 | 124 |
| Maldon | 285 | | 20 | | 100 | 1148 |
| Exeter | | | | 50 | | |
| Gainsbro' | | | | 60 | | |
| Hastings | 20 | | | | | |
| Hull | 186 | | | 647 | | 100 |
| Ipswich | 320 | | 502 | | | 294 |
| Inverness | | | | | | |
| Kent | 992 | | 15 | | 167 | 1010 |
| Leith | | 5 | | | | 15 |
| Liverpool | | | | 1140 | | |
| Lynn | 21 | | | | | 87 |
| Newcastle | | | | | | |
| Spalding | | | | | | |
| Southampton | | | | 400 | | |
| Scarborough | | | | | | |
| Selby | | | | | | 69 |
| Stockton | | | | | | |
| Wells | | | | | | |
| Wisbeach | 340 | | | 349 | | |
| Woodbridge | 272 | 55 | | | | 50 |
| Yarmouth | 433 | | | 30 | | 1190 |
| Dungarvon | | 620 | | 195 | | |
| Galway | | | | 1010 | | |
| Waterford | | | | | | |
| Sligo | | | | | | |
| Wexford | | | | 800 | | 2006 |
| Foreign | | | | | | |
| Total | 7094 | 710 | 815 | 7512 | 931 | 6153 |
| | | | | | | 2006 |

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, —; Pease, 157; Tares, —; Linseed, 500; Rapeseed, 109;

Brank, —; Mustard, 13; Hemp, —; and Seeds, 140 quarters.

Total Quantity of Corn returned as
Sold in the Maritime Districts,
for the Week ended Aug. 14.

| Qrs. | | Qrs. | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Wheat .. | 36,278 | Oats | 36,871 |
| Rye | 41 | Beans.... | 1,774 |
| Barley .. | 1,508 | Peas..... | 212 |

City, 25th August, 1894.

BACON.

The consumption is nearly at an end; and yet the wholesale prices are advancing. Landed, 54s. to 55s.

BUTTER.

Considerable *time bargains* have been made during the last week or ten days. The supply of Dutch has fallen off, and it will be seen, a great advance in price has taken place.—On board: Carlsw., 80s. to 82s.—Waterford, 76s. to 78s.—Limerick, 74s. to 75s.—Landed: Carlsw., 82s. to 84s.—Waterford, 79s. to 80s.—Dutch, 90s.

CHEESE.

No alteration in prices. The trade is dull.

Another failure has taken place: the parties are not of long standing; but the credit which they have obtained, shows that it will require all the vigilance and skill of the

new Committee to cure the evils of the present mode of doing business.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10½d. by the full-priced Bakers.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Aug. 23.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|-------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 3 | 4 | to | 4 2 |
| Mutton..... | 3 | 6 | — | 4 4 |
| Veal | 4 | 6 | — | 5 6 |
| Pork..... | 4 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
| Lamb..... | 4 | 0 | — | 5 4 |

Beasts ... 2,619 | Sheep ... 24,880
Calves.... 250 | Pigs..... 180

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|-------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 2 | 8 | to | 3 8 |
| Mutton..... | 3 | 0 | — | 4 0 |
| Veal | 3 | 4 | — | 5 4 |
| Pork..... | 4 | 0 | — | 5 8 |
| Lamb..... | 3 | 0 | — | 5 0 |

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|-------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 2 | 4 | to | 3 8 |
| Mutton..... | 3 | 4 | — | 4 0 |
| Veal | 3 | 6 | — | 5 0 |
| Pork..... | 4 | 0 | — | 5 4 |
| Lamb..... | 3 | 8 | — | 5 0 |

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Ton.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|----|----|----|---|----|
| Ware..... | £3 | 0 | to | 4 | 0 |
| Middlings.. | 2 | 0 | — | 2 | 10 |
| Chats | 1 | 15 | — | 0 | 0 |

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

| | | | | | |
|--------------|----|----|----|---|----|
| Ware..... | £3 | 6 | to | 4 | 0 |
| Middlings .. | 2 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 |
| Chats..... | 1 | 10 | — | 1 | 15 |

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay .. 60s. to 105s.

Straw ... 45s. to 54s.

Clover... 80s. to 120s.

Whitechapel. Hay .. 70s. to 112s.

Straw. 46s. to 56s.

Clover... 80s. to 180s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Oats. | | | Beans. | | | Pease. | | |
|-------------------|--------|----|----|---------|----|----|-------|----|----|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|
| | s. | to | s. | s. | to | s. | s. | to | s. | s. | to | s. | s. | to | s. |
| Aylesbury | 58 | 68 | 0 | 34 | 36 | 0 | 24 | 28 | 0 | 40 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Banbury | 48 | 58 | 4 | 34 | 38 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 36 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Basingstoke | 48 | 63 | 0 | 32 | 35 | 0 | 25 | 27 | 0 | 40 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridport..... | 56 | 62 | 0 | 28 | 30 | 0 | 26 | 28 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chelmsford..... | 52 | 70 | 0 | 32 | 38 | 0 | 26 | 32 | 0 | 32 | 44 | 0 | 36 | 38 | 0 |
| Derby | 58 | 66 | 0 | 32 | 36 | 0 | 26 | 31 | 0 | 38 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Devizes..... | 50 | 72 | 0 | 27 | 32 | 0 | 27 | 32 | 0 | 40 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dorchester..... | 48 | 67 | 0 | 27 | 32 | 0 | 24 | 27 | 0 | 38 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exeter..... | 56 | 76 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 24 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guildford | 52 | 74 | 0 | 34 | 38 | 0 | 24 | 31 | 0 | 38 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Henley | 50 | 72 | 0 | 33 | 36 | 0 | 24 | 30 | 0 | 39 | 42 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| Horncastle..... | 50 | 60 | 0 | 24 | 32 | 0 | 18 | 23 | 0 | 34 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungerford..... | 46 | 66 | 0 | 30 | 35 | 0 | 25 | 31 | 0 | 38 | 44 | 0 | 34 | 44 | 0 |
| Lewes | 58 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lynn | 40 | 55 | 0 | 28 | 32 | 0 | 20 | 24 | 0 | 35 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Newbury | 48 | 71 | 0 | 30 | 34 | 0 | 25 | 32 | 0 | 40 | 44 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 0 |
| Newcastle | 52 | 68 | 0 | 27 | 32 | 0 | 24 | 30 | 0 | 37 | 42 | 0 | 38 | 44 | 0 |
| Northampton.... | 48 | 60 | 0 | 34 | 38 | 0 | 23 | 28 | 0 | 40 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nottingham | 58 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reading | 50 | 74 | 0 | 30 | 36 | 0 | 22 | 30 | 0 | 40 | 41 | 0 | 36 | 41 | 0 |
| Stamford..... | 38 | 60 | 0 | 30 | 32 | 0 | 23 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swansea | 63 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Truro | 55 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uxbridge | 48 | 74 | 0 | 33 | 38 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 37 | 42 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Warminster..... | 44 | 66 | 0 | 26 | 36 | 0 | 24 | 27 | 0 | 47 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Winchester..... | 56 | 68 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarmouth..... | 48 | 58 | 0 | 30 | 31 | 0 | 22 | 26 | 0 | 32 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dalkeith* | 24 | 30 | 6 | 23 | 36 | 0 | 20 | 36 | 6 | 19 | 21 | 6 | 21 | 23 | 6 |
| Haddington* | 21 | 31 | 0 | 21 | 27 | 0 | 20 | 25 | 0 | 18 | 22 | 0 | 18 | 22 | 0 |

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.—The weather having continued favourable for harvest, now commenced, the demand for Wheats throughout the past week was very inconsiderable at about the prices of last Tuesday. Flour, however, maintained its late value. Oats, uncertainly situated as to the returns of the 6th week determining the average for importation (foreign) or otherwise, were sold at 1d. to 2d. per 45 lbs. lower than this day so'nigh; and at this day's market very few sales, even at this decline, were effected. The finest qualities of Wheat were without alteration in value, but inferior samples were certainly fully 3d. per 70 lbs. lower.

| WHEAT, per 70 lbs. | | | | OATS, per 45 lbs. | | | | FLOUR, per 80 lbs. | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|----|-------------------|----|----|----|--------------------|-----|----|----|
| s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| English | 7 | 9 | 9 | English | 3 | 0 | 3 | English | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Scotch | 7 | 9 | 9 | Scotch | 2 | 0 | 3 | Irish | per | | |
| Welsh | 7 | 9 | 9 | Welsh | 2 | 0 | 3 | 280 lbs. | 44 | 0 | 48 |
| Irish | 6 | 0 | 8 | Irish | 2 | 4 | 2 | OATMEAL, 340 lbs. | | | |
| Foreign | 0 | 9 | 0 | | | | | English | 30 | 0 | 32 |
| BARLEY, per 60 lbs. | | | | BEANS, per qr. | | | | Scotch | 30 | 0 | 32 |
| English | 5 | 0 | 5 | English | 35 | 0 | 40 | Irish | 24 | 0 | 20 |
| Scotch | 4 | 1 | 4 | Scotch | 33 | 0 | 38 | INDIAN CORN per | | | |
| Welsh | 4 | 1 | 4 | Irish | 33 | 0 | 38 | quar. | 36 | 0 | 40 |
| Irish | 4 | 1 | 4 | Dutch | 33 | 0 | 38 | RAPSEED, per | | | |
| MALT. | | | | PEASE, per qr. | | | | last | 433 | | |
| Per gal. | 8 | 0 | 8 | Boiling | 40 | 0 | 44 | | | | |
| | | | | Grey | 30 | 0 | 32 | | | | |

Imported into Liverpool from the 10th to the 16th August 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 903; Barley, 86; Oats, 839; Malt, 900; Beans, 53; and Peas 34-quarters. Flour, 117 sacks, of 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 162 packs; per 240 lbs.

Norwich, Aug. 21.—The Corn trade appears in a stagnant state, but little business was done. Wheat 49s. to 54s., and Barley 29s. to 33s. per quarter. One large Barley grower in the county has sold his whole crop at 32s. per quarter. Oats 22s. to 28s. per quarter.

Bristol, Aug. 21.—So little business is doing here in Corn, &c. that a correct statement is hardly to be obtained. The rates below are about the present rates:—Best Wheat, from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.; inferior ditto, 6s. to 6s. 6s.; Barley, 2s. 3d. to 4s.; Oats, 2s. to 3s.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 48s. per bag.

Ipswich, Aug. 21.—We had to-day a short supply of all Grain, and prices remain as last week, as follow:—Wheat, 46s. to 60s.; Barley, 32s. to 33s.; Beans, 33s. to 36s.; and Oats, 18s. to 22s. per qr.

Boston, Aug. 18.—Owing to the harvest having commenced, very few farmers attended the market this week, consequently but a short supply of samples were exposed, which sold rather flat. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 56s. to 58s.; Oats, 20s.; and Beans, 36s. to 38s. per quarter.

Wakefield, Aug. 20.—The arrivals of Wheat this week are only small, and very trifling of any other description of Grain. The weather continues tolerably favourable for the harvest. Fine fresh Wheat is scarce, and last week's prices fully maintained; but there is very little demand for stale and inferior sorts. Oats and Shelling being scarce, sell at full as high rates as last week. No alteration in Beans or Malt. A small parcel of Rapeseed was sold at 26l. per last.—Wheat, new and old, 48s. to 66s.; Barley, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, new and old, 36s. to 44s. per quarter, 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoe Oats, 26s. to 28s. per quarter; Mealings Oats, 13d. to 13½d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 33s. to 33s. 6d. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 37s. to 40s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 44s. to 46s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 23l. to 26l. per last.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended August 14, 1824.

| | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | |
|-----------------|--------|----|---------|----|-------|----|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| London* | 61 | 0 | 32 | 7 | 30 | 4 |
| Essex | 59 | 10 | 33 | 6 | 27 | 5 |
| Kent | 62 | 6 | 34 | 2 | 27 | 0 |
| Sumsex | 59 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 26 | 8 |
| Suffolk | 62 | 8 | 31 | 0 | 25 | 8 |
| Cambridgeshire | 63 | 3 | 27 | 6 | 20 | 5 |
| Norfolk | 62 | 11 | 30 | 5 | 21 | 10 |
| Lincolnshire | 56 | 3 | 34 | 3 | 22 | 5 |
| Yorkshire | 57 | 6 | 29 | 5 | 21 | 8 |
| Durham | 64 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 2 |
| Northumberland | 56 | 11 | 38 | 4 | 27 | 6 |
| Cumberland | 57 | 3 | 37 | 9 | 30 | 9 |
| Westmoreland | 57 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Lancashire | 56 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 9 |
| Cheshire | 62 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 9 |
| Gloucestershire | 61 | 3 | 27 | 8 | 26 | 10 |
| Somersetshire | 62 | 8 | 34 | 0 | 24 | 8 |
| Monmouthshire | 62 | 7 | 36 | 8 | 28 | 0 |
| Devonshire | 64 | 7 | 35 | 5 | 25 | 1 |
| Cornwall | 55 | 3 | 36 | 4 | 26 | 6 |
| Dorsetshire | 57 | 10 | 30 | 4 | 26 | 8 |
| Hampshire | 57 | 3 | 34 | 2 | 25 | 0 |
| North Wales | 67 | 4 | 46 | 9 | 27 | 11 |
| South Wales | 69 | 0 | 36 | 4 | 21 | 6 |

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Aug. 21.—There was a good show of fat Beasts for sale to-day, but every thing met a dull sale. Fat Beef did not exceed 7s. per stone of 14lbs., and fat Mutton 6s. to 6s. 6d. Lambs, 18s. to 25s. per head.

Horncastle, Aug. 21.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 7d. to 8d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Bristol, Aug. 19.—Beef, 5d. to 6d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; and Pork, 5d. to 5½d. per lb., sinking offal.

At *Morpeth* market, on Wednesday, there was a very great supply of Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs; and although there were many buyers, the sales were rather dull at last week's prices.—Beef, from 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; and Lamb, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 10d. per stone, sinking offals.

A Wether Lamb of the Leicester breed, weighing 19 lbs. per quarter, was lately killed by Mr. Gutteridge, of Calthorpe Lane, Banbury. The above extraordinary Lamb was bred and fed by Mr. Andrews, of Williamscoth, near Banbury.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Aug. 23.—The late rain and high winds the last week, has considerably checked the growth of the Hops, and without a change to warm and kindly weather, the crop may prove much below the estimate of 130,000l. duty. There was rather more doing on Saturday in 1823 pockets.

Maidstone, Aug. 19.—Since our last we have had some cold unkindly weather, which has not only kept the Hops backward, but in the general opinion added much to the mould, of which there are more reports. The Duty in consequence

got down from 10,000l. to 15,000l. during that period, and the opinion generally against it; much will depend upon fine hot weather, which the planters are anxiously expecting, as the season must be a very late one.

Worcester, Aug. 18.—Little is doing in our market; the prices are nominal. We learn from the plantation that the plant is getting rapidly into hop; the late weather has been very favourable.

Farnham, Aug. 14.—The plantations in this district look at present very promising, and a fair average crop is expected, say from seven to eight cwt. per acre. The proprietor of a favourite ground in this parish has, in the present embryo state, sold his growth at ten guineas per cwt.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

VOL. 51.—No. 10.] LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1824. [Price 1s.

"UNPAID" JUSTICES.

Kensington, 1st Sept. 1824.

THERE is such a thing as *ringing the changes* upon an appellation. This has been done, and is done in many cases. A set of words are made use of expressive of a monstrous lie; the lie is repeated so often, and with so much confidence and impudence, till, at last, the people take it for truth: really believe the base lie to be a truth. The whole body of the people believe, yet, that it was the late King that made the Judges to hold their places during good behavior, and not during pleasure. Nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of the people believe this wretched lie to be a truth. There are not a few of them who believe that the Duke of YORK beat Marshal BRUNN in Holland; and does not almost the whole of this wretchedly deluded people believe that we beat the

French at Waterloo, and invaded and conquered France without anybody to assist us; when the fact is, that we had three quarters of a million of Swiss, Germans, Russians, Prussians, and Dutchmen in our pay; and that our country is now covered with beggary, owing to the debts which we contracted partly to pay those mercenaries. In short, let a lie be but told boldly, and confidently repeated at suitable periods, and that lie will pass for truth; and you will go nearly to get your brains knocked out, sometimes, if you venture to attempt to undeceive the cajoled populace.

In my time I have known several scores of these great national lies. I call them great national lies; for the base mob of mankind look upon them as *national property*; and, really, one would think that this is what the Scotch mean by "*wealth of nation*." That phrase, of which I never tell you the true meaning, and which was hatched by the old *sinecure placeman*. Audem

T

Smith, who, very consistently, said that national wealth was *promoted by taxation!* So said BURKE; and so says every vagabond, to be sure, that is living in idleness upon the labour of others. John Chopstick *must be better off* if compelled to give up half his dinner every day to assist in furnishing forth a rich repast every day for the sinewy placeman, *Audem Smith!* What can be so evident as this? At least *Audem Smith* must be a great fool not to endeavour to persuade the nation that such is the fact.

Stumbling upon this phrase, *national wealth*, has set me a wandering. Coming back to the subject of our great *national lies*, I know of no one more impudent, more base, more dishonourable to those who employ it, and more truly disgraceful and injurious to the people of this country, than the great, big, national, and most infamous lie, relative to "UNPAID JUSTICES." This lie, so scandalous to the people that have struck it down, has done more mischief than any other great national lie, because it has made the people naturally to be scourged. There never could have been a third part of the gaols filled with men caught in the pursuit of wild animals, if it had not been for

this great national lie. There never was a more impudent lie; because it is notorious that they are paid for every thing that they do, according to a certain scale of fees. So much for a warrant; so much for a summons, so much for this, and so much for that. There is the power besides; and it is notorious that they ask to be made Justices of the Peace, and that they always make stout fight to retain their offices, if an endeavour be made to put them out of them.

However, for a nice little illustration as to this matter, we are indebted to the unpaid Justice, HANSON of Hammersmith, some account of whose conduct was given in the last Register. My son and his witness were present, when the Justice filled up the warrant for a poor woman, and took the shilling. There was some pay, then, and pretty good pay, too, I think, for the filling up of a warrant. Then, again, was the Justice's table of fees stuck up in his Justice-room, alias, his wash-house; and it is ready to be proved upon oath, that the poor men, who were made to pay a pound or forty shillings for omitting a couple of letters in their names, had to pay, besides their pen-

SHILLINGS AND SIX-PENCE each. So much for the summons, so much for the service, so much for the conviction, all *lawful* enough, I dare say; but amounting to EIGHT AND SIXPENCE, mind. What portion the Justice took to himself, I cannot say; nor do I pretend to say that he did any thing unlawful in taking the money; but I say that he was not an "unpaid" Justice; and I say, that to all such people "unpaid" Justices is a great, big, national lie. They are all paid, and very well paid, in this way alone. How is such a man as HANSON to do better, than, probably, pick up a guinea a day in this way? And would it not be fall as well for the country to have *really responsible Magistrates*, with known salaries, and not with all this pretence of being "unpaid;" this false and base pretence, which has been made the cover for all sorts of acts of tyranny?

During the last Session of Parliament, a motion was made by Mr. HUME, I think it was, for a Return of all the Commitments by Justices within twenty miles of London. I do not know that it was twenty miles, perhaps it was less; and there were some other circumstances to be included in

the return besides the mere commitments. The object of the return was to show what the conduct of the several magistrates had been. SUMNER, the sweet-looking Member for Surrey, objected to this return; because it would include the commitments and other acts of "gentlemen," as he called them (and of whom *himself* was one); because it would include the commitment and other acts of gentlemen who were "UNPAID." He was willing that the return should be made out as far as it related to the conduct of *Police Magistrates*; because they received salaries out of the public purse; but, for the "GENTLEMEN" who *did the business of the public for nothing*, he could not consent that their acts should be exposed to public criticism.

Well, done, sweet and pleasant-looking SUMNER! So that, because these Justices have *no salaries*, their conduct is not to be submitted to the same examination as that of Justices who have salaries. Of course, the measure of justice ought to be different for them, if they come before the Court of King's Bench. In short, according to you, *no pay, no responsibility*. And, as there are about *twenty thousand* of these justices who are "unpaid;" twenty thou-

sand unpaid fellows with power to apprehend, to commit, to hear, to re-hear, to re-commit, to inflict penalties, to inflict the lash, to send to the tread-mill, to imprison from one day to four years and a half, aye, and to transport to foreign parts into the bargain: as there are, at least, twenty thousand of these magistrates, and, as the pretence of their being "UNPAID," is to make them irresponsible, the "liberties of Englishmen," are, at last, become something too farcical to be a subject of serious observation. Let only the doctrine of SUMNER be adopted, and we have twenty thousand petty tyrants in England and Wales. Power over your neighbour, without responsibility, is tyranny; and tyranny is never so detestable, never fills one with so much indignation, never excites so keen a desire to obtain revenge, as when it is carried on so coolly and insolently under the names of liberty and law.

However, SUMNER, the "Gentlemen;" the "Gentlemen in the Commission;" these pretty Gentlemen are not "UNPAID," which the public now knows, thanks to our neighbour, Mr. HANSON. We see that the Gentlemen are paid; and, I believe, paid at a much higher rate than those

Police Magistrates, whom sweet SUMNER did not look upon as being too sacred to have their conduct exposed to public criticism. We can come at no certain account, of the amount of the business done at HANSON's in the course of the year. But, the great appearance of business in the WASH-HOUSE, the having appointed the WASH-HOUSE as the receptacle of the customers; the accounts which have reached us of the number of carters, bakers, coach people, and others, show us that the concourse of people to the Wash-house must have been frequent and great. No person, whom I have spoken to upon the subject, thinks there can have been less than thirty persons a week; and that makes, observe, one thousand, five hundred and sixty persons a year. I cannot tell, and I do not pretend to say, precisely what sum is kept by the "unpaid" Justice upon each case; but if no more than four shillings out of the eight and sixpence fall to his lot, supposing the numbers in the course of the year to have been what is generally imagined, here is above three hundred pounds a year, fairly and lawfully coming to the Justice in the shape of fees. This may be all very right, sweet SUMNER, but

it shows that the "*Gentlemen*" are not "*unpaid*."

Still, this is by no means all. There are the PENALTIES, sweet SUMNER. God only knows; the eye of Omniscience only can embrace the number and variety to which Englishmen are exposed. There are, I believe, above a *hundred crimes* created by the new Turnpike Act; and to each crime is attached a peculiar penalty. Bakers, brewers, publicans, shopkeepers of all descriptions; in short, every trade, every employment, every possession that you can have, exposes you to some penalty. My belief is, that if a man were to set himself to work and go through the Acts of Parliament which were passed in the late King's reign, and which are still in existence, he would find that a thousand new penalties a year were imposed during that reign. Here, then, is a pretty scene! About twenty thousand "*unpaid*" Justices, constantly at work inflicting penalties, and, in most cases, TAKING ONE HALF OF EACH PENALTY INTO THEIR OWN HOLY KEEPING; besides their own fees, mind; besides their own sweat's worth; besides the costs of administering justice in the Wash-house, or elsewhere. And here

let me stop a moment to observe, that I think it is a good deal the practice of the great "*Unpaid*," of the Gentlemen in the Commission, to carry on their justice-work in oddish sort of places. I had occasion, some months ago, to apply to a country Squire, in his capacity, of Justice of the Peace. There was a gentleman with me; we were in a *post-chaise*; we drove up to the front door; a servant came, and let us into the hall. It was a coldish morning, and we expected to be shewn into a parlour, where there was a fire. The servant went to his master; and, having returned to us, desired us to follow him. He took us back out of the front door, took us round through a yard to a back door of the house, and then took us and left us in a little hole, about fourteen feet long, and five feet and a half wide; where there were two nasty old chairs covered with dirt and dust, and a filthy-looking deal desk to write at. At one end of the room there was wood for fuel. Here we stood till the "*SQUIRE*" came; and, I must say, that his look, manner, behaviour, and mind, appeared to me to be perfectly suitable to the place where we saw him. That apartment seemed to have been made for him, and he for it. The

rest of the house appeared to have been contrived and constructed for persons of a different sort. He offered us no apology for the place where we were, for the absence of fire, for the absence of seats to sit down upon. In short, any thing more uncouth, more disgusting, my eyes never beheld. HANSON had, it appears, the decency to cover his coppers with green baize, and otherwise to deck up his wash-house, as country players do their barn; but the cub, of whom I have been speaking, had been totally regardless of all decency; and there he was, exercising the *King's Commission* in the shabby and filthy hole that I have just described.

But, now let us come back, reader, to those HALF-PENALTIES, which the great big "UNPAID" take, as I before observed, INTO THEIR OWN HOLY KEEPING. Now, gulled John Bull, you who believe in the great national lie above-mentioned, suppose one of the great "UNPAID" to inflict only a hundred penalties in the year. Two a week are nothing, mind, for a great "UNPAID" to inflict. The Parliament (oh! it is a wonderful Collective Wisdom); the Parliament appears to take great delight in the variety

of its punishments. It has all sorts of punishments for the body, from the tickling of the back to the ripping out of the guts: all lengths of time for imprisonment, from twenty-four hours to four or five years; and, as in the case of Mr. CARLILE, to all appearance, for life. In its fines it goes from a farthing upwards to several hundred pounds. The big fish do not come frequently into the nets of our famous "UNPAID." The penalties, therefore, which most frequently come before the great "UNPAID," are those of ten pounds, or of five pounds; and here, again, we have a smack of the taste of our excellent Parliament, and its love of variety. It very seldom fixes upon any penalty; but says it shall not be more than so much, but as much less as shall please the great "UNPAID." Continuing to indulge itself in this love of variety, our excellent Parliament, and all the Lord JOHNS, and Lord CHARLESSES, and Lord WILLIAMS, that it contains, sometimes give the whole of the penalty to the informer; sometimes half to the informer and half to some turnpike-road; sometimes half to the informer, and half to the poor of the parish; so that, very frequently, a penalty inflicted for breaking the

Sabbath, goes to help maintain a girl lying-in with a bastard child. Not content with all this, the Lord CHARLESSES and Lord WILLIAMS sometimes give half the penalty to the informer, and the OTHER HALF TO THE KING! Blessings on the heads of the dear Lord WILLIAMS and Lord CHARLESSES! What a charming variety they have given us; and what a pretty *mess* they have got this whole thing into.

Well, Reader! Is not here fine latitude for the great "UNPAID"? Here are, according to my computation, fifty thousand different penalties; and, I should suppose, that there cannot be less than twenty thousand of the "UNPAID" constantly at work, inflicting some or other of these penalties. What becomes of the half-penalties which the informer does not receive? I do not say, mind, that the great "UNPAID" are rogues, all of them, or any of them. I do not say, or insinuate, that they *sack the money*; but this I say, that they are singularly honest men if they never do sack it; for there is no earthly power to prevent them from doing it with impunity. You have only to reflect a little to be convinced that the aggregate sum thus collected must be immense. I should sup-

pose that in Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, these half-penalties amount to fifty or sixty thousand pounds a-year, and I think I speak greatly within compass. And, ought there not to be some *control*, some *audit*, some *check*, some *assurance*, that these half-penalties are paid to the road, the parish, or the King? My son observed, in his Letter respecting the conduct of HANSON, that, with regard to the half-penalties taken by HANSON from the carters, who was to *know* whether HANSON ever paid these half-penalties to the Kensington road, or to any other road? The Act says, that he is to pay them over to the Treasurer of the road; but the Act provides no penalty, in case of his disobedience of this part of it. There is nobody to call him to account. He might commit any Treasurer of the road that went to call him to account; and, when three or four score of bakers are dragged together before him, how are the several *parishes* in which the offences have been committed, to know any thing at all about the matter; and what right has any Overseer, or anybody else, to go and ask him, whether he have any penalties belonging to that parish? He would, doubtless commit any

Overseer who should go to him and insinuate that he had penalties belonging to that parish. If he were to indict such Overseer for such insinuation, the Bill would be brought before a Grand Jury of the "UNPAID"; and, when it came to trial, there would be a Special Jury of the "UNPAID". And, are these really the laws under which we live? Are these the laws which the Lord JOHNS and Lord WILLIAMS have made for our security? In those cases where the half-penalties go to the King, what officer is there who has a right to call upon Justices of the Peace for penalties? Where are there any means of the Lord Treasurer, or the Lord Chancellor, knowing what penalties the "UNPAID" have got? The "UNPAID" may treat the Lord Treasurer to a horsewhip, if he were to go to ask him to give up the half-penalties. In short, there is no officer, whatever, there is no authority, there are no means whatever, of calling the great "UNPAID" to account for the immense sums which they must collect during the year in these half-penalties.

Reader, you are aware of the immense number of penalties under the *Game Laws*. Here the "UNPAID" may be said to be

quite at home. Endless is the number of penalties they inflict in the course of the year, for what they call offences against these laws; sometimes ten pounds penalty, sometimes five pounds penalty, but seldom less. Now, thirty or forty little jobs like this, lodges about a hundred pounds in the hands of the "*Unpaid Gentleman*." The gentleman is requested by the law to pay these penalties over to the several parishes where the nicknamed offences have been committed. But, suppose the Unpaid Gentleman should spend the money in some other way, or, should choose to keep it: no possible means are there of calling him to account. The Overseers and other persons may know very well that he has the money in his hands; but, he is either *Squire* or *Parson*, he has something to do with *rents* or with *tithes*: and, besides, what does he want more than his power of fining, imprisoning, whipping, and sending to the tread-mill? In this power alone, there is quite enough to make everybody hold their tongues. If two *Parson* Justices in Buckinghamshire could, the other day, one as *Informers*, and the other as *Justice*, send a couple of *swaddling* preachers to gaol and to the tread-mill for merely

going about wheedling the poor people of Buckinghamshire out of pennies, under pretences similar to those which enable the Bible and Missionary Societies in London to extract the coppers from the pockets of the silly servant maids; if a couple of fire-shovel Justices could do an act like this; if two of them, in another county, could, one as Informer, and t'other as Justice, send an *old woman, seventy-five years of age, to gaol for three months*, (in default of money to pay the penalty of five pounds, for having a hare in her possession, which hare had been caught in her own garden, the spring greens of which garden had all been devoured by the hares :) if the great "UNPAID" could do these things in open daylight, and fear rebuke from nobody; if these things can take place, who is to believe that Overseers of the poor, that farmers, tradesmen, or anybody else, would ever dare to go to the "UNPAID," and ask them what they have done with the parish half-penalties.

It has long been remarked, that it is looked upon as a *great favour* to be made Justice of the Peace. It has long been remarked, that men seek with great engerness to get "*into the Commission*." It is notorious that none but the right

politics will get a man made a Justice. It is notorious what struggles the "UNPAID" make, to keep from being put out of the "UNPAID" list. All these notorious facts seem *wonderful*; while we hear sweet SUMNER say, that gentlemen get *nothing but the trouble by their office*. But, when we look at the facts that I have just been stating, when we see the effect of the power that they possess; when we consider that an "UNPAID" magistrate may, after distinguishing himself in that way, get a fat living, or a fat birth for his son or himself; when we look a little at the consequences which have resulted to those "*unpaid gentlemen*," who have done excellent jobs as magistrates: nay, when we see the plain tradesman-like affair of the fees; and especially when we think of the convenience of having always a nice round sum of half-penalties lodged in one's hands: when we consider all these things, and laugh at the sweet-smiling SUMNER's idea of the gentlemen getting nothing but the trouble by their office. When we view the thing thus, we cease to wonder at all the intriguing and all the interest-making that takes place, in order to get a man made a Justice of the Peace. We find all this

ingnuising, all this anxiety perfectly natural. As soon as we have blown away the great, big, brazen-toned, national lie we see the "UNPAID" in their true light; and, God knows, there needs nothing more.

But now let me take a look at a particular class of the "UNPAID." I do not mean the fire-shovel "UNPAID," that class is perfectly well understood. I now am going to speak of the thousand Justices of the Peace who sit in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons! There are very few of those celebrated bodies, who are not Justices of the Peace, as well as law-makers. Now, MONTESQUIEU says, that where the judicial and the legislative are united in the same persons, the people must be slaves. DE LOMME says the same thing; and, which brings us up to the mark, BLACKSTONE, Book I. Chap. II. has the following words: "In all TYRANNICAL GOVERNMENTS the supreme magistracy, or the right both of making and of enforcing the laws, is vested in one and the same man, or one and the same body of men; and, wherever these two powers are united together, there can be no public liberty. The magistrate may enact tyrannical

laws, and execute them in a tyrannical manner, since he is possessed, in quality of dispenser of justice, with all the power which he, as legislator, thinks proper to give himself. But where the legislative and executive authority are in distinct hands, the former will take care not to entrust the latter with so large a power, as may tend to the subversion of its own independence, and therefore with of the liberty of the subject."

"That is my case," as the lawyers say, when they have brought forward their evidence to the Court. "That is my case;" for, here is this Parliament, the whole of whom, except by mere accident, are Justices of the Peace, passing Act upon Act in great piles every Session, investing themselves with power as Magistrates. As Lawgivers, they make the laws, and in those laws they give themselves enormous powers as Justices of the Peace. It is poor shuffling to pretend that the power of executing the law is lodged in the King alone. This is poor, lying, shuffling, stuff. Every Member knows when he is passing an Act giving power to the Justices of the Peace, that he is giving himself power. Will any-

body pretend to believe, that when those dreadful Acts, the Elenborough Act, and the *Poacher-transporting* Act; will anybody believe that those who passed those Acts, were not well aware of the tremendous power that they were taking into their hands? No man of sincerity will pretend to believe any such thing. Every Member of both Houses knew very well what additional power he should give himself in the voting for those Acts.

But, let us look at the thing as it is connected with *money*. I believe, as I said before, that almost every Member of both Houses is a Justice of the Peace. Besides this, the sons of Peers are, almost all of them, and particularly their eldest sons, Justices of the Peace. Their fathers, brothers, cousins are, many of them at least, Justices of the Peace. So that, here is a body of men making laws down at Westminster, and bearing a commission at the same time for sallying forth in defence of those laws. This comes plump up to the mark of Blackstone; for here the power "both of *making* and of *enforcing* the laws, is vested in "one and the same body of men." And it is not a trifling portion of the laws; but more than *seven-eighths of the whole of the laws,*

as they come home to the people. It was incontestibly proved; it was acknowledged in Parliament to be a fact, that one-third part of the whole of the prisoners in the goals in England, were in those goals on account of alleged offences against what are called the Game Laws. Upon looking into the Calendars of prisoners confined in goals, confined in the hulks, you find that nine-tenths of all these people are suffering imprisonment in consequence of sentences inflicted, not by the Judges, but by Justices of the Peace. In wretched Ireland, two Justices of the Peace, aided by a Barrister, can transport men for seven : for being out of their houses sunset to sunrise. This is the effect, as Blackstone foresaw, of the law being *made and enforced* by the same persons. Those who sat at Westminster to pass this terrible law for Ireland, may go and sit upon the Justices' Bench in Ireland and transport men by this very law. Will any man be hypocrite enough to attempt to disguise the fact that we are, then, in the state described by Blackstone? It would seem almost impossible to carry the thing much farther without making the whole one wild waste of capricious tyranny: but, if Lord ALTHORP'S County - Court

Bill had been passed, it would have made this wild waste. The "UNPAID" were to sit as Judges in actions of debt, assisted by a Barrister, doubtless, of their own choosing. So that, here would have been a thousand Justices of the Peace passing a law to constitute all Justices of the Peace Judges in actions of debt: and, after my Lord ALTHORP had been assisting at Westminster to pass a law, giving himself, as well as others, the power of being a Judge in actions of debt, we should have seen him in Northamptonshire, sitting as a Judge, at his favourite County-Court, *enforcing* the law which he had just been assisting to *make*, and exhibiting a striking illustration of the doctrine of Blackstone. Very far be it from me to suppose that Lord ALTHORP had any tyrannical intention. I am sincerely convinced of the contrary. But, nothing could be more true than the observation of Lord Ellenborough; that this Bill would give most fearful additional powers to the Justices of the Peace, "who had too much power already." There would not have been a single twenty shillings any where possessed by the labouring people, that would not have been at the mercy of the great "UNPAID."

Enormous are the encroachments made by these law-makers and law-enforcers. At first, they were simply "*conservators of the peace,*" and *they were elected by the people too.* They were to come to the aid of the Sheriff in the putting down of riots or the like. They afterwards derived their authority from the King; but, still, they were only *assigned to keep the peace.* Nobody in those days ever thought of letting them try and sentence people. By degrees they got to be appointed to enforce slight penalties. From these, they have come to the enforcement of heavier penalties. By-and-by, they were empowered to pass sentences of great weight; and now, they have almost completely tripped up the heels of the Judges. The Quarter Sessions has become, in point of magnitude and of interest, the rival of the Assizes. The common people are a thousand times more in awe of a Parson Magistrate than they are of one of the Judges. Every thing seems hastening on to produce that state of judicial confusion which always terminates in something approaching to an overthrow of the government. It is perfectly shocking to hear the language of the common people; I mean their general

talk, with respect to every thing connected with the administration of the laws.

Let me come back again, for a few minutes, to the subject of *fees* and *penalties*. I am not supposing that the Members of the two Houses of Parliament, or, indeed, any of them, can contemplate the Justice of Peace fees as a source of *profit*. I am not supposing that any of them would be base enough to sack the half-penalties that would come into their hands. But, it is not to be denied, that here is a body of men, who are Law-makers and Justices of the Peace at the same time; and who, in their capacity of Law-makers, pass laws to give themselves, as Justices of the Peace, great numbers of fees, and to put into their hands large sums of money, under the name of half-penalties! Let the like of this be found, in any other country upon earth, if a fire-shovel Justice can find it. This it is, perhaps, after all, that makes this **THING** the "envy of surrounding nations, and the admiration of the world." According to the constitution of the general Government of the United States of America, no man who is a Member of the Congress, when an office is created by any Act, can, for a certain number of years after-

wards, *fill that office*. That is to say, law-makers shall not be tempted to enact offices and benefices, in order that they themselves may enjoy them. Not thus with our Lord JOHNS and Lord WILLIAMS, whose measures have brought the Irish people to eat *manure*; not so with our pretty Gentlemen. They can sit and vote for offices, fees and emoluments, and all sorts of good things, and immediately afterwards enjoy them. Let them enjoy them; but, let them not enjoy them without a clear understanding amongst the people at large how the matter stands.

But, now, before I conclude, let me ask what ought to be done in this case, when the Parliament shall meet again? I still stick to the money, mind. I regard the money as the great article; and I think more of the half-penalties than I do of the fees. In the course of the year there is more money collected in half-penalties, perhaps, than would pay the revenue of the great big kingdom of Hanover. I should think several hundred thousand pounds collected in half-penalties. This is not a thing to be left to mere chance. We do not trust our own fathers and brothers in this sort of way. We keep an account against them, at any rate. But, in this case, there

is no account at all. If the great "UNPAID" pay over the penalties to the parish, to the King, to the road, or what not, it is a perfectly voluntary act. They must all be more honest and more virtuous than any of the rest of mankind. The money is to be paid over to the parish, to the road, to the King: what are these? They are all great rich things. Who is the Justice to pay the money to? Those to whom he pays it, may, perhaps, not give it to the road, or the parish, or the King. In short, is there a man of common sense who does not see that even for the credit of the country some remedy ought to be applied to this?

I am afraid that sweet-looking SUMNER will be angry with me; but I cannot help suggesting a mode of checking the "UNPAID;" or, rather, of giving a hint or two for the *certain paying over of these half-penalties*. If I had my will, I would take away all half-penalties, and the whole penalty should go to the informer: the other mode has not common sense in it: it seems to have arisen from the hatchings of an addled head. The alteration would be accomplished by one very short Act of Parliament, merely to say that all penalties now ordered to be divided should go to the informer.

Now, sweet DADDY SUMNER, thou Grand Papa of all sweet Justices of the Peace; thou most lovely-spoken as well as lovely-looking man; I am pretty sure that you will suspect, that I shall suspect, that if the half-penalties were not lodged with the Justices of the Peace, "*Gentlemen*" would not be so eager to get "*into the Commission!*" Come, come, DADDY SUMNER, none of your suspicions about my suspectings. I suspect no such thing, DADDY SUMNER. I do not think that the half-penalties have any weight at all with the "*UNPAID Gentlemen*." I look upon you all, as a set of the most honest, honourable, high-minded men in the world, that would scorn to wring fives and ten shillings from poor starving creatures, and sack them, bag them, for the purpose of helping you to buy decent clothes and to keep up your carriages. I think you most pure, and most lofty-minded men, that would scorn to rob the King while you have his commission in your pocket. I do, indeed, SUMNER. I will not swear it, because I cannot do that without taking the Lord's name in vain, but, *upon my soul*, I do, SUMNER, and now I hope you will believe me!

However, honest as I think you

to be—all honourable men, as I presume that you are, I would have a *check* upon you, if the division of penalties be to continue. Do not be angry, now, sweet SUMNER. Our celebrated Government is, you know, called a "Government of checks and balances." We have, indeed, just seen what a pretty checking thing it is. However, it has *auditors* of accounts. It has certain modes of making people account for receipts and expenditures. When the Whigs had the meanness to come into power with the GRENVILLES, old GRENVILLE, brother of the famous sinecure Duke, came in along with them; and they had the baseness to suffer him to keep his office of Auditor of the Exchequer, while he held that of the First Lord of the Treasury; the business of the former office being that of checking the accounts of the latter. So, here he was, *auditor of his own accounts*. This, you will say, is a good precedent for the gentlemen that are "UNPAID." With year leave, however, Daddy SUMNER, I shall suggest a mode of checking the accounts of half-penalties. The informations and convictions before the Magistrates might go on as they do now; but every penalty that was paid, should be paid into the hands of the

Clerk of the Peace, who should pay to the informant what was awarded by the law, and should keep the rest. At the end of the year he should transmit the money to the Treasury, to the Parishes, and to the Roads, stating, in his account to each, what Justice or Justices the convictions had taken place before, and for what offence each conviction was. Each Justice, on his part, should, at the end of the year, transmit to the Treasury, to the Roads, and to the Parishes, an account of the several convictions of which they respectively, were to receive the half penalties: besides which, each Justice of the Peace should make an annual return of all his convictions, and lodge that return, properly attested, in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace, for the purpose of being examined by the public. The Clerk of the Peace should be compelled to make a general annual account of all convictions, with all the fees, so that that might be examined by the public, upon paying the proper fees. Come, come, Daddy SUMNER, do not you suspect me of thinking that we should thus *thin the numbers* of our "*unpaid gentlemen*." Good, good, "*unpaid gentlemen*," they would like to be in the commission the better for this, I dare say; be-

cause it would make all so square and so regular, and because they would have nothing to do in the handling of the *dirty money*, which, to "*unpaid gentlemen*," must be so very irksome a thing.

At any rate, something must be done, upon this subject. The sums of money collected are now so large, that there must be some control. There is something like control in every other department. The Judges give an account of the fines which they impose. They are not, indeed, collected by them, but by responsible officers. It is the same with regard to the Police Magistrates. The mayors and aldermen of cities and boroughs, have regular and responsible officers for this business. It is the "*unpaid*" only, that appears to be without check or control; and this will not, I trust, be the case, this day twelve months.

WM. COBBETT.

BLUE AND BUFF
AND THE
THRASHED
HISTORIAN JAMES.

In the Register of the 10th of April last, I gave an account of the Knight, Sir JOHN PHILLIMORE,

going to the house of one JAMES, who has been publishing what he calls the Naval History of Great Britain. Here, in his own house, PHILLIMORE beat the unfortunate historian, because he had not spoken of him so well as PHILLIMORE could have wished. Having thrashed him heartily, he went away. JAMES brought him to the Police Office, at Union Square, where one of the Magistrates, a Mr. CHAMBERS, gave the historian a pretty smart lecture, and expressed his hope that he would *make copious corrections in his book*. However, the gallant Knight, one of those gallant Knights who sprang up out of the war of eight hundred millions, was compelled to give bail to appear at the Quarter Sessions.

Now, I was quite satisfied that this historian would take this beating as quietly as a sack; that he never would bring the Blue and Buff Knight of the War of eight hundred millions to trial: I was sure he would not bring him to trial; or, if he did, I was sure that it would be done in a way, not to wound the *exquisitely fine* feelings of Blue and Buff; feelings, indeed, a little blunted by the repeated and severe drubbings inflicted by the Yankees; but still, *exquisitely fine*. Those

Yankee drubbings were of great service to us, the unfortunate commons of this country, for, before that, the feelings of Blue and Buff were as tender as a boil upon your skin. You could not speak, nor, indeed whisper, with safety, if your subject were any thing relating to great, big, Blue and Buff.

The Yankee drubbings have blunted the feelings; but still I knew they were too tender for the beaten historian to bring a Blue and Buff Knight to trial, and to have a lawyer (if he could get one,) to speak in a just way of the conduct of this Blue and Buff.

Being of this opinion, I said, in Register of 10th of April, page 77: "It is vain, I dare say, to call upon this Naval Historian to make a proper stand upon this occasion." In page 88 of the same Register, I said: "As to Mr. JAMES, we shall see him, I dare say, HUSHING THE MATTER UP; for, mind, if he do not do that, he does not sell his book. All these military and naval things, are bought by the Army and Navy. Men of sense know what fulsome, lying rubbish it is, and no more think of putting it in their libraries than they would think of putting there, JOSHUA

"WATSON'S, or COLLINS'S Religious Tracts." Now, then, for an accomplished prophecy. I take the following report from the Morning Chronicle of the 25th of August. The beaten historian traversed the indictment from the Sessions to the Assizes, and the case came on last Monday, at Guildford. Here is the account of what took place. Here is all the pretty twattle, and well worthy it is of the attention of the reader.

The King v. Sir John Phillimore and Lieut. Andrew Drew:

"THIS was an indictment against the defendants for an outrageous assault upon Mr. Richard James, author of the 'Naval History of Great Britain.' The peculiar circumstances of this case, which have already been fully before the public, excited considerable interest, and its discussion was expected to afford some amusement; but as the hour of trial approached, A NEGOTIATION TOOK PLACE, between the Counsel on both sides, which ended in an ARRANGEMENT, that the Defendants should submit to a verdict of guilty, and pay all the costs of the prosecution.

"A Jury was now sworn, and

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"Mr. ADOLPHUS, who was Counsel for the prosecution, informed the Court of the arrangement above mentioned, and that Mr. Bolland, who was Counsel for the defendants, was instructed to consent, on behalf of his clients, to a verdict of Guilty.

"Mr. BOLLAND rose, and informed the Learned Judge that he was so instructed, and accordingly a verdict of Guilty was recorded."

And this is the way that England's famous historian defends the honour of his back and his breech! He was, I believe, kicked as well as thrashed, and he makes an "arrangement"! And he lets the parties off without any punishment whatever, and without endeavouring to obtain any punishment for them. Is not this a pretty fellow to write history! and the history of his own times, too? What are you to expect of such a man; but absolute subservience to the will of those who are to support him? It appears from statements of his own, that the Admiralty have favoured him and assisted him, and that the *Duke of Clarence has given him a written certificate of approbation of the book!* What can I want more than this? What man in his senses

would give a penny for fifty volumes of such rubbish as this history must be? But, mark this; the history is about the Actions of Blue and Buff; and we have now before us the proof that Blue and Buff can go and thrash the historian with impunity! Pretty history, indeed, this, and this *James* is a likely fellow to be believed, when he puts his bare word against the American Official Reports.

This affair has ended just as I expected. I was very sure that the unfortunate, the beaten, the thrashed and cuffed historian, would not bring the floggers to justice. It was clear to me that if he did his duty here, he was done up as a bookmaker. His base lying rubbish is bought by Blue and Buff, and by their mothers and sisters, and old maiden aunts, who are so delighted to see something about the *heroic deeds* of their sons, brothers, and nephews, or grandchildren. The nasty dull lying stuff is bought by nobody else. And, if you look into the fellow's book, you will see that he contrives to mention as many names as possible, when he is distributing those praises, which he knows will so delight the ladies, when they are reading about the "*Gallant Tar*" who belongs to their family, and whom they look

at as the source of a Peerage, at least. This is the sort of book that has been made by this nasty fulsome fellow. It is the most lying book that I ever read since I was born. The author has racked his very soul, one would imagine, to discover the means of plastering over the conduct of Blue and Buff, in cases where plastering was necessary. And, yet, Blue and Buff was not satisfied; and it thrashes him like a sack; whips him like a very dog; and he suffers the parties to slip off; he negotiates with the parties, or, rather, the *counsel* carry on a negotiation; for it does not appear that the Knight who flogged him would have any conversation with him. He does not obtain even an acknowledgment of *error*. He obtains no satisfaction at all. Such, Blue and Buff, is your historian; liable to be flogged at your pleasure, pretty nearly as much as any of your sailors before the mast. I have already made two prophesying quotations from the Register, relative to this matter: let me take another. It is from Register of 24 April page 198: "We shall

" see, I dare say, that Mr. JAMES

" would, by no means, traverse his

" complaint to the Court of King's

" Bench, and put it in the hands of

" a man that *will not cringe to*

Blue and Buff. We shall see, " I think, an amiable sort of *apology on both sides*; the noble " Captain paying perhaps, the " expenses, and Mr. James keep- " ing, in the way of compensation, " the marks of the stick on his " shoulders."

How very nearly to the thing, in every point! There, Mr. JAMES, take that, and still think yourself an historian. Sell your book, my good man, to Blue and Buff and their female relations. In your base book, you thought proper to abuse me, who had never heard of you, till the other day, and who never saw your book till you sent it me. Sell your book, I say, to Blue and Buff, and their pension or parson-spawned cousins. Sell your book; be stuffed and be clothed with the proceeds; be commanded to *cancel* to-day what you wrote yesterday; be praised and recommended by the Duke of Clarence; be caned by Captain Phillimore; be horsewhipped, be cudgelled, be kicked and be cuffed and be ———!

STRAW BONNETS.

The following extracts from the new Edition of COTTAGE ECONOMY, now in the press,

will shew the Public the state of this concern.

223. In the last edition, this closing part of the work, relating to the Straw Plat, was not presented to the public, as a thing which admitted of no alteration; but, on the contrary, it was presented to the public with the following concluding remark:—"In conclusion, I have to observe, that I, by no means, send forth this essay as containing opinions and instructions that are to undergo no alteration. I am, indeed, endeavouring to teach others; but I am myself only a learner. Experience will, doubtless, make me much more perfect in a knowledge of the several parts of the subject; and the fruit of this experience I shall be careful to communicate to the public." I now proceed to make good this promise. Experience has proved, that very beautiful and very fine plat can be made of the straw of divers kinds of *grass*. But, the most ample experience has also proved to us, that it is to the straw of *wheat* that we are to look for a manufacture to supplant the Leghorn. This was mentioned as a strong suspicion in my former edition of this work. And I urged my readers to sow wheat for the purpose. The fact is now proved beyond all contradiction, that the straw of wheat or rye, but particularly of wheat, is the straw for this purpose. *Finer* plat may be made from the straw of grass than can possibly be made from the straw of wheat or rye; but the grass plat is, all of it, more or less *brittle*; and none of it has the beautiful and uniform colour

of the straw of wheat. Since the last edition of this work, I have received packets of the straw from *Tuscany*: all of *wheat*; and, indeed, I am *convinced* that no other straw is any thing like so well calculated for the purpose. Wheat straw bleaches better than any other. It has that fine, pale, golden colour which no other straw has; it is much more simple, more pliant than any other straw; and, in short, this is the material. I did not urge in vain. A good quantity of wheat was sowed for this purpose. A great deal of it has been well harvested; and, I have the pleasure to know that several hundreds of persons are now employed in the platting of this straw. One more year; one more crop of wheat; and another Leghorn bonnet will never be imported into England. Some great errors have been committed in the sowing of the wheat, and in the cutting of it. I shall now, therefore, availing myself of the experience which I have gained, offer to the public some observations on the *sort of wheat* to be sown for this purpose; on the *season* for sowing; on the *land* to be used for the purpose; on the *quantity of seed* and the *manner* of sowing; on the *season* for cutting; on the *manner of cutting, bleaching, and housing*; on the *platting*; on the *knitting*; and on the *pressing*.

224. The SORT OF WHEAT.

The Leghorn plat is all made of the straw of the spring wheat. This spring wheat is so called by us, because it is sown in the spring, at the same time that barley is sown. The botanical name of it is, **TRITICUM**

CESTIVUM. It is a small-grained, bearded wheat. It has very fine straw; but experience has convinced me, that the little brown-grained winter wheat is just as good for the purpose. In short, any wheat will do. I have now in my possession specimens of plat made of both winter and spring wheat, and I see no difference at all. I am decidedly of opinion that the winter wheat is as good as the spring wheat for the purpose. I have plat, and I have straw both now before me, and the above is the result of my experience.

225. THE LAND PROPER FOR THE GROWING OF WHEAT. The object is to have the straw as *small* as we can get it. The land must not, therefore, be too rich; yet, it ought not to be *very poor*. If it be, you get the straw of no length. I saw an acre this year, as beautiful as possible, sown upon a light loam, which bore last year a fine crop of potatoes. The land ought to be perfectly clean, at any rate; so that, when the crop is taken off, the wheat straw may not be mixed with weeds and grass.

226. SEASON FOR SOWING. This will be more conveniently stated in paragraph 228.

227. QUANTITY OF SEED AND MANNER OF SOWING. When first this subject was started in 1821, I said, in the Register, that I would engage to grow as fine straw in England as the Italians could grow. I recommended then, as a first guess, *fifteen* bushels of wheat to the acre. Since that, reflection told

me that that was not quite enough. I, therefore, recommended *twenty* bushels to the acre. Upon the beautiful acre which I have mentioned above, eighteen bushels, I am told, were sowed; fine and beautiful as it was, I think it would have been better if it had had twenty bushels; twenty bushels, therefore, is what, I recommend. You must sow broadcast, of course, and you must take great pains to cover the seed well. It must be a good evenhanded seedsman, and there must be very nice covering.

228. SEASON FOR CUTTING. Now, mind, it is fit to cut in just about one week *after the bloom has dropped*. If you examine the ear at that time, you will find the grain just beginning to be formed, and that is precisely the time to cut the wheat. The straw has then got its full substance in it. But, I must now point out a *very material thing*. It is by no means desirable to have *all your wheat fit to cut at the same time*. It is a great misfortune, indeed, so to have it. If fit to cut altogether, it ought to be cut all at the same time; for, supposing you to have an acre, it will require a fortnight or three weeks to cut it and bleach it, unless you have a very great number of hands, and very great vessels to prepare water in. Therefore, if I were to have an acre of wheat for this purpose, and were to sow all spring wheat, I would sow a twelfth part of the acre every week, from the first week in March to the last week in May. If I relied partly upon winter wheat, I would sow some every month, from the latter end of September to March. If I employed the two sorts of wheat;

or, indeed, if I employed only the spring wheat, the *Triticum Cestivum*, I should have some wheat fit to cut in June, and some not fit to cut till September. I should be sure to have a fair chance as to the weather. And, in short, it would be next to impossible for me to fail of securing a considerable part of my crop. I beg the reader's particular attention to the contents of this paragraph.

229. MANNER OF CUTTING THE WHEAT. It is cut by a little reap-hook, close to the ground as possible. It is then tied in little sheaves, with two pieces of string, one near the butt and the other about half way up. This little bundle or sheaf ought to be six inches through at the butt, and no more. It ought not to be tied too tightly, lest the scalding should not be perfect.

230. MANNER OF BLEACHING. The little sheaves, mentioned in the last paragraph, are carried to a brewing mash, vat, or other tub. You must not put them into the tub in too large a quantity, lest the water get chilled before it get to the bottom. Pour on scalding water till you cover the whole of the little sheaves, and let the water be a foot above the top sheaves. When the sheaves have remained thus a full quarter of an hour, take them out with a prong, lay them in a clothes-basket, or upon a hurdle, and carry them to the ground where the bleaching is to be finished. This should be, if possible, a piece of grass land, where the grass is very short. Take the sheaves, and lay some of them along in a row. Untie them, and lay the straw

along in that row as thin as it can possibly be laid. If it were possible, no one straw ought to have another lying upon it, or across it. If the sun be clear, it will require to lie twenty-four hours thus, then to be turned, and lie twenty-four hours on the other side. If the sun be not very clear, it must lie longer. But, the numerous sowings which I have mentioned, will afford you so many chances; so many opportunities of having fine weather, that the risk about weather would necessarily be very small. If wet weather should come, and if your straw remain out in it any length of time, it will be spoiled; but, according to the mode of sowing above pointed out, you really could stand very little chance of losing straw by bad weather. If you had some straw out bleaching, and the weather were to appear suddenly to be about to change, the quantity that you would have out would not be large enough to prevent you from putting it under cover, and keeping it there till the weather changed.

231. HOUSING THE STRAW. When your straw is nicely bleached, gather it up, and, with the same strings that you used to tie it when green, tie it up again into little sheaves. Put it by in some room, where there is no damp, and where mice and rats are not suffered to inhabit. Here it is, always ready for use, and it will keep, I dare say, four or five years very well.

232. THE PLATTING. This is now so well understood, that nothing need be said about the manner of doing the work. But,

much might be said about the measures to be pursued by land-owners, by parish officers, by farmers, and, more especially, by gentlemen and ladies of sense, public spirit, and benevolence of disposition. The thing will be done; the manufacture will spread itself all over this kingdom; but, the exertions of those whom I have here pointed out, might hasten the period of its being brought to perfection. And I beg such gentlemen and ladies to reflect on the vast importance of such manufactory, which it is impossible to cause to produce any thing but good. One of the great misfortunes of England at this day is, that the land has had *taken away from it, those employments for its women and children, which were so necessary to the well-being of the agricultural labourer.* The spinning, the carding, the reeling, the knitting: these have been all taken away from the land, and given to the Lords of the Loom, the haughty lords of bands of abject slaves. But let the landholder mark how the change has operated to produce his ruin. He must have the labouring MAN and the labouring BOY; but, alas! he cannot have these, without having the man's wife, and the boy's mother, and little sisters and brothers. Even nature herself says, that he shall have the wife and the little children, or that he shall not have the man and the boy. But the Lords of the Loom, the crabbed-voiced, hard-favoured, hard-hearted, puffed-up, insolent, savage and bloody wretches of the North have, assisted by a blind and greedy Government, taken all the employment away from the agricultural women and children. This

manufactory of Straw will form one little article of employment for these persons. It sets at defiance all the hatching and scheming of all the tyrannical wretches who cause the poor little creatures to die, in their factories, heated to eighty-four degrees. There will need no inventions of WATT; none of your horse powers, nor water powers; no murdering of one set of wretches in the coal mines, to bring up the means of murdering another set of wretches in the factories, by the heat produced from those coals; none of these are wanted to carry on this manufactory. It wants no combination laws: none of the inventions of the hard-hearted wretches of the North.

233. THE KNITTING. Upon this subject, I have only to congratulate my readers, that there are great numbers of English women who can now knit plat together, better than those famous Jewesses, of whom we were told.

234. THE PRESSING. Bonnets and hats are pressed after they are made. I am told that a proper press costs pretty nearly a hundred pounds; but, then, that it will do a prodigious deal of business. I would recommend to our friends in the country to teach as many children as they can to make the plat. The plat will be knitted in London, and in other considerable towns, by persons to whom it will be sold. It appears to me, at least, that this will be the course that the thing will take. However, we must leave this to time: and here I conclude my observations upon a subject which is deeply interesting to myself.

and which the public, in general, deem to be of great importance.

POSTSCRIPT.—I think it right to say here, that, ever since I published the instructions for brewing by copper and by wooden utensils, the beer at *my own house* has always been brewed precisely agreeably to the instructions contained in this book; and I have to add, that I never have had such good beer in my house in all my lifetime, as since I have followed that mode of brewing. My table beer, as well as my ale, is always as clear as wine. I have had hundreds and hundreds of quarters of malt brewed into beer in my house. My people could always make it strong enough, and sweet enough; but never, except by accident, could they make it **CLEAR**. Now I never have any that is not clear. And yet, my utensils are all very small; and ~~my brewers are~~ sometimes one labouring man and sometimes another. A man wants showing how to brew the first time. I should suppose that we use, in my house, about seven hundred gallons of beer every year, taking both sorts together; and I can positively assert, that there has not been one drop of bad beer, and, indeed, none which has not been most excellent, in my house, during the last two years, I think it is, since I begun using the utensils, and in the manner named in this book.

Here, in the new Edition, above mentioned, follows full information upon all these subjects. The whole matter is now well understood by me; and I have here communicated that knowledge to the public.

COBBETT'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.

A FRENCH GRAMMAR; OR,
Plain Instructions for the Learning of French. Price Five Shillings.

All that I shall ask of the Public is, that those who are expending, or have been expending, money, for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the French Language, for themselves, or for their children: all I ask is, that these persons will first *read steadily through* all that they find in the first fifty pages of *any* other French Grammar; and that they will then *read steadily through* the first fifty pages of my Grammar. If this were done by *all* such persons, there would; I am convinced, be but *one* French Grammar in use, in a very short time.—Any person, who ~~has never studied French at all~~, will be able, by such reading, to form a competent judgment. He will find, that, from other Grammars, he can, by such reading, get *no knowledge at all* of the matter; while, from mine, he will get at *some knowledge* of it. Those, who understand the subject, I request to compare what they find in my Grammar on those difficult parts, the IMPERSONALS, the TWO PAST TIMES OF THE VERBS, and the PARTICIPLES: I request them to compare these parts of my Grammar with what they find, as to the same matters, in *any other Grammar*.

WM. COBBETT.

TIMBER TREES AND UNDERWOOD.

I HAVE all my lifetime wanted to possess a book which should give me all the information necessary relative to Timber Trees and Underwood ; a book that should take me gently by the hand, and talk to me thus : " Now, mind, COBBETT, " this tree (taking the trees one by one) grows to such a height, and " to such a size ; the wood is of " such a quality, and is put to " such and such uses ; the seed of " this tree grows thus and thus ; " this is the shape of it ; it is ripe " at such a time of the year ; it " must be gathered thus ; it must " be preserved thus ; it must be " sown in this manner, and at such " and such seasons ; the young " plants must be treated thus ; and " when fit to plant out, they must " be planted in this manner, and " in such and such sorts of ground ; " and the ground must be thus " prepared. As the trees grow " they must be pruned in such and " such a manner. When the " Timber or Underwood arrives " at perfection, such and such is " the way to go to work to cut it " down, and to dispose of it." I have all my life wanted a book to talk to me in this sort of way, but I have never yet found one. I have found one book to treat of one part of the matter, another to treat of another part of the matter, another of another part, and so on ; so that, it requires a whole parcel of books to come at any thing like a competent knowledge relative to Trees and Underwood. As I

have gone along for the last twenty years or thereabouts, I have been making notes, which were destined to become a book. That book I am now arranging for the press under the following title ; and, I flatter myself that it will be found to be a book of great utility to all owners or planters of Woodlands :

THE WOODLANDS ;

Or, a Treatise on the Preparing of Ground for Planting, on the Planting, the Cultivating, the Pruning, and the Cutting Down, of Timber Trees and Underwoods ; describing the usual size, the nature and uses of each Tree, the Seed of each, the time and manner of Collecting, the manner of Preserving and of Sowing the Seed, and also the manner of Managing the Young Plants until fit to plant out ; the Trees being arranged in Alphabetical order, and the List of them, containing those of America, as well as those of England, or already introduced into England, and the English, French, and Botanical Name being prefixed to each Tree.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BYRNE.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Homo - - - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Wright - - - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Francis Cousins - - - - - | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| A. D. M. - - - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 21st August.

| | Per Quarter. | s. | d. |
|--------------|--------------|----|----|
| Wheat | 58 | 0 | |
| Rye | 41 | 4 | |
| Barley | 32 | 1 | |
| Oats | 23 | 11 | |
| Beans | 35 | 3 | |
| Peas | 36 | 7 | |

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 21st August.

| | Qrs. | s. | d. | p. 2. |
|------------|------------------|-------|-------|---------------|
| Wheat.. | 8,252 for 26,210 | 15 | 0 | Average, 61 1 |
| Barley.... | 180..... | 296 | 2 | 9.....32 10 |
| Oats..... | 5,955..... | 7,885 | 9 | 4.....26 5 |
| Rye ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Beans .. | 460..... | 824 | 10 | 9.....35 10 |
| Peas.... | 131..... | 240 | 2 | 0.....36 7 |

Friday, August 27.—There has been a large supply of Wheat and Flour this week, and the trade for the former article is declined 1s. to 2s. per quarter from the terms of Monday. Of Barley, Beans, and Peas the supplies are short, and prices unaltered. The Oat market is composed chiefly of foreign samples from granary, and this article is 1s. per quarter lower than Monday, but the trade is more lively than on Wednesday.

Monday, Aug. 30.—There was a very large arrival of Wheat and Flour last week, but not much of any other article. This morning there are only moderate quantities of Corn fresh in from any part. A few samples of new Essex and Kentish Wheat have appeared to-day, which are only middling in quality, and they have obtained from 58s. to 62s. per quarter. The weather continues remarkably fine, and having a large quantity of Wheat left over from last week, the trade has been excessively dull to-day, and prices have declined 8s. to 4s. per quarter from the terms of this day se'nnight, and ordinary samples are unsaleable even at 5s. per quarter reduction.

Barley is very dull, and 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower than last Monday. Beans and Peas are scarce at present, and prices nearly nominal. Our Oat market consists of nearly all foreign Oats in granary here, and the prices are reported 1s. per quarter lower than last Monday, but there is a tolerably free trade at this reduction. There is no alteration in Flour.

Price on board Ship as under.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Wheat, red, (old) | s. to —s. |
| — white, (old) | —s. —s. |
| — red | 38s. — 44s. |
| — fine | 45s. — 52s. |
| — superfine | 56s. — 60s. |
| — white | 43s. — 48s. |
| — fine | 48s. — 56s. |
| — superfine | 62s. — 66s. |
| Flour, per sack | 55s. — 60s. |
| — Seconds | 50s. — 55s. |
| — North Country .. | 46s. — 50s. |

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,

From August 23 to August 28, both inclusive.

| Whence. | Wheat. | Barley. | Malt. | Oats. | Beans. | Flour. |
|-------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|----------|
| Aberdeen ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 160 | ..... | ..... |
| Aldbro' | 1279 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 14 |
| Alemonth ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arundel ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Banff ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Barwick ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 |
| Boston ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bridport ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Carmarthen ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Clay ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | 290 |
| Dundee | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 |
| Colchester | 934 | ..... | 207 | 22 | 119 | 1185 |
| Harwich | 1660 | 15 | 511 | ..... | 52 | 553 |
| Leigh | 643 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 73 | ..... |
| Maldon | 1721 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 168 | 2088 |
| Exeter ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gainsbro' ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... | 200 |
| Grimsby ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 208 | ..... | 100 |
| Hull ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ipswich | 986 | 80 | 1315 | ..... | 45 | 801 |
| Inverness ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kent | 1536 | ..... | ..... | 64 | 233 | 1295 |
| Leith ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 266 | ..... | ..... |
| Louth ..... | ..... | 90 | ..... | 300 | ..... | ..... |
| Lynn | 280 | ..... | ..... | 228 | ..... | ..... |
| Newhaven ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 |
| Spalding ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Southampton ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Southwold | 849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Selby ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stockton ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150 |
| Wells ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Whitby ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... |
| Woodbridge | 1432 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 369 |
| Yarmouth | 912 | 96 | 335 | ..... | 80 | 4410 |
| Cork ..... | ..... | 55 | ..... | 450 | ..... | ..... |
| Galway ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Waterford ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sligo ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wexford ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Foreign | 95 | ..... | ..... | 1145 | ..... | 920 1/2 |
| Total | 12427 | 336 | 2368 | 2538 | 780 | 1161 1/2 |
| | | | | | | 920 1/2 |

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week :

Rye, 12 ; Pease, 400 ; Tares, 12 ; Linseed, 6940 ; Rapeseed, 1358 ;

Brank, 15 ; Mustard, — ; Hemp, — ; and Seeds, 138 quarters.

Total Quantity of Corn returned as
Sold in the Maritime Districts,
for the Week ended Aug. 21.

| | Qrs. | | Qrs. |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| Wheat | 41,296 | Oats | 24,866 |
| Rye | 45 | Beans | 1,680 |
| Barley | 1,797 | Peas | 281 |

Monday, Aug. 30.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 1725 firkins of Butter, and 160 bales of Bacon: and from foreign ports 11,880 casks of Butter.

City, 1st September, 1824.

BACON.

Very little being sold retail; but in the wholesale market the holders are expecting higher prices.—Landed, 54s. to 56s.

BUTTER.

The hot weather and the plentiful supply of foreign butter, have prevented the prices of Irish from going higher at present.—On board: Carlow, 79s. to 81s.—Waterford, 76s. to 78s.—Landed: Carlow, 82s. to 84s.—Waterford, 78s. to 80s.—Dutch, best, 82s. to 84s.; inferiors, 70s. to 78s.; a good deal of the latter kind.

CHEESE.

Prices of *old* continue about the same as last week. *New* is becoming more plentiful; and if the quantity at the ensuing Reading Fair

should be equal to the general expectation, prices must be low, or the London Cheesemongers will not venture to buy.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10½d. by the full-priced Bakers.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Aug. 30.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------|--------|----|----|----|
| Beef | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Mutton | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Veal | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Pork | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Lamb | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Beasts | 3,680 | | | |
| Calves | 800 | | | |
| Sheep | 25,390 | | | |
| Pigs | 210 | | | |

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------|----|----|----|----|
| Beef | 3 | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| Mutton | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Veal | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Pork | 3 | 8 | 5 | 8 |
| Lamb | 4 | 0 | 5 | 4 |

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------|----|----|----|----|
| Beef | 2 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| Mutton | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Veal | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Pork | 4 | 0 | 5 | 8 |
| Lamb | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 |

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Cwt.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|----|---|---|
| Ware..... | 3 | 6 | to | 4 | 6 |
| Middlings.. | 2 | 0 | — | 2 | 3 |
| Chats | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 |

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

| | | | | | |
|--------------|----|----|----|---|---|
| Ware..... | £3 | 10 | to | 4 | 0 |
| Middlings .. | 1 | 15 | — | 2 | 0 |
| Chats..... | 1 | 10 | — | 0 | 0 |

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay .. 60s. to 105s.

Straw... 44s. to 54s.

Clover.. 80s. to 120s.

St. James's.—Hay..... 80s. to 110s.

Straw... 52s. to 60s.

Clover.. 84s. to 110s.

Whitechapel. Hay .. 80s. to 110s.

Straw. 45s. to 56s.

Clover 100s. to 130s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

| | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | | Beans. | | Pease. | |
|------------------|--------|----------|---------|----------|-------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | s. | to s. d. | s. | to s. d. | s. | to s. d. | s. | to s. d. | s. | to s. d. |
| Aylesbury | 48 | 60 0 | 33 | 35 0 | 25 | 26 0 | 36 | 38 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Banbury | 53 | 56 0 | 34 | 38 0 | 25 | 27 6 | 36 | 44 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Basingstoke | 54 | 61 0 | 30 | 35 0 | 23 | 25 0 | 40 | 45 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Bridport..... | 52 | 60 0 | 28 | 30 0 | 23 | 27 0 | 40 | 42 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Chelmsford..... | 52 | 68 0 | 30 | 38 0 | 23 | 28 0 | 39 | 34 0 | 30 | 34 0 |
| Derby..... | 56 | 64 0 | 32 | 34 0 | 25 | 30 0 | 42 | 46 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Devizes..... | 46 | 70 0 | 31 | 32 6 | 26 | 31 0 | 41 | 48 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Dorchester..... | 42 | 66 0 | 27 | 30 0 | 25 | 31 0 | 40 | 44 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Exeter..... | 60 | 72 0 | 28 | 33 0 | 18 | 24 0 | 48 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Guildford..... | 52 | 70 0 | 34 | 38 0 | 22 | 30 0 | 38 | 44 0 | 38 | 40 0 |
| Henley..... | 50 | 72 0 | 33 | 36 0 | 24 | 30 0 | 39 | 42 0 | 42 | 0 0 |
| Horncastle..... | 52 | 57 0 | 28 | 30 0 | 16 | 20 0 | 39 | 33 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Hungerford..... | 46 | 66 0 | 30 | 36 0 | 25 | 31 0 | 38 | 44 0 | 34 | 44 0 |
| Lewes..... | 56 | 64 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 27 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Lynn..... | 40 | 56 0 | 28 | 34 0 | 18 | 20 0 | 35 | 36 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Newbury..... | 39 | 70 0 | 32 | 33 0 | 25 | 31 0 | 40 | 44 0 | 40 | 0 0 |
| Newcastle..... | 50 | 68 0 | 27 | 31 0 | 25 | 31 0 | 38 | 42 0 | 38 | 44 0 |
| Northampton.... | 56 | 59 0 | 34 | 37 0 | 22 | 26 0 | 40 | 42 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Nottingham.... | 57 | 0 0 | 33 | 0 0 | 25 | 0 0 | 38 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Reading..... | 50 | 69 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 21 | 28 0 | 40 | 44 0 | 36 | 42 0 |
| Stamford..... | 47 | 58 0 | 32 | 33 0 | 18 | 20 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Swansea..... | 63 | 0 0 | 36 | 0 0 | 25 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Truro..... | 58 | 0 0 | 36 | 0 0 | 28 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Uxbridge..... | 48 | 72 0 | 33 | 38 0 | 21 | 29 0 | 37 | 42 0 | 42 | 0 0 |
| Warminster..... | 42 | 63 0 | 26 | 36 0 | 25 | 28 0 | 50 | 52 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Winchester..... | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Yarmouth..... | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Dalkeith*..... | 25 | 32 6 | 23 | 27 0 | 20 | 23 0 | 19 | 21 6 | 20 | 22 6 |
| Haddington*.... | 21 | 31 6 | 20 | 25 6 | 19 | 24 0 | 16 | 20 0 | 16 | 20 0 |

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *bill*.—The Scotch *bill* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *bill* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.—The weather during the past week having been somewhat unsettled, although hitherto favourable for harvest, there was a fair demand for Wheat and Flour at late prices. And this day's market being tolerable well attended, the finest qualities of Wheat maintained their former value; but on the other descriptions a decline of 3d. per 70lbs. was submitted to. Some sales of foreign Oats were made to day, at about 2s. 5d. to 2s. 9d. per 45 lbs., but in old Irish Oats very little business was done, although they were 1d. per bushel lower. A few parcels of new Oats of good quality, which have arrived here from Ireland, brought 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. per 45 lbs. Other articles of the trade might have been bought this day at somewhat reduced prices.

Imported into Liverpool from the 17th to the 23d August 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 308; Barley, 325; Oats, 95; Beans, 121; and Peas, 4 quarters. Flour, 382 sacks, of 280 lbs. American Flour, 4,190 barrels.

Norwich, Aug. 28.—Several samples of New Wheat appeared here to-day, and from the fineness of the quality it fetched nearly as good a price as the Old.—Wheat 43s. to 53s.; Barley 27s. to 32s.; and Oats, 22s. to 27s. per quarter. In some parts of the county, there is a great complaint of the Wheat being very smutty.

Bristol, Aug. 28.—The sales of Corn, &c. at this place are very few, and the prices annexed may be considered nearly right:—Best Wheat, from 7s. to 7s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 5s. to 6s. 6s.; Barley, 2s. 3d. to 4s.; Oats, 2s. to 3s.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 28s. to 48s. per bag.

Birmingham, Aug. 26.—Weather remarkably fine. Market small, and so little business done that prices were nearly nominal.

Ypswich, Aug. 28.—We had scarcely any Grain at market to-day, the farmers being busily engaged in the harvest. Some samples of new Wheat appeared, which were very fine, others pretty good, and some not in good condition. Prices are but nominal.

Boston, Aug. 25.—We had at this day's market but a very small supply of samples of Grain shewn to us, and Oats have declined from 2s. to 3s. per quarter less than last week, which is occasioned on account of the Ports having opened. Wheat we had very few samples shewn, and likewise have settled from 1s. to 2s. per quarter less since last week's prices, and sellers were willing to let them go at that price: as for Barley, Beans, and Rye, we had none shewn to-day. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 54s. to 58s.; Oats, 17s. to 20s.

Wakefield, Aug. 27.—The arrivals of Wheat this week are pretty considerable, but limited of other descriptions of Grain. The sale of Wheat has been dull; the best qualities must be noted 2s. per quarter below the rates of this day se'nnight, and to quite middling descriptions a further reduction must be submitted to. Oats and Shelling come sparingly to hand; prices much the same as last week, and the demand fully equal to the supply. No alteration in Beans or Malt. Rapeseed as last noted.—Wheat, new and old, 46s. to 64s.; Barley, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, new and old, 36s. to 44s. per quarter, 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoe Oats, 26s. to 28s. per quarter; Mealings Oats, 12d. to 13d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 33s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 37s. to 39s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 44s. to 46s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 23l. to 26l. per last.

Malton, Aug. 28.—Owing to the ports opening for Oats, makes our market very dull, and little done in the Corn trade here. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 56s. to 60s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Barley, 32s. to 35s. per qr. Oats, 10½d. to 11d. per stone.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended August 21, 1824.

| | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | |
|-----------------|--------|----|---------|----|-------|----|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| London* | 61 | 11 | 31 | 8 | 27 | 8 |
| Essex | 60 | 7 | 34 | 2 | 26 | 11 |
| Kent | 61 | 6 | 36 | 1 | 26 | 7 |
| Sussex | 58 | 10 | 33 | 0 | 26 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 52 | 10 | 30 | 3 | 25 | 3 |
| Cambridgeshire | 53 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 21 | 5 |
| Norfolk | 52 | 10 | 29 | 8 | 25 | 1 |
| Lincolnshire | 56 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 8 |
| Yorkshire | 57 | 2 | 27 | 0 | 20 | 3 |
| Durham | 64 | 10 | 38 | 0 | 29 | 0 |
| Northumberland | 55 | 10 | 37 | 8 | 27 | 4 |
| Cumberland | 52 | 2 | 32 | 9 | 30 | 6 |
| Westmoreland | 53 | 11 | 41 | 0 | 29 | 7 |
| Lancashire | 56 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 2 |
| Cheshire | 60 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 4 |
| Gloucestershire | 60 | 8 | 32 | 6 | 27 | 1 |
| Somersetshire | 62 | 5 | 32 | 0 | 24 | 4 |
| Monmouthshire | 61 | 4 | 39 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Devonshire | 62 | 4 | 33 | 8 | 23 | 1 |
| Cornwall | 54 | 3 | 35 | 0 | 25 | 11 |
| Dorsetshire | 58 | 2 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Hampshire | 56 | 10 | 32 | 0 | 21 | 9 |
| North Wales | 66 | 8 | 43 | 5 | 27 | 4 |
| South Wales | 59 | 8 | 36 | 2 | 24 | 10 |

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Aug. 28.—There was a great supply of lean and half-fatted Beasts at market to-day, the former fetching 4s. to 4s. 6d., the latter 6s. 9d. to 7s. 3d.; very prime fat Beef, 7s. 6d. Mutton, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 9d. per stone of 14 lbs; Lambs, 18s. to 26s. per head.

Horncastle, Aug. 28.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 6d. to 8d.; and Vcal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Bristol, Aug. 26.—Beef, 5d. to 5½d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; and Pork, 5d. to 5½d. per lb.; Sinking offal.

Malton, Aug. 28.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef, 5d. to 6½d.; Mutton, 4½d. to 5½d.; Lamb, 4½d. to 5½d.; and Vcal, 5d. to 6½d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 13d. to 15d. per lb.; Salt Butter, 40s. per Grlin. Bacon 7s. 6d.; Hams, 8s. to 9s. 6d. per stone.

Sides.

At *Morpeth* market, on Wednesday, there was a good many Cattle, and a full market of Sheep and Lambs, which met with dull sale; prices much the same.—Beef, from 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 8d.; and Lamb, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 10d. per stone, sinking offals.

Skipton Cattle Market, Aug. 24.—We had a tolerable show of fat Beasts, Sheep and Lambs; sales were rather heavy, and little alteration from last fortnight's prices.

Wakefield Cattle Market, Aug. 25.—We had a very large supply of both Beast and Sheep in our market this week: the consequence was that the business of the day proceeded very slowly, though no material alteration in prices took place. A very great number, however, went away unsold, indeed a good many were never brought into the pens. Beasts, 500; Lambs and Sheep, 9,120.

York Wool Market, August 26.—There was only a small quantity of Wool to-day, and not many buyers, but nearly all that was brought to the market, was disposed of at a little advance upon last week's prices.

HOPS.

Maidstone, Aug. 26.—We have this week, in consequence of the fine weather, experienced a much greater improvement in the Hops than could possibly have been expected; they are growing out well, look remarkably fine, and according to present appearances, bid fair for a good crop. The general opinion now in favour of 160,000*l.* duty, and very few against it.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o' Clock.

TO THE BULL-FROG FARMERS.

*On the Price of Corn, and on
the Wages of Labour.*

Kensington, 8th Sept. 1824.

BULL-FROGS,

THERE are not many of you left; but, those that are left seem to be as stupid, as blind, as conceited, and as brutishly insolent as ever. How humble you were, when wheat was sold at *four shillings a bushel*! But, the moment the price began to rise, you thought that *all* was coming back, and your brutal insolence was all revived. You will again see it four shillings a bushel, or, you will see another *Bank-stoppage*. One of these two things *must* come. But, of these I shall speak by-and-by: let me first talk to you about *present prices* and prospects; and more especially about the *wages* which you pay to your labourers.

When the corn began to rise, you said, that "*things were coming about*." This was your stupid saying. I wish I could convert the words into *cotton-fuz*: I would cram them down the throats of every man of you. You were told the *cause*, the *real* cause, of the rise in the price. You were shown how it was effected. The passing of the *Small-Note Bill*, and the effect of that Bill, were explained to you. Oh, no! these causes did not *suit* you. You wanted a *natural cause* that should have everlasting operation. You had had high prices, about an average of *fifteen shillings* for wheat, for many years. You had lost this price. You *would not* see that it had been taken away by *Peel's Bill*. No: it was "*the times*." Bad *times*! And, when the price began to rise, you would see nothing about the *Small-Note Bill*; but, said, that "*things were coming about*." By which you meant, that all was going back to the prices of wheat at *fifteen shillings* a bushel.

X

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I told you, at the time, that your devil would deceive you here; for that, if things went back all the way as to prices, they must go back all the way as to paper-money. The Bank must stop payment again; and the whole of the "envy of surrounding nations and admiration of the world" would be blown to atoms. You laughed. You thought that seven shillings were an earnest of fifteen. Thousands of you renewed your leases, or took new ones, upon this presumption; and I am happy to reflect, that the far greater part of you who did this will go, pretty soon, to augment the mass of those miserable paupers, whom you treat with such horrible cruelty.

Wheat was, at one time, at an average, a government average, of about four shillings and eightpence a bushel. The average for some months now just past, has been about seven shillings and tenpence. This is a great rise; but, it is not what you expected, when you said, and chuckled at the same time, that "things be a comen about, in spite o' that "Jackober, Cobbett." When a nasty, big-bellied, belching beast said this, at Reading market, the beast expected to see wheat again at fifteen shillings a bushel on an average. The hog has not seen

it; and, he is now, in spite of *Small-Note Bill*, and the half-forced circulation of villainous paper-money, just going to see the price, on an average, about six shillings. Some persons think it will come down to five shillings a bushel. I wish it may; but, I do not think it will; because the quantity of paper-money, now out, is very large. If a run for gold should take place, down will come the price of wheat; but, in the present state of things, this is not likely to happen just yet: all in good time! So that I think, that wheat may keep up to six shillings a bushel. This is ruin to all those who renewed their leases, or took leases, in 1823 or in the present year; and ruin they richly deserve. They have all had opportunities enough of getting at a knowledge of the real causes of the great changes in the price of farm-produce. They all ought to understand well the tricks of this tricky system. They were told, that "things could not come about" without another Bank-stoppage; and that the *Small-Note Bill*, which is a sort of half-stoppage of gold payments, could not raise the price of wheat above two or three shillings a bushel. They were told also, that a good crop and a good harvest (things which

you so much *dread*) would bring down the price, in spite of the *Small-Note Bill*. In short, they are wholly destitute of excuse; and their ruin ought to give no man pain.

We are going to see, in a very short time, some curious scenes relative to the agriculture of the country. This is, therefore, no bad time to show how the corn came to fall in price; and how the price came to rise again. We are apt to forget; and a *public* is very apt to forget. Indeed, it is continually changing in its proper person. The young men of to-day who begin to think and to reason, were big thoughtless boys only three or four years ago. Every day new thousands come into the ranks of thought and of reason. To these new comers, that which was written or said two or three years ago, is wholly lost, unless it be repeated.

For these reasons, and for several others, which it is not necessary for me to state, I shall here give, as briefly as I can, the history of the rise of prices, of the fall of prices, and of the rise of prices again lately. This is most interesting matter. It is what ought to be well understood by every man, and particularly by every young man in the kingdom.

I have always done, and shall yet do my part, in the spreading of this useful knowledge.

The French people chose to make a revolution, and to suppress nobility and tithes. The Parliament of England made war upon the French people, in order to compel them to keep nobility and tithes, lest the French, by their example, should shake nobility and the tithes in England. The English *THING* began by hiring German and other foreign troops to fight against the French people. That gallant people beat them all. The English "*THING*" persevered in trying the *force of money*. It had armies, it had navies. It had whole thousands of admirals and of generals, but still, it relied principally upon the use of its money. It borrowed money to the amount of eight hundred millions of pounds sterling. But, by dint of drawing away the gold and the silver from the country, it got to have nothing left, but a vile paper-money. It had a Bank that had issued many, many millions of paper-money, payable to bearer on demand; that is to say, a parcel of notes for which the bearer was to have gold or silver whenever he chose to present them at the Bank. In the year 1797, just while the French peo-

ple were driving all their numerous enemies before them, this Bank STOPPED PAYMENT. It refused to give the bearers of notes money in exchange for the paper! and Parliament passed a series of laws to protect the Bank in this breach of contract with its note-holders.

After this, there was an end to the circulation of gold and of silver. The Bank, thus protected, poured forth its notes at pleasure. A thousand country banks were employed at the same time, doing the same thing. Hence the *rise of prices*. This was the cause, and the only cause, of the rise of prices. These prices went on for eighteen years, sometimes a little higher, sometimes a little lower, as affected by the crops and the harvests. There were two causes always at work to affect prices: the abundance or scarcity of the article; and the state of the currency. The first cause changed with the seasons; the second was permanent.

Now, observe, the Parliament had passed laws to *protect the issuers of paper-money*; but, observe, also, that this protection was to last only till *six months after the end of the war*. Pray mark this, for you will presently see the consequence of this providing for

a return to cash-payments. When the war ceased, the paper-money crew were compelled to make preparations for paying their notes in gold; and they had no other means of making this preparation, than such means as would *lessen the quantity of their paper-money*. They did lessen that quantity accordingly; and prices came down at a rate that terrified the farmers out of their senses. Strange thing: a *want of employment* began immediately to appear. However, more of this another time. The Government was frightened as much as the paper-money crew were. A law was passed to lengthen the period of returning to cash-payments! Before that law expired, another law was passed to protect the paper-money crew for a longer period. Still, however, the paper-money crew were always kept in check by the known possibility of their being compelled to pay at the end of these nominated periods. Therefore, they were afraid to issue much paper, and prices kept somewhat low.

At last, in the year 1818, I who was then in America, showed the Parliament, that it was in the power of anybody who had a thousand pounds to employ, to PUFF OUT the whole of their system of paper-money, and

leave them not a sixpence wherewith to pay their soldiers. Soon after this, they began a general and incessant haranguing in both Houses against paper-money. One would have thought that they themselves had not been the inventors of the paper-money System. It seemed as if none of them had ever had any hand in it. They cursed the paper-money as heartily as I ever cursed it. After all this cursing, they passed a law called **PEEL'S BILL**, ordering that the Bank should begin to pay in gold upon demand, on the first day of May 1823. At the same time, they passed another law, ordering, that in two years after the Bank should begin to pay in gold, there should be **NO SMALL NOTES** circulated in the Kingdom; that is to say, no note for a less sum than five pounds.

Now, mind, these two Bills went together. The first answered but half its object without the last. Well, then, now mark, Peel's Bill was altered in 1821, and the Bank, according to this alteration, began to pay in gold in 1821. So that, observe, the power of making notes under five pounds, was to cease on the first of May 1823. That was the day on which this rubbish, under the

name of money, was totally to disappear. That was the day, the first of May 1823, when the country ought again to have had a Gold and Silver currency. But, if that gold and silver currency had been fairly and according to law, given to the people, the wheat, for the last year and a half, or two years, would have been at four shillings a bushel, in place of seven shillings and tenpence a bushel, as we have above seen; and in an average of years, it might, perhaps, not have been higher than three shillings and sixpence a bushel. If wheat had continued a few years at four and sixpence a bushel, the landlords must have been totally ruined, unless there had been a large reduction of the interest of the Debt, and an equally large reduction of Army, Navy, Dead-Weight, Pension-list, Sinecure-list, and of all the innumerable lists that live upon the taxes.

The Government did not dare touch the Debt and the tax-eaters. Yet the landlords were beginning to clamour. Some pretty bold language had been made use of, about reducing the Debt. But now, mark me, Bull-Frogs, the county of Kent met at Maidstone on the 11th of June 1822. At that meeting that county voted,

almost unanimously, a Petition, concluding with the following words: "And your Petitioners further humbly pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to make a just *reduction of the interest of the National Debt*, as soon as you have completed a reform of your Honourable House." This struck terror into the Government. There had been, before, several strong indications on the part of the landlords, to come to open war with the fundholders, and with the funding system. The Ministers were decidedly for the fundholders. Yet, they had not courage to push things to extremity. Yet, what were they to do? To *repeal Peel's Bill* would have been such an act of infamy, such flagrant infamy; and it would have so exalted me at once, that it was not to be thought of for a moment. Yet, if the Debt could not be reduced, *something must be done to raise the price of farm-produce.*

And now we come to a most curious part of the history of this Dutch system of paper-money. The Government have, for some time, affected to smile at the complaints of the landlords and farmers; they affected to say, that their paper-money measures had had nothing to do with the lower-

ing of prices, and that men must take prices as they found them. But, when the landlords began to be really out of temper, the Government began to be alarmed, and to bethink itself how it should go to work to raise the price of corn. It did not dare repeal Peel's Bill openly, and by name; but, it could repeal it in part, and under disguise: the measure it resorted to, was this. In the Session of 1822, it enacted that **SMALL NOTES MIGHT CONTINUE TO BE MADE, NOT ONLY BY THE BANK OF ENGLAND, BUT BY ALL COUNTRY BANKS, FOR ELEVEN YEARS TO COME, AFTER THE FIRST OF MAY 1823.** This was the measure. Observe, that Peel's Bill itself took away the power of the Bank of England to make small notes after the first of May 1823; and the other Bill took that power away from the Country Bankers.

Now, here was a repeal of a good third part, at least, of Peel's Bill. And let me here, once more, remind my readers, that I had, from the first appearance of Peel's Bill, from the first sight that I got of it in America, always declared, that Peel's Bill never could, and never would be carried into *full* effect. On the 24th September,

1819, I wrote, in Long Island, a Register which was published in England in November of that year. That Register contained the following passage on Peel's Bill, which I had then just seen, for the first time. "This Bill (Mr. Peel's) was grounded on "concurrent Reports of both Houses; it was passed by unanimous votes of both Houses; it was, at the close of the Session, a subject of high eulogium in the Speaker's speech to the Regent, and in the Regent's speech to the two Houses: now, then, I, WILLIAM COBBETT, assert, that to carry this Bill into effect is IMPOSSIBLE; and I say, that, if this Bill be carried into FULL effect, I will give Castlereagh leave to lay me on a gridiron and broil me alive, while Sidmouth may stir the coals, and Canning stand by and laugh at my groans."

There have been stupid wretches of the London Press in great numbers, to assert that this prophecy of mine had been falsified, and to insist that I had incurred the penalty of the gridiron. But, beasts, has Peel's Bill been carried into full effect? Does not that Bill of Peel take away from the Bank of England the power of making small notes, after the first of May

1823? And, you brute beasts, was not another Bill passed in the Summer of 1822, to prevent this part of Peel's Bill from going into effect? How, then, you ignorant brutes, can my prophecy with regard to this Bill have been falsified? There is the collateral Bill repealed besides. This Bill was as much a part of Peel's Bill in reality, as any of the clauses of Peel's Bill itself. The Bill was repealed altogether; and yet do these brutes of the Wen affect to believe that Peel's Bill has been carried into full effect.

However, let us return to the Government and its *Small-Note Bill*, passed in the Summer of 1822. This is a most curious and interesting matter, and, Bull-Frogs, particularly worthy of your attention. I said before, that the landlords had begun to clasp their pretty loudly: they had broadly hinted at the necessity of a reduction of the interest of the Debt; and, as I have before observed, the petition from Kent struck terror to the heart of the Government. CASTLEREAGH, with all his matchless impudence, with all that cool insensibility for which the fellow was so famous, could not disguise his alarm. Several of the people, in the Lord JONES and the Lord WILLIAMS, and the Lord

CHARLES House, imputed the petition solely TO ME. CALCHAFT and JOHN SMITH pretended that I must have taken the County by surprise. But others said, No: that never could be, he put the motion twice, in order to give the County an opportunity to retract if it chose; and it did not choose to retract. In short, it was manifest that it was the genuine sentiment of the whole of the county of Kent. And this it was that filled the Government with fear. This it was that so terrified them, that they immediately set about doing something, in order to pacify the landlords. I beg the public to remark, that the *Small-Note Bill*, which was intended to raise the price of corn, was the immediate fruit of this Meeting in the county of Kent. It was brought into the House of Commons just after the Meeting in the county of Kent. The Bill was not passed till towards the latter end of July. It was openly declared by the Ministers and by their friends, that it would raise prices. QUARREN said, in one of the debates upon the Bill; that he liked it, that it would add to the quantity of currency, and that the country stood in need of it. So that this Bill was, in the first place, a part-repeal of Peel's Bill; it was passed

for the express purpose of raising prices, and of pacifying the landlords; and the immediate cause of it was the petition of the county of Kent.

It had the effect of raising prices very considerably: and, here let me acknowledge that I deceived myself greatly with regard to the effect of the *Small-Note Bill*. CASTLEREAGH (who cut his throat the next month), and VANSITTART proposed, at first, to make the small notes a *legal tender*. However, they were frightened away from this, by my proving to the public that that would be a complete repeal of Peel's Bill altogether. Then, said I, "if you do not make the dirty rags a legal tender, *people will not take them*, while they can go to any Bank and demand gold in exchange for them. So that you will not, by this measure, add to the quantity of the currency of the country; and, if you do not add to the quantity of the currency of the country, you cannot cause a rise of prices.

My reasoning was correct enough; but, I was wrong as to the fact of people *not taking the filthy Bank Notes*. I did not bestow sufficient reflection on that chain of slavish dependance which runs through the whole of

this wretched community. The far greater part of the aristocracy; all the great body of Jews and Jobbers that receive the thirty or forty millions a year in interest, the Army people, the Navy people; the stifling swarms of the Dead-Weight; all the swarms of Placemen, Pensioners, Sinecure Men, Women, and Children; and, though last, God knows, not least, those whom you see *every where*, dressed in habits of sable, and hats of fire-shovel shape. All these have a sort of instinctive affection for paper-money. They know that the system which makes them so fat, cannot be supported without this tricky sort of currency. I have heard of a square-shouldered fellow, who accused a tradesman of *disloyalty* because he gave him change in sovereigns! What tradesman or what Innkeeper, will dare to refuse to take any rags that are tendered to him? Then, those that want to borrow of Bankers, must, of course, take their rags. These persons have no choice; and having got the rags out of the Bank, they must circulate them. Thus, this tyrannical influence has, in fact, the effect of compulsory law.

Of the effect of these causes, I was not aware; and, therefore,

I was very positive in my opinion that a *Small-Note Bill* would not tend to raise prices. Experience has convinced me to the contrary. Under a system of dependance, of fiscal tyranny like ours, with a beaten-down, trodden-down labouring class, who scarcely ever touch money, a paper circulation can be forced to a certain extent, without positive law for forcing it, if you permit the paper-money crew to make *small notes*; for almost the whole of the higher classes have some participation in the taxes; and the middle and lower class will never dare refuse to take what they tender them. But; and now I am coming to your affair, Bull-Froge; but, a *Small-Note Bill*, though aided with all this base and tyrannical influence, can raise prices only in a certain degree; and that degree not very great; because, if the quantity of base paper got beyond a certain amount, the Jews will soon find it to answer to *get it exchanged against gold at the Bank*. If, indeed, the small notes had been made legal tender, wheat might have been raised up to twenty shillings a bushel. But this, for the reason before mentioned, was not done; and, therefore, the prices have not risen as you, the stupid Bull-

Frogs, expected; and they will not rise, and they cannot rise, to what they were in the "good times," as you call them, without another stoppage at the Bank, and without blowing the whole of this sunset and sunrise system to the devil; without taking a little of the flesh off from your cheeks and sides; and applying it to the covering of the bare bones of your labourers.

Thus have I given you, Bull-Frogs, a short, a very satisfactory history of the rise and fall in the price of corn, as far as that price is affected by the acts of the Government. Price is affected by seasons; that is to say, by the amount of the crop, and the quality of the crop; and by the amount and quality of the crop in foreign countries, also; for, in spite of Corn Bills, there have an influence in this country. According to present appearances, the wheat will come down to about six shillings a bushel. If Peel's Bill had gone into full effect, wheat would have sold at this moment for four shillings a bushel; and, if Peel's Bill had been totally repealed, and we had come back again to bare rags, wheat would now have sold at from ten to twelve shillings a bushel.

This was what you expected,

Bull-Frogs; this was what you expected at the time when the big-bellied beast, at Reading market, said: "things be a comen about, in spite o' that Jackober Cobbett." This was what you called things "*comen about*"; but, you have the mortification to see, that, after having come about, as far as *seven shillings* and tenpence, they are going back again to *six shillings*. Some say *five*. I pray God it may be so; but *six*, I think, is about your mark; and this is not half as much as you got upon an average for twenty years. Nothing short of legal tender, nothing short of a total breaking up, will now alter your condition. Your prices may vibrate between *eight shillings* and *five shillings*; but, there is always a possibility of a total breaking up. There is always a probability of it; and that, too, arising out of the very means that have been employed to produce what you call a coming about of things. The *Small-Note Bill* has postponed the day of the declaration of insolvency of scores of landlords and farmers. It is, however, a mere postponement, even if things go on in their present way for two or three years. Wheat on an average of *seven shillings* a bushel, with the present taxes, will not leave one man out

of forty of you unruined; and an average of *seven shillings* is more than the *small note* trick will give you.

But, there is another view to take of the effects of this *Small-Note Bill*. The ragmen are, to be sure, not half in number what they were a few years ago. Peel's Bill killed five hundred out of a thousand; but the Small-Note Bill will encourage new tricksters to come out. There will be a considerable addition to the rag float. There is a considerable addition already. This has made money of less value in England; it has made *six shillings* to be worth no more than *four shillings* were worth before the small note passed. This sudden and arbitrary change in the value of money has been a cruel robbery on all labourers, all servants, especially all yearly servants; and on all tradesmen having book debts. It has produced, and must produce, great injury to merchants having debts due to them abroad. But, the great thing of all is, it lays the foundation of total loss of power to the Government. Suppose a war to find us in our present situation as to currency. If I were the Minister of a Power at war with England, I would blow up her paper-money in a week. And

we may be well assured, that we shall never see another war, as long as we are smothered with paper-money, without having to encounter this most dangerous species of hostility. It is impossible to look at our situation compared with that of surrounding nations, without clearly seeing, that, in case of war with France and America united, there would be serious attempts at the invasion of Ireland. And, if Ireland were invaded; nay, if there were known to be an enemy's fleet with any thing of an army on board, off the coast of Ireland; if only this were the case, do you believe that any man in his senses would keep a bank note in his pocket, if he could get it changed by going to a neighbouring bank? Here, then, we see some of the perils of paper-money; and these perils our Government has provided for us by its passing a *Small-Note Bill*, in order to give the landlords higher prices for their corn, and *docility* to silence their clamours for a reduction of the interest of the Debt.

"Paper-money," says Paine, "is strength in the beginning, and weakness in the end." It has been strength to this Government: it is now weakness to it. I do not give the Ministers credit for much foresight; but, if ever they think about

war; if ever they contemplate the possibility of that state of things, can they leave out of their consideration, the danger which they themselves voluntarily created in 1822, when they passed a law effectually to exclude gold from circulation everywhere but in London; when they did that solely with a view to pacify the landlords by augmenting the price of the bushel of wheat.

Even upon the supposition that peace is not to be interrupted for some years, I am by no means certain, that wheat can for any length of time, be kept up even to the price of *six* shillings a bushel, without causing a run upon the Borough Bank, and making it stop payment again: and, mind, if this take place once more, it takes place for the last time. It is not clear to me that wheat, which is now sold at *four* English shillings a bushel at Calais, or, perhaps, at *three and sixpence* a bushel, can possibly be kept up to *six* shillings a bushel here, without such an issue of paper, as must necessarily send the Jews to the Bank to get the gold. It is not easy for any one; or, at least, it is not easy to me, to ascertain to what extent the country rags may be issued, without producing a run upon the issuers, and a de-

mand for gold. The great combination of tax and tithes—that I mentioned before, cannot prevent Jews going to the Bank of England and drawing out the gold. There is that much of good in the Jews, at any rate. It is quite probable, that, even at this time, there is paper enough out to cause, in the long run, a run upon the Bank. If wheat fall below *six* shillings, or were down to *six* shillings, there will be a new clamouring on the part of the landlords. Great numbers of them, and, perhaps, a great majority of them, have supposed, with you, that *things were coming about*; but if wheat now fall down to *six* shillings, they will find that, in future, their prices are to vibrate between *five* and *eight*, and this they know to be their ruin. Stupid as you are, you will begin to see that you are never to look at *fifteen* shillings for a bushel of wheat again. You will begin to foresee your fate. Your leases have been taken upon the presumption of having high prices; and you will never see high prices again, except in consequence of some very untoward season; when you will lose, by shortness of crop, that which you will gain by high price.

The kind gentlemen at White-

hall would give you high price, if they could, without ruining the other parts of their concern. They have to trim the boat with great care. The lords of the loom want cheap wheat, and the lords of the land want dear wheat. The fund-lords want but very little paper-money; and the landlords want a great deal of paper-money. The pretty gentlemen have enough to do to trim their boat to suit these parties. But, the main thing for them to keep in view is, not to cause a run upon their Bank, their Borough Bank. If they have one more run upon it, their whole concern is at an end. If they once have another Bank-stoppage, they may as well stop their own breath; for there is an end to the thing that keeps them in fatness, amidst a starving people; amidst a people, some of whom, at least, have been discovered in the stealing of manure to eat.

In the Agricultural Report of 1821, there was this observation, that, "upon an average of years, and for any considerable number of years, it could not be expected that corn should be much dearer in England than in France." Yet, the Small-Note Bill, was a measure intended to make it constantly much dearer in England than in France. It

is a great deal dearer now in England than in France. Gold is not the *circulating medium* of both countries. Gold is payable at the Bank, but a tacit combination, a base combination, a combination of base motives prevents it from being the circulating medium of England, while it is the real circulating medium of France. One of the consequences of this difference in the price of corn, if it continue for any length of time, will be, that pretty nearly the whole of the Dead-Weight will go and spend their five or six millions a year in France. Fund-holders, placemen, pensioners, and parsons will do the same. This is so natural a consequence, that every one will declare it to be inevitable; and here we have another thing to ascribe to the measure adopted by the Ministers, for the sake of pacifying the landlords, by raising the price of the bushel of wheat. If there be a hundred or two thousand of English people living in France and spending their fortunes there, the land of England is worth less on that account. So, that there is a drawback at any rate, to the bounty given in the *Small-Note Bill*.

But, after all, if this *Small-Note Bill* was passed, as it was, to

pacify the landlords, it was only for the purpose of keeping them from falling on upon the Debt, and the Places and Pensions. It was not given them for their own good: it was given them that it might operate as a security to the Pensions, the Places, the Sinecures, and the Dead-Weight. Far from me, however, the stupid thought of pitying the landlords. They were all for the war against the French people; they all joined in vilifying, and would have joined in killing the whole of that gallant people; they, with the parsons at their head, were for tearing to pieces every man that disapproved of the war, and of the loans of PITT and his successors. It is a pity that any of the anti-jacobin landlords or parsons should have died: and, you, great Bull-Frogs, pray do not die till you have witnessed and felt the utmost effect of the loans, of PITT, ADDINGTON, PERCEVAL and JENKINSON. Your distinguished brother, JOHN ELLMAN, jun. is now addressing you from the South Downs, where, I dare say, he has passed many a day prancing about upon his yeomanry horse. He said, some time ago, that provided he got a good price for his corn, he was "still ready to come forth to keep down the disaf-

fects." In order that he and you may get that good price, he exhorts you not to be in haste in carrying your corn to the market. He seems to congratulate you on the shortness of the crop, and on *the then promising badness of the weather for the harvest*. He seems to be grateful to God, that he has been pleased to withhold abundance from us!

It was certainly the devil that was whispering to ELLMAN when he put forth this South Down proclamation; and yet one would think that the devil would not have been such a fool. But, it is curious enough, that such are pretty nearly the sentiments and prayers of Whitehall, whose pretty gentlemen do not know what to be at. At the close of the Session, the lords of the loom began to threaten to petition against the Corn Bill; and the lords of the loom would be backed by the lords of the funds. *Seven shillings and tenpence* a bushel for wheat is more than the lords of the loom care to give. Indeed their poor slaves never eat any wheat flour, or very little, oats being their principal food; but then, the price of oats is in proportion to the price of wheat. If the wheat comes down to *six shillings* a bushel, the lords of the loom will be quiet;

but I suspect that the lords of the land will not.

Thus stands your affair, Bull-Frogs, as to the prices of your produce. You will see *no better times*, mind that, until you see the whole of the fundholder system, the dead-weight system, the parson-justice system, the pheasant-egg system, the Skibbereen system; unless you see the whole of this system blown to air. You will see no better times; and no better times you deserve to see. In vain will you sigh after fifteen shillings for a bushel of wheat. That is what you will never see again; and if you are not convinced of this before the end of the next three months, you must be blinded by your greediness, and have no capacity beyond that of an idiot. Rich as you may be, proceed on, and you will be beggars, which will be attended with this one benefit, at any rate: you will, at last, know how to feel for your unfortunate labourers.

And, now, having, though very angry with you, given you information that may be of the greatest use to yourselves and your families, listen to me while I say a word or two, in behalf of the poor creatures who are wasting away their lives upon your farms. There is *no employment* for them: a great

want of employment. There are *too many people*: too many workmen: our *population is too great!* These are the notions that are afloat amongst you.

Bull-Frogs, answer me a few questions. How came you never to discover that we had an over-population until corn fell in price? How came there never to be a want of employment until the corn fell in price? Are you not told, and do you not believe, that the price of your produce will be kept up by a *constant increase of the population*? Answer me these questions, Bull-Frogs. Bull-Frogs, mind what I am now going to say: in the Agricultural Report of 1821, there are a number of arguments made use of to convince the landlords that their property will *not be depressed*; that it will recover itself, and that the price of produce will never return to be so low as it was before the late war; and, mind, one of these arguments is, that they will find a resource in the *constantly increasing population of the country!*

So, Bull-Frogs, here is this increase of population held out as the greatest of blessings to the landlord and the farmer; but now it is discovered by Lord JOHN and Lord WILLIAMS, and Lord CHARLES, that an increase in the

numbers of the people is an evil! Never were, before in this world, such surprising Lord WILLIAMS and Lord JOHNS, and Lord CHARLESSES! I should like, of all things, to sit and look in the faces of the Lord HENRYS and Lord CHARLESSES, when they receive the Report of the Committee of Lord JOHNS, touching this matter of population. Oh! they are a wondrous set! when we think of them, need we be surprised at the situation of English and Irish labourers?

But, Bull-Frogs, do you think that it is reasonable that your labourers should have nothing but bread, and not half a sufficiency of that, while you indulge yourselves in all sorts of good things. It is well known that the parish rate-book has been made the means of half-starving the labouring people. It is well known that the wages of labour, or, rather, the mockery of wages, are become such, as to have taken from the country parts of the kingdom every particle of content. It is well known that, generally speaking, your labourers hate you as they hate toads and adders. They regard you as their deadly enemies; as those who robbed them of their food and raiment, and who trample on them and in-

sult them in their state of weakness; and they detest you accordingly. I know that there are many exceptions amongst you; but, pretty generally speaking, force, and force alone, keeps them in subjection to you. They, as well as you, have their thoughts directed towards the BARRACKS! You, as well as they, know what those barracks contain. Is there no painter who shall draw me a picture, representing one of you, with your horsewhip held over a half-starved labourer, with the barracks in your view. Is there no painter that will describe to me your casting your eye sideways to the barracks and chuckling, and the labourer casting his eye the same way, with a curse between his teeth? Come, painters! you daubing, flattering devils, I have seldom known you do any good. Draw me this picture in the style of Hogarth, and I will say that you merit well of your country.

Bull-Frogs, is it not curious that all your grudging, your anger, your malice even, should be directed against those who labour for you, and without whose labour, be it observed, you, yourselves, must sweat for your own bread or starve? Is it not curious, I say, that you should seem to harbour resentment against nobody else

but these people. There are no class of men, as a class, more unfeeling and cruel than you. There is one more class that has a great deal to do with you, and is mixed up with you, who are as brutally cruel as you. But, with the exception of this class, you are equalled in cool unfeeling cruelty, by nothing in human shape. I have had my eye upon you, where I have seen you assembled together by the *dozen*: I shall not mention particulars here, at present: suffice it to say, that I have never yet known an instance where you have scrupled to shed the blood of a labouring man, if you could, with the slightest of circumstances, to form your excuse. The truth is, you know that you deserve to be detested by this class of men, and by their wives and children. You know that you merit their deadly hatred; and then, proceeding upon a principle of the most abominable injustice, you hate them, and you destroy them, if possible, because you know that they hate you.

However, believe not that it will always be thus. Things are now working in favour of the labourers. At present their lot is very bad. Still you cannot kill them. Great numbers of them will still

live. You cannot exterminate those who make your lives easy. They will live along, and continue to breed, and, when either of my two events arrive: wheat again at four shillings a bushel, or another stoppage at the Bank, the labourer will, in all respects, have his due. Curious that you should only hate him, when he is getting your bread for you! Let him go to the *Barracks*, change the smock-frock for a red jacket; and he becomes a *favourite* of yours in an instant! It would be curious to follow your mind through the process which brings it to this conclusion. You have no objection to a surplus population of parsons, of dead-weight; of soldiers, of sailors: you have but one eyesore in this world; and that is the labouring man; who, while he is half starved, and half naked himself, has his life wasted away in the toiling by which you and your family are enriched.

Farewell, Bull-Frogs.

WM. COBBETT.

TO

SIR HARCOURT LEES, Bt.

Sir,—I find, in the Dublin Evening Herald of the 3d of September, the following letter from

Y

you, which I will first insert, and then beg you to hear a remark or two of mine upon it.

SIR HARCOURT LEES' ACCOUNT OF HIS VISIT TO MR. COBBETT.

To the Editor of the *Herald and Weekly Register*.

Blackrock, Thursday Night.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have to regret much that you have not, of late, paid that MARKED attention to my Protestant TICKLER which you were formerly accustomed to do, previous to the late introduction of the Papal *anti-Biblical* rescript, to which LIBERAL ordinance of the College *de Propaganda Fide*, I must alone attribute your ignorance, of my having publicly, I will not say ACKNOWLEDGED, but actually BOASTED of my having had the supreme pleasure of a long personal interview with Mr. Cobbett. When in London, last year, I called upon that inconsistent, but most powerful and perspicuous, of political writers, for the purpose of making him acquainted with the several material facts connected with the 'ex-officio' proceedings of Mr. Conyngham Plunkett, of which I was quite satisfied he was then in total ignorance, and I had the satisfaction of leaving him deeply impressed with the

conviction, that although he knew no more of the *true ancient faith* of Ireland, than Mr. O'Connell appears to do, yet that he was by far the ablest man I ever yet had the honour of conversing with, on every subject connected with the foreign and domestic policy of the British empire. On these points our sentiments were precisely similar; but we differed materially on the grand abstract feature of ecclesiastical provision for the clergy of our respective establishments. I pressed strongly for a most liberal stipend to be given (*if they choose to accept of it*), to the Roman Catholic Priesthood, but Cobbett differed in opinion with me; his idea was this, that the Pastors of neither Church should receive one single fraction from the State; that our establishment should be cashiered altogether, and, as to the priests, they might be — into the bargain. On the latter point I fully agreed with this extraordinary man, but as to the subversion of the orthodox national establishment, we nearly came to blows, at the very mention of it. I hinted to him also the propriety of giving up Popery, turning Orangeman, and succeeding Sir A. B. King, as

"Grand Treasurer to our Heretic
 "Institution; when I promised
 "to have him returned as Repre-
 "sentative for the City of Dublin,
 "and chaired as far as the Com-
 "mons of Fox and Geese, at the
 "next General Election; but I
 "found him too true to the Radi-
 "cals, and a red-hot candidate,
 "if not for purgatory, at least for
 "revolution. I never passed
 "a pleasanter day, or met so well-
 "informed or so agreeable a man,
 "as a politician, but no theologian.
 "However, to convince you, my
 "dear Sir, that I did not keep
 "the interview a secret from his
 "Orange admirers here, I pub-
 "lished it instantly in the *Anti-*
 "*dote*, and spoke of it more than
 "once with great satisfaction, for
 "I like Cobbett's bold and manly
 "style of going up at once to his
 "enemy—knocking him down
 "first and kicking him afterwards
 "for falling—but although I
 "might have thought it unnece-
 "sary to allude to him, more par-
 "ticularly than any other of the
 "great writers of the day I met
 "with in London, yet, as you seem
 "to think I wished to conceal the
 "circumstances (and God knows
 "why I should be ashamed of
 "calling on this great and petre-
 "fying republican), I beg you
 "will look back to the *Antidote*

"for my letter of the 8th January,
 "1824, where you will find the
 "following exposé: 'I traced this
 "Duke of Wellington through
 "every caper he cut at Verona;
 "with Maria Louisa, and whilst
 "I was obliged (in order to save
 "this empire) to expose the gal-
 "lant chieftain as the unfortunate
 "dupe of 'di Borgo' and the Aus-
 "trian Coquette, yet, I had the
 "good fortune, at least, to attract
 "the attention of the King, whose
 "enlightened mind soon became
 "convinced, that I possessed more
 "information than the entire of
 "his cabinet united, and, in con-
 "sequence, the LEARNED Com-
 "rier, has changed his note, as
 "*Cobbett did after my long inter-*
 "*view with him in London, (where*
 "*I almost made him an Orange*
 "*man)* and this same *Courier* is
 "now drumming out the battle of
 "Prague in lieu of that soft melo-
 "dious air, 'Black-eyed Susan,'
 "with which he has so long tickled
 "the ear of the little Popish Se-
 "cretary, Wilson Croker. Know-
 "ing your liberal principles well,
 "Sir, from former experience, I
 "am sure it is only necessary to
 "forward this letter to ensure its
 "publication.

"I have the honour to be, &c."

"HARCOURT LEES."

Now, Sir, I have certainly no reason to quarrel with much of this letter. You are quite right in saying that I was for *cashiering* the Protestant Church of Ireland; and was for suffering the Catholic Church to be wholly maintained by Catholic contributions. You stretch a point in saying, that I said, that the Catholic priests "might be — into the bargain." I am afraid, Sir, that you put down *what you wished me to say*, which, I think, the world will believe, when they hear you, a *beneficed Clergyman*, say, that you "*fully agreed* in the wish, that the priests *might be —!*" I remember very well what I said; and I am sure that Mr. HALLETT of Berkshire, who was present, will, if called upon, testify to the fact. Mr. HALLETT is at too great a distance for me to call upon him, at present; but, Sir, this is what I said as to this matter.

I said, that, if I were the Minister of the King, I would have PEACE in Ireland; that rebellion, civil war, strifes and murders, had been going on in that unhappy country ever since I could recollect any thing about the matter; that they were one of the finest countries and finest people in the world, and that if I were a Mi-

nister, I would cut my throat or quit my office, or have PEACE in that country; that, if you could shew me, that there was any chance of your converting the six millions of Catholics to be Protestants, after having tried at this conversion in vain, for two hundred and fifty years, I might be tempted to desist for a little while; but that if you could not, down your Church should come, if I had the power to put it down by law.

I do not pretend, Sir, to be deeply read in Ecclesiastical History; but as to the "*true ancient faith of Ireland*," I know perfectly well, that the cathedrals and churches of that country, and that the ecclesiastical endowments of every description, took place when the Catholic religion *was the same that it is at this very day*. For my part, who am a Protestant, where I see these churches and cathedrals transferred to the hands of a Protestant priesthood, who have a *Protestant people*, I think little of the transfer. But, where I see these edifices in the hands of a Protestant clergy, who have nobody to collect tithes from but a *Catholic people*, I cannot but look back to the origin of the endowments. I think it an act of monstrous oppression, of monstrous cruelty, to compel the *English Ca-*

tholics to contribute towards the building of the new Protestant churches, which is now going on in England; and I opposed, upon this very ground, an Act for erecting a new church in this parish of Kensington, where I now live. As to the SECTS, they are dissenters from us: they are *Protestants*, too: they may be taxed to build these new churches for us, for any thing that I care: but, to take the churches and all the endowments from the Catholics who endowed and who bequeathed them; to transfer all these to those who protested against the religion of the builders and endowers; to push the Catholics out of the foundations left them by their fathers: and then, to compel them to contribute towards the building of churches for Protestants: these, in my opinion, form a series of acts unparalleled in the annals of injustice.

You are pleased to call me, Sir, an *inconsistent* writer. In this you really do yourself discredit, in repeating the cuckoo cry of a set of very foolish persons. At any rate, Sir, respecting this great Irish question, I have always been consistent. I have always said, and I say still, that nothing can give *peace* to Ireland; nothing can give her that attachment to

England which has now become necessary to the *safety* and even independence of the latter, but a complete putting down of the Protestant Church; nothing but a repealing of the law by which it exists, and a taking of the whole of its property into the hands of the Government. I was not so unjust as not to contemplate a suitable provision for the incumbents; but, as to the measure itself, this was what I told you, and this is what I have always said from the year 1800 to the present day.

You say, in the above letter, that you promised me, if I would turn Orangeman, to have me *returned for the city of Dublin at the next general election*; not a bad hint for the Catholics, if they know their own interest, and have sense and spirit enough to act accordingly. I would ask this as a *favour* from no body of persons. I would receive it with great satisfaction, and with due acknowledgment for the confidence reposed in my integrity and talents; but no man or body of men shall ever be coaxed or wheedled by me. Yet, I cannot but think, of the different air which the Catholic cause would assume, if it had me for an advocate in that place where alone that cause can be *efficiently* espoused. In

all human probability no such event will take place: the Catholics will, in all likelihood, "fight shy" of the only Protestant, who is at once able and most sincerely and most anxiously desirous of seeing them restored to their long lost rights; but, be you assured, Sir, and be they assured too, that no shyness on their part, however much I may for their sakes lament it, will ever make the smallest alteration in my conduct towards them. In this, and in all other cases, I take for my guide, the precept, given by myself to my Son, at the close of my English Grammar: "Never esteem men merely on account of their riches or their station. Respect goodness, find it where you may. Honour talent wherever you behold it unassociated with vice; but honour it most when accompanied with exertion, and especially when exerted in the cause of truth and justice; and, above all things, hold it in honour, when it steps forward to protect defenceless innocence against the attacks of powerful guilt."

I am, Sir, with sincere thanks for your candour upon this occasion; for your openness and manly conduct,

Your most obedient, and

Most humble Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

THE JOHN BULL NEWSPAPER.

The following is copied from *The John Bull* of the 4th of this month. It is a case worthy of the attention of every one.

It is with extreme reluctance that we are at any time compelled by cir-

cumstances to speak of ourselves, and unless the subject to which we have this day occasion to allude, mingled in its character public injustice with personal persecution, we should be content to let a Jury of our countrymen decide the question between us and our oppressors; as it is, we are forced to submit to our readers a detail of events which, in this free and happy country, would hardly be credited—but which we, not only here, but hereafter in the Courts of Law, shall, in our own vindication, substantiate to the letter.

It is no doubt fresh in the memory of our readers, as it ever must be in ours, that the printers and publishers of this paper were sentenced to nine months imprisonment, and the payment of a fine to the Crown of Eleven Hundred Pounds, for a libel on the late Lady Caroline Wrottesley. Of the lenity of the sentence, of its justice, or of the libel itself (which, although we repeated, we most certainly did not invent, we are not now going to say one syllable. For libels (as they were legally called) on QUEEN CAROLINE, the same persons were sentenced to three months imprisonment, and fines to the amount of 500*l.* more to the Crown.

The imprisonment was endured—and the fines were paid.

On Tuesday last the officers of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, entered the offices of this Paper with writs of execution from His MAJESTY'S COURT OF EXCHEQUER, and levied to the amount of THIRTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS UPON THE GOODS AND CHATTELS WHICH THEY FOUND THERE, ON ACCOUNT OF THE BEFORE-MENTIONED FINES. These officers were told that the money had been paid two years ago—they were shewn the official discharges, both from the Marshal of the King's Bench and from the Crown Office itself—but they refused to attend to them, stating that their process came direct from the Exchequer: and the officers actually seized and kept possession of the

house, offices, types, paper, and property, for TWENTY-FOUR HOURS!!!

That the Government, in order to conciliate such things as Bennett, and such bugbears as Hume, should nobly and magnanimously issue their Exchequer processes and *fiats* of extent and imprisonment against us, would be quite consonant with the great game of liberality which they are playing. *WE HAVE BEEN IMPRISONED, we have been punished in a tenfold degree more than any of their most violent opponents, and we have never swerved from the line we at first took, because we took it upon principle, and because upon principle we have maintained it—but we must tell the Government, that when it oppresses us illegally, whatever our public conduct in this Paper may be, and to which by the way we are pledged to nobody but ourselves, we shall most decidedly try the question with them in our character as British subjects, and at the first opportunity seek redress and compensation at the hands of a British Jury, for the violation of the law which has been committed by officers acting under Government authority, and for the injury and inconvenience which we have suffered by their illegal invasion of our premises and our rights.*

The case is one of peculiar interest, as, besides the personal grievance of which we complain, it will perhaps throw some light upon the machinery of the Crown Office, into which our sixteen hundred pounds were paid two years since, and, please God, we will know where *that sum is now*, and where *it has been since we did so pay it*. If this money had been paid into the Exchequer, as we presume it ought to have been, we think the Exchequer could not have risked an illegal process to recover it, merely to torment us. If the Exchequer has acted from ignorance, it will afford a curious estimate of the nicety and correctness with which public business is transacted in that department; and if our money has not yet found its way out of the Crown Of-

fice, and if so much secrecy has been observed in keeping it there, that *no account of it even has been yet rendered to the Exchequer*, we shall be able to decide upon the extraordinary regularity of that department.

The King's Coroner and Master of the Crown Office, is Edmund Henry Lushington, Esq. who is also Chairman of the Colonial Audit Board, for which post he was doubtlessly selected on account of his intimate knowledge of the details of public business, and in which post his duty is to correct; with the most rigid and scrupulous nicety, the irregularities of others. We are, therefore, convinced, that when that gentleman renders an account (as we will take care he shall) of our sixteen hundred pounds, which we paid into his custody two years since, and for which our goods and chattels were all seized in execution last Tuesday, we shall find that the error does not originate in his office—it cannot be for a moment imagined that it does. As for peculation, or delays of payment into the Exchequer from interested motives—those we put wholly out of the question—and as for blundering, or ignorance, or want of care and attention in his office, we are quite sure that Edmund Henry Lushington, Esq. never can be convicted of the commission of any such peccadillo.

In his private character, Mr. Lushington is mild, amiable, kind, and humane—we are, therefore, assured, that no feelings of hostility on his part, arising from any observations in which we may have indulged when speaking of the Board at which he so ably presides, could have induced such a measure against us; indeed, we believe that Mr. Lushington knew nothing about the measure—but this being the case, we must ask again—Why are our goods and chattels seized?—why are our houses and offices invaded and kept possession of for twenty-four hours, in respect of a debt to the Crown which we paid this very Edmund Henry Lushington, Esq. two years ago?

The case certainly resolves itself into this—either the money which we were compelled to pay to the Crown has not yet found its way to the Exchequer, or the Exchequer, thinking that persecution enough had not yet been dealt out to us, has volunteered this new attempt to injure and (it might have been) ruin us—in either view of the case, somebody has dealt with us illegally, for which they, be they whom they may, shall answer to us, as soon as the nature of legal proceedings permits.

It may be that Mr. Edmund Henry Lushington has confided the management of the financial part of the Crown Office to some deputy, who may have neglected his business—should this be the case, we can pity Mr. Lushington for the ill-treatment he has received from his subordinates—but we can tell him that HE, as head of the office, is responsible to us for our money, although we should be sorry to be sufficiently foolish or wicked to attribute *moral culpability* to him, because those under him may have neglected their duty, or betrayed their trust.

Of one thing the public may be certain—on a question of such vital importance to the liberty of the subject, we will spare no pains, no cost, to get at the TRUTH. *An illegal act has been committed by the Government*, and we will have satisfaction for the outrage. We confess we feel some consolation under this last blow, that it affords an opportunity of proving to our supporters the truth of all our professions of independence—we have successfully fought the battle of our KING against the most desperate faction the people of this country ever remember—we say successfully, because the success is *universally acknowledged*—we have supported to the best of our ability, the Constitution in CHURCH and STATE—we have been rewarded with Exchequer processes, long imprisonments, and heavy fines. Be it so—if justice demand it, we murmur not—we flinch not; but if the Government, in its

blind zeal for conciliation, trenches upon our rights and liberties, we will shew the Government, that while we are ready to sacrifice liberty, or even life itself, in defence of our KING and the Constitution, we will resent with equal zeal and ardour, authoritative tyranny and illegal oppression.

Though I have thought it my duty to re-publish the above, I dissent from the writer's expression of disrespect towards Mr. BENNET and Mr. HUME. WM. C.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

A LETTER, on this subject, from Mr. MACDONNELL, shall appear in the next Register. It contains an admirable exposure of the Education-mongers in Ireland and for Ireland.

COTTAGE ECONOMY.

A NEW EDITION of this Work is just published, price 2s. 6d.—It contains several additions, and particularly full instructions relative to the *preparation of straw for plat*.

COBBETT'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.

A FRENCH GRAMMAR; or, *Plain Instructions for the Learning of French*. Price Five Shillings.

All that I shall ask of the Public is, that those who are expending, or have been expending, money, for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the French Language, for themselves, or for their children: all I ask is, that these persons will first *read steadily through* all that they find in the first fifty pages of *any other French Grammar*; and that they

will then read *steadily* through the first fifty pages of my Grammar. If this were done by *all* such persons, there would, I am convinced, be but *ONE* French Grammar in use, in a very short time.— Any person, who has never studied French at all, will be able, by such reading, to form a competent judgment. He will find, that, from other Grammars, he can, by such reading, get *no knowledge at all* of the matter; while, from mine, he will get at *some knowledge* of it. Those, who understand the subject, I request to compare what they find in my Grammar on these difficult parts, the IMPERSONALS, the TWO PAST TIMES OF THE VERBS, and the PARTICIPLES: I request them to compare these parts of my Grammar with what they find, as to the same matters, in *any other* Grammar.

WM. COBBETT.

TIMBER-TREES AND UNDERWOOD.

I HAVE all my lifetime wanted to possess a book which should give me all the information necessary relative to Timber-Trees and Underwood; a book that should take me gently by the hand, and talk to me thus: "Now, mind, COBBETT, "this tree (taking the trees one by one) grows to such a height, and "to such a size; the wood is of "such a quality, and is put to "such and such uses; the seed of "this tree grows thus and thus; "this is the shape of it; it is ripe "at such a time of the year; it "must be gathered thus; it must "be preserved thus; it must be "sown in this manner, and at such "and such seasons; the young "plants must be treated thus; and "when fit to plant out, they must "be planted in this manner, and

"in such and such sorts of ground; "and the ground must be thus "prepared. As the trees grow "they must be pruned in such and "such a manner. When the "Timber or Underwood arrives "at perfection, such and such is "the way to go to work to cut it "down, and to dispose of it." I have all my life wanted a book to talk to me in this sort of way, but I have never yet found one. I have found one book to treat of one part of the matter, another to treat of another part of the matter, another of another part, and so on; so that, it requires a whole parcel of books to come at any thing like a competent knowledge relative to Trees and Underwood. As I have gone along for the last twenty years or thereabouts, I have been making notes, which were destined to become a book. That book I am now arranging for the press under the following title; and, I flatter myself that it will be found to be a book of great utility to all owners or planters of Woodlands:

THE WOODLANDS;

Or, a Treatise on the Preparing of Ground for Planting, on the Planting, the Cultivating, the Pruning, and the Cutting Down, of Timber-Trees and Underwoods; describing the usual size, the nature and uses of each Tree, the Seed of each, the time and manner of Collecting, the manner of Preserving and of Sowing the Seed, and also the manner of Managing the Young Plants until fit to plant out; the Trees being arranged in Alphabetical order, and the List of them, containing those of America, as well as those of England, or already introduced into England, and the English, French, and Botanical Name being prefixed to each Tree.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 28th August.

| | <i>Per Quarter.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Wheat | 57 | 9 | |
| Rye | 35 | 1 | |
| Barley | 33 | 0 | |
| Oats | 25 | 7 | |
| Beans | 35 | 8 | |
| Peas | 36 | 9 | |

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 28th August.

| | <i>Qrs.</i> | <i>£.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>c.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Wheat.. 9,339 for 28,971 | 5 | 7 | Average, 66 | 9 | | |
| Barley.... 213.... | 324 | 5 | 7 | ..... | 30 | 5 |
| Oats.... 5,016.... | 6,045 | 7 | 2 | ..... | 24 | 1 |
| Rye 11.... | 19 | 16 | 0 | ..... | 36 | 0 |
| Beans .. 710.... | 1,254 | 4 | 7 | ..... | 35 | 3 |
| Peas.... 208.... | 595 | 14 | 9 | ..... | 39 | 11 |

Friday, Sept. 3.—The arrivals of all sorts of Corn this week have been moderate, but of Flour the quantity is rather large. Wheat sells very heavily, and with difficulty finds buyers, though offered at less prices than Monday. In Barley, Beans, and Peas, no alteration. Good Oats sell slowly on Monday's terms, but parcels of foreign feed are lower in price.

Monday, Sept. 6.—There were moderate quantities of all sorts of

Grain at Market last week, but a tolerably good arrival of Flour. This morning the fresh supplies of Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, are short; also of Barley, Beans, and Peas, the quantities are small, and there are very few English Oats at market, but a good supply of this article from abroad. Several more samples of New Wheat made their appearance this morning, which are not so fine in quality as persons in general had reported; they sold slowly, at 50s. to 56s. per quarter. Wheat of the growth of last year being nearly all damp, sold heavily at a further reduction from the terms of last Monday of 4s. per quarter.

There is not much Barley at market, and this article is unaltered. Beans sell heavily at last week's quotations. Boiling Peas are scarce, and maintain their late value. New White Peas have been sold at 44s. There are scarcely any Grey Peas at market. English Oats are not plentiful at present, and they sell on much the same terms as last week, but foreign samples are 1s. per quarter lower than last Monday. Flour has declined 5s. per sack.

Price on board Ship as under.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Wheat, red, (old) | —s. to —s. |
| — white, (old) | —s. —s. |
| — red | 36s. — 42s. |
| — fine | 43s. — 48s. |
| — superfine | 52s. — 58s. |
| — white | 40s. — 43s. |
| — fine | 45s. — 52s. |
| — superfine | 68s. — 62s. |
| Flour, per sack | 50s. — 55s. |
| — Seconds | 46s. — 50s. |
| — North Country | 42s. — 46s. |

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From August 30 to September 4, both inclusive.

| Whence. | Wheat. | Barley. | Malt. | Oats. | Beans. | Flour. |
|--------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Aberdeen | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Aldbrough | 95 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alemouth | 6 | ... | ... | 448 | ... | ... |
| Arundel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Banff | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Berwick | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Boston | ... | ... | ... | 590 | ... | ... |
| Bridport | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Carmarthen | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Clay | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 230 |
| Dundee | 200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Colchester | 370 | ... | 230 | ... | 50 | 1390 |
| Harwich | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 581 |
| Leigh | 386 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maldon | 658 | ... | 260 | ... | 17 | 120 |
| Exeter | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gainsborough | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grimsby | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hull | ... | ... | ... | 400 | ... | ... |
| Ipswich | 507 | 100 | 734 | ... | 70 | 510 |
| Inverness | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | ... |
| Kent | 727 | ... | ... | 4 | 170 | 1585 |
| Leith | ... | ... | ... | 636 | ... | ... |
| Louth | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lynn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Newhaven | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Spalding | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Southampton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Southwold | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Selby | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Stockton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wells | 25 | ... | ... | 30 | ... | 150 |
| Whitby | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Woodbridge | 263 | ... | ... | 35 | ... | 190 |
| Yarmouth | 706 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1550 |
| Cork | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Galway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Waterford | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sligo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wexford | ... | ... | ... | 630 | ... | ... |
| Foreign | 540 | ... | ... | 11981 | ... | 2006 |
| Total | 4583 | 100 | 1224 | 14874 | 307 | 6806 |
| | | | | | | 2906 |

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week :

Rye, 7 ; Pease, 495 ; Tares, 10 ; Linseed, 3900 ; Rapeseed, 1233 ;
Brank, — ; Mustard, 12 ; Hemp, — ; and Seeds, 394 quarters.

Total Quantity of Corn returned as
Sold in the Maritime Districts, for
the Week ended Aug. 28.

| | Qrs. | | Qrs. |
|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|
| Wheat .. | 39,026 | Oats | 9,787 |
| Rye | 107 | Beans.... | 1,059 |
| Barley .. | 1,236 | Peas..... | 196 |

Monday, Sept. 6.—The arrivals
from Ireland last week were 2270
firkins of Butter, and no Bacon;
and from Foreign Ports 8714 casks
of Butter.

City, 8th September, 1824.

BACON.

Very little is wanted for consump-
tion; but the wholesale prices are
still kept up.—Landed, 53s. to 56s.

BUTTER.

The foreign Butter continues to
come in in great quantities, and, as
usual, loses the importers a good deal
of money. There never was a time
when the trade were making less
profit, or when they could raise mo-
ney with greater facility.—On board:
Carlow, 78s. to 81s.—Waterford, 76s.
to 78s.—Limerick, 74s. to 75s.—
Landed: Carlow, 82s. to 84s.—Wa-

terford, 78s. to 80s.—Limerick, 78s.
—Dutch, 76s. to 82s.; a great quan-
tity of inferior Dutch to be bought
much lower.

CHEESE.

Fine old Cheshire, 84s. to 90s.—
Middling, 74s. to 80s.—Double Glou-
cester, 62s. to 65s.; Single, 48s. to 58s.
Even at these high prices it does not
answer the purpose of the Factors
to send the Cheese to London; so
great is the competition in buying in
the country.

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay .. 60s. to 100s.
Straw ... 50s. to 60s.
Clover .. 80s. to 120s.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sep. 6.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 3 | 4 | to | 4 0 |
| Mutton | 3 | 6 | — | 4 2 |
| Veal | 4 | 6 | — | 5 4 |
| Pork | 4 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
| Lamb | 4 | 6 | — | 5 4 |

Beasts 2,600 | Sheep ... 24,240
Calves 200 | Pigs 200

NEWGATE, Monday, Sept. 6.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|
| Beef | 2 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| Mutton..... | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Veal | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Pork | 3 | 8 | 5 | 8 |
| Lamb | 4 | 0 | 5 | 4 |

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|
| Beef | 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| Mutton..... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Veal | 3 | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| Pork | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Lamb | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 |

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Oats. | | | Beans. | | | Pease. | | |
|------------------|--------|----|----|---------|----|----|-------|----|----|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|
| | s. | to | d. | s. | to | d. | s. | to | d. | s. | to | d. | s. | to | d. |
| Aylesbury | 52 | 64 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 24 | 0 | 36 | 37 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Banbury | 53 | 56 | 0 | 34 | 37 | 0 | 25 | 27 | 6 | 40 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Basingstoke | 49 | 62 | 0 | 30 | 35 | 0 | 23 | 25 | 0 | 40 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridport..... | 52 | 60 | 0 | 28 | 30 | 0 | 23 | 27 | 0 | 40 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chelmsford..... | 44 | 62 | 0 | 32 | 34 | 0 | 22 | 28 | 0 | 32 | 34 | 0 | 32 | 34 | 0 |
| Derby | 56 | 62 | 0 | 30 | 34 | 0 | 24 | 28 | 0 | 40 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Devizes..... | 50 | 62 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 40 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dorchester..... | 44 | 64 | 0 | 28 | 30 | 0 | 24 | 30 | 0 | 35 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exeter..... | 64 | 70 | 0 | 28 | 33 | 0 | 18 | 24 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guildford..... | 52 | 69 | 0 | 34 | 38 | 0 | 21 | 29 | 0 | 38 | 42 | 0 | 37 | 42 | 0 |
| Henley..... | 50 | 68 | 0 | 32 | 36 | 0 | 22 | 26 | 0 | 38 | 42 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Horncastle..... | 45 | 55 | 0 | 28 | 32 | 0 | 15 | 21 | 0 | 35 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungerford..... | 42 | 62 | 0 | 26 | 30 | 0 | 22 | 28 | 0 | 36 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lewes | 52 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lynn | 40 | 53 | 0 | 28 | 31 | 0 | 18 | 20 | 0 | 33 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Newbury | 50 | 60 | 0 | 31 | 34 | 0 | 22 | 31 | 0 | 40 | 44 | 0 | 38 | 40 | 0 |
| Newcastle | 49 | 68 | 0 | 27 | 32 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 37 | 42 | 0 | 38 | 44 | 0 |
| Northampton.... | 50 | 56 | 0 | 33 | 36 | 0 | 21 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nottingham | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reading | 50 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 28 | 0 | 41 | 44 | 0 | 40 | 41 | 0 |
| Stamford..... | 50 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swansea | 64 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Truro | 59 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uxbridge | 48 | 73 | 0 | 35 | 38 | 0 | 21 | 28 | 0 | 37 | 42 | 0 | 40 | 42 | 0 |
| Warminster..... | 42 | 60 | 0 | 26 | 35 | 0 | 24 | 27 | 0 | 40 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Winchester..... | 54 | 62 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarmouth..... | 40 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dalkeith* | 24 | 32 | 0 | 20 | 25 | 0 | 19 | 25 | 0 | 17 | 19 | 0 | 18 | 20 | 6 |
| Haddington* | 19 | 31 | 0 | 19 | 25 | 0 | 18 | 22 | 6 | 17 | 20 | 0 | 16 | 20 | 0 |

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, Aug. 31.—The arrivals of all Grain since Tuesday last having been very inconsiderable, added to the weather (with the exception of Wednesday last,) continuing highly favourable for the harvest, sales of Wheat were not made beyond the immediate demand, although offered at a reduction from previous prices. At the market of this day, which was well attended, there was little business done in Wheats, notwithstanding the finest samples were at a decline of 3d. to 4d. per 70 lbs., and on other descriptions 6d. per bushel. Oats declined 1d. to 2d. per 45 lbs., and but few sold. Barley of each description was offered at a reduction of 6d. per bushel without finding purchasers. Other articles of the trade were but little inquired for, and consequently late prices remain nominally the same as last advised.

Imported into Liverpool from the 24th to the 30th August, 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 1,360; Barley, 75; Oats, 1,856; and Malt, 333 quarters. Flour, 520 sacks, of 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 66 packs, per 240 lbs.

Norwich, Sept. 4.—The New Wheats far surpass the Old ones at market to-day. Wheat fetched from 44s. to 51s.; best White Wheat, 56s.; Barley, 24s. to 28s.; and Oats, 19s. to 23s. per quarter.

Bristol, Sept. 4.—Several samples of New Wheat have been sold at the Corn Markets here, many of them appear of good quality, and the prices obtained were from 6s. 3d. to 7s. 3d. for what has been disposed of. Markets exceedingly heavy, and purchasers very little disposed to buy at these reduced prices:—Best Wheat, New, from 6s. 3d. to 7s. 3d.; ditto Old, 7s. to 7s. 9d.; inferior ditto, 4s. 6d. to 6s.; Barley, 2s. 3d. to 4s.; Oats, 2s. to 2s. 9d.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 48s. per bag.

Birmingham, Sept. 2.—Our supply of Wheat is limited, and for fine Old, recent prices are demanded. What little New has appeared is of fine quality, weighing about 62 lbs. per Winchester bushel, and is readily disposed of. Old Barley is scarce, and in pretty good request: none of this year's growth yet offered, nor of Oats. Beans, Peas, and Oats, are in fair demand, and the prices rather lower. Not much doing in Flour. Wheat is exceedingly fine, and great progress making with the harvest.—Wheat, 2s. 4d. to 7s. 8d. per 60 lbs.; Barley, 36s. to 42s.; Malt, 60s. to 62s.; and Oats, 24s. to 26s. per quarter; Beans, 16s. to 17s. per ten score; Peas, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Fine Flour, Old, 50s.; Seconds, 45s.; ditto New, 47s.; Seconds, 42s. per sack.

Leamington, Sept. 4.—Our market to-day was scantily supplied with Grain, a few samples of Wheat, chiefly New, formed nearly the whole supply, the quality and condition of which was various. A few samples of the New were exceeding fine, but many were of ordinary quality. The few samples of Old Wheat which appeared were quite neglected. There were also a few samples of New Peas of good quality, and very handsome. Prices as follow: Wheat (New), 48s. to 55s.; ditto (Old), 40s. to 50s.; Barley, 27s. to 30s.; Peas (New), 28s. to 30s.; and Oats, 18s. to 24s. per quarter.

Wisbech, Sept. 4.—There was little doing in our Corn market this day; a few samples of New Wheat were shewn, which fetched from 52s. to 54s. The thrashing machines are brisk at work, in consequence of which it is expected there will, ere, long be a glut of the article at market, and thereby reduce the prices.

Wakefield, Sept. 3.—The arrival of Wheat is again pretty considerable. Up to this morning the weather has been extremely fine; to-day there is an appearance of rain; the trade, however, continues to rule dull, and

Millers only purchase for their immediate wants. The best descriptions are full 2s. per quarter lower than this day se'nnight, and inferior scarcely saleable. Oats are more plentiful, but they have met a ready sale on as good terms as last week. Shelling in some instances is 1s. per load dearer. Other articles stationary.—Wheat, New and Old, 46s. to 62s.; Barley, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, New and Old, 36s. to 42s. per quarter, 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoo Oats, 26s. to 28s. per quarter; Mealng Oats, 12d. to 13d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 33s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 37s. to 39s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 44s. to 46s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 24l. to 27l. per last.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended August 28, 1824.

| | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | |
|-----------------------|--------|----|---------|----|-------|----|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| London* | 61 | 1 | 32 | 10 | 26 | 5 |
| Essex | 60 | 3 | 35 | 6 | 27 | 4 |
| Kent | 64 | 0 | 35 | 5 | 26 | 8 |
| Sussex | 59 | 11 | 29 | 0 | 26 | 1 |
| Suffolk | 58 | 5 | 30 | 0 | 25 | 4 |
| Cambridgeshire | 52 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 7 |
| Norfolk | 53 | 2 | 30 | 6 | 25 | 6 |
| Lincolnshire | 56 | 9 | 34 | 9 | 22 | 10 |
| Yorkshire | 58 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 8 |
| Durham | 64 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 3 |
| Northumberland | 50 | 9 | 36 | 4 | 26 | 10 |
| Cumberland | 50 | 2 | 34 | 7 | 27 | 0 |
| Westmoreland | 55 | 5 | 40 | 0 | 28 | 2 |
| Lancashire | 57 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 5 |
| Cheshire | 61 | 3 | 24 | 3 | 24 | 6 |
| Gloucestershire | 59 | 10 | 34 | 3 | 26 | 10 |
| Somersetshire | 61 | 10 | 32 | 6 | 24 | 0 |
| Monmouthshire | 63 | 1 | 38 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Devonshire | 61 | 9 | 36 | 0 | 21 | 5 |
| Cornwall | 55 | 1 | 36 | 0 | 26 | 6 |
| Dorsetshire | 58 | 7 | 31 | 8 | 27 | 5 |
| Hampshire | 56 | 9 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North Wales | 64 | 0 | 45 | 4 | 27 | 0 |
| South Wales | 60 | 8 | 34 | 0 | 26 | 0 |

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Sep. 4.—There was a very thin attendance of company at market to-day, and but little Stock of any description, owing to Kipton Ash and Horringer Fairs, which are both held on this day; but little business was transacted, and the prices may be quoted the same as last week.

Bristol Fair, Sep. 1.—The supply of Cattle, both fat and store, was short, and nearly all sold. Best Beef nearly 6d. per lb. The supply of Horses was also short. Good two-year old cart Colts worth 30l. apiece. It is not a fair for Sheep and Pigs.

At **Morpeth**, on Wednesday, there was a very great supply of Cattle, and a full market of Sheep and Lambs; sale dull at last week's prices, and part were left unsold. Beef from 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 8d.; and Lamb, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 10d. per stone, sinking offals.

HOPS.

Price of HOPS per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Sept. 6.—The extreme warm weather will bring the Hops to maturity ten days earlier than was expected. The picking commences this week, but generally next Monday. The duty is estimated at 180,000l. The quality of the New is likely to be good, if the weather remains favourable through the picking. Prices of Old nominal.

Maidstone, Sept. 2.—Our Hop Plantations are going on very well; there are some few reports of the red mould in different places, but at present we do not think there is any of consequence. The picking is expected to become general about the beginning of next week. Duty looking good, and not many inclined to be against it.

Worcester, Sept. 1.—No business was done in our market on Saturday. Some planters in our neighbourhood will commence picking this week: should the weather be favourable,

the sample will be very fine. At this moment, perhaps, the following hints may not be ill-timed:—Persons guilty of *false packing* are liable to a penalty of 20l. per pocket for so doing. In some cases the planters are not sufficiently particular in the picking, by which means the finest samples have often an inferior appearance, and of course produce a lower price than they otherwise would. It is important the planter should be particular in the selection of his Hops, so that the sample produced may be a fair sample of the lot offered for sale; otherwise he may expose himself to much trouble and loss. It is very frequently found that the Hops are too much hurried over the kilns; a little attention will prevent this.

Canterbury.—The late fine warm weather has had a great effect upon the Hops in this neighbourhood. There is every appearance of an abundant crop, of good quality. It may be amusing to observe the improvement in the Hop plantation after the 24th of August, in the following years:—

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------|--------------------------|
| 1818, Aug. 24, the duty was laid at | 115,000l. | paid | 199,000l. |
| 1820, Ditto | - - - - - | - - | 75,000l. paid 138,000l. |
| 1822, Ditto | - - - - - | - - | 145,000l. paid 203,000l. |

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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TO THE
BISHOP OF LITCHFIELD.

On the Speech which he made respecting Spanish America, at the last grand Meeting of the London Bible Society.

15th Sept. 1824.

BISHOP,

Excuse me, if I do not treat you with much ceremony. Since the affair of the Right Reverend Father in God, JOCELYN, uncle of your brother Bible-man, the *Earl of Rodex*, with whom I had such sport a little while ago; since the affair of the MITRED JOCELYN and his mate MOVELLY, of the GUARDS; since that time, and especially since the *escape of Movelly*, I have been less disposed to be over-ceremonious with Protestant bishops.

I am about to address you, Bishop, upon the subject of your Speech, or, of the speech imputed to you, as made at the last grand Bible Meeting at a Tavern in

London. But, before I enter on this my matter, let me (having just named MOVELLY); let me ask you, Bishop, whether you think that any of the miracles of PRINCE HOHENLOHE, or any of the miracles, ancient or modern, of the Church of Rome, exceeds the miracle that was wrought in the case of JOHN MOVELLY, a soldier of the King of England's Guards?

It is easy to conceive how JOCELYN, the Bishop, got away clear: he had only to get a passport, take boat, and quit the soil of England. But how, without a miracle, was Movelly to get away? He was a soldier of the King's Guards; his company was in the barracks; the moment he was let out on bail, he became answerable at roll-call in his barrack; when the time for *trial* came, there he would be in his barrack, unless he DESERTED; and, could he desert without being taken? Can he have remained all this time in the kingdom, and not have been discovered? Yet, this MOVELLY, this common soldier of the King's

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Guards, comes out from the prison, is *bailed out*, (and that a *miracle* of itself); and he, at once, **VANISHES FROM OFF THE FACE OF THE EARTH!** He is never more heard of, though there are all the officers of his regiment, and thousands of others of most vigilant persons, whose duty it is to look after him, and, indeed, of some of these it is the duty to account for him, in some way or other.

Again, then, Bishop, let me ask you, whether you are not ready to say, that this, our great *Protestant* miracle, is equal to any afforded us in the exploits of the Catholics, ancient or modern. You see *other misdoers* in England and Ireland are *hunted up*; how they are pursued to the East and West Indies, to Canada, all the world over. But, as to Movelly, not only is he *not pursued*; he is let out of prison; and he vanishes, *though a soldier in the King's Guards*. There was something miraculous in this common soldier having men come to his prison to him, to be bound for him in the sum of *two hundred pounds!* This was something *miraculous*; but the miracle was not so striking as that of his *vanishing from the face of the earth*; which he did, mind; for, if he had not, he must,

long ago, have been heard of at his regiment.

Let us hear no more, then, of their Catholic braggings about miracles; at least, let them be silent until they have come up to this miracle. They pretend that they perform *cures* of maladies of the human body; but, here is a mortal melted into air; or actually going, like the prophet of old, *off from the face of the earth*, without any change in his corporeal appearance. A "*mantle*" he had not; and, really, it is matter of great curiosity, whether he vanished in his *red jacket*, and in that curious *hat* and *feather*! I almost think that I see him arising, in his new region. How the inhabitants stare! How they flock round; how they pester him with questions as to the way he got out of the Police-prisons: how they torment him to know what kind creature it was *who sent men to be bound for him*: how anxious they are to be informed of all the lucky circumstances attending him!

Again, I say, let us hear no more about their Catholic miracles, till they can produce us one equal to this. SIR HARCOURT LEES seems to disbelieve in modern miracles altogether. But what does he call this, then?

Is there no miracle here? What! a common soldier vanish in this way; and that, too, without a miracle!

Having asked you this question, Bishop, let me now proceed to the subject of my Letter. Your Speech (or the one imputed to you by the newspapers), which I shall presently insert, was partly *statement of fact*; partly *prophetic*; and partly a *declaration of wishes*.

It was in the following words:

"The Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry moved the next resolution; 'That the Thanks of the Meeting should be given to Lord Teignmouth, President of the Society, for his unceasing attention to the interests of the Institution.' The Noble and Rev. Prelate, in addressing to the various efforts made of late by the Society, *congratulated the Meeting upon the prospect now opening to their view in Colombia, and contrasted the progress which the Society was now making in that newly-formed Government with the spirit of bigotry and persecution that disgraced the first introduction of Christianity among that people.*"

"The consequence was, that despotism, civil and religious, had covered that land and impaired her moral energies—had made

"it the seat of superstition—the very fastness of Papal power [cheers]; but the storm had at length subsided, and they were now permitted, under the guidance of Him who 'guided the whirlwind and directed the storm,' to spread through that country the glorious tidings of 'peace on earth, and good-will toward men.'" [Cheers.]

The scene of action was the FREEMASONS' TAVERN; a very suitable place! Now, mind, Bishop, I do not pretend to assert, that you uttered these words. I only say, that I find this passage in the Morning Chronicle news paper; that it has not been disowned by you, in that paper, at least; and that I comment on it as a *publication*, without imputing it to you.

In remarks upon this passage, the first thing is, *the facts* that it states; and these facts are admirably calculated to deceive and injure many people in this country. The Speech talks of the progress which the Bible Society is making in *Colombia*; meaning the fine provinces of *New Granada* and *Venezuela*. I will use the nickname, *Colombia*, because the country is better known, at this time, in England by that name. This Colombia, then, we must

is getting fast under the influence of the Bible Society. Besides this, it is said to be *making great progress in civil and religious liberty*. In a part of the Report read at this Meeting, it is said that the fields of South America "are already white for the harvest." All this is merely the slang of miserable cant; but it infers, take it altogether, that the revolution is nearly or quite completed in Spanish America; and that, in short, those countries will very soon be, if they are not even now, freed from the dominion of popery and of Spain.

This is certainly the conclusion which ninety-nine hundredths of the people would draw from this Speech and this Report. It is of great consequence, therefore, that the public be undeceived as to this matter; and this is the more necessary, seeing that great numbers of persons really lay out their money in the hope of receiving interest from these new States. No very great while ago, a person came to me, at Kensington, almost in a state of absolute despair. Word was brought to me, in my study, that a person below wished to speak to me to have my advice. I happened to be very busily engaged, and told the bearer of the message to tell this to the person, and to re-

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quest a second call. The messenger told me that the person was greatly agitated and was *crying*. I went down: we were in a room by ourselves; this unfortunate person told me that he had been in easy and happy pecuniary circumstances; but that he had *bought Spanish Bonds to the amount of nearly the whole of his property*, and that he, his wife and family were now ruined; for, that he had just been to ask for the payment of his dividends or interest, and that he learned that no more interest was to be paid on those Bonds. To see, standing before me, one of these victims to the delusions of the London newspapers; to behold his indescribable agitation; to see him endeavouring to drive back the tears from his eyes, took from me all thought of reproaching him with not having followed my advice instead of that of the London newspapers. I spoke to him with kindness, and expressed deep sorrow for his loss. I found that he had bought in the infernal Bonds at *seventy-five*, and that he could now sell them for only *twenty*. Here were *fifty-five* pounds lost, upon every seventy-five pounds of his fortune.

I will extend this digressive anecdote a little further, in order to show how people of this de-

scription reason. I told him that his Bonds were not worth one farthing; that my advice was, that he should sell *them immediately, while they would fetch twenty*; that he would still have *something* left; but that if he kept the Bonds, he would at last have *nothing*; for, it was nothing short of madness to believe that those Bonds would ever be paid by the King of Spain. Upon this he observed, that there must certainly be some prospect of their being finally paid, or else they would not be worth the twenty which they now were worth. In vain did I endeavour to convince him that the whole was a mere gamble, and that the money was given, not on account of the worth of the Bonds, but on account of the change attached to them; and that, besides, not one person out of a thousand, nor out of ten thousand, was able duly to estimate that chance; that the far greater part of the public pin their faith upon the public newspapers: and that, therefore, men still gave money for that which was positively without worth. Our conversation ended by his saying that he would follow my advice, which was bottomed upon the principle, that it was better to possess a bare competence than to expose oneself

to the manifest risk of dying a pauper.

Now, Bishop, this Speech which the newspapers impute to you, is well calculated to produce numerous instances of that ruin of which I have here given a specimen. It is, therefore, necessary to show that the Speech is false, and, for this purpose, to take a view of the prospects of the revolutionists in the Spanish and Portuguese Colonies. There are *Mexican Bonds, Peruvian Bonds, Chilian Bonds, Colombian Bonds, and Brazilian Bonds*, and, I believe also, *Buenos Ayres Bonds*. I am fully satisfied that all these will share the fate of the Spanish Bonds; and for this my opinion, I will now give some reasons. As to Mexico, which contains one half of the whole of the population of the Spanish Colonies, it is not pretended, even by the newspapers, that there is any thing resembling a Government (other than that of the King of Spain) existing in that country. There are chiefs at the heads of bands; there are plunderers, calling themselves patriots; but everywhere does the main body of the people hold those patriots in abhorrence. Any thing like a revolution has never been but partial in Mexico. The American States have sent official

agents thither. The Americans are not the last people in the world to wish to dip their hands into mines of silver. There is nothing in their Creed, either religious or political, which forbids them to profit from the confusion of their neighbours, and to enter into a league with plunderers. But, they have been able to make no treaty with the Mexicans. They have found nobody in Mexico worth treating with; and the very last American newspapers tell us, that the late events in Old Spain have "put to silence nine-tenths of the *friends of liberty*." So that, there appears to be not the smallest prospect of any thing in Mexico to prevent the re-establishment of the King's authority.

CHILI appears to have returned quietly under the authority of the Spaniards, the chiefs in that country declaring that their hostility was to their rebel Cortes, and not to their lawful Sovereign. We must not rely too much upon newspapers; but, they have recently told us of an application of Lord COCHRANE to the "*Chilian Government*" for the payment of certain sums due to him from that Government. The answer was a *refusal to pay him*, accompanied with reproaches and insults. This

alone shows the situation of CHILI; and the positive accounts that we receive, most distinctly declare the recognition of the King's authority in that province.

PERU was, we were told, completely in the hands of the Republicans. Any man who should have affected to doubt of the complete establishment of a Republican Government in PERU, would have been turned from them as a person not fit to be conversed with. But now, behold, it is confessed that LIMA is in possession of those who acknowledge the authority of the King. Those chiefs who were looked upon as Republicans, have issued a furious proclamation against the deliverer, BOLIVAR, who has been compelled to retreat towards Colombia, and who does not escape censure from the people of Colombia itself. This change has been effected, not by troops or ships sent from Spain; but merely by the chiefs themselves, whose minds have been operated upon merely by the recent events in Old Spain. The simple fact of the *possession of Cadix by the French*, that simple fact has effected the counter-revolution in PERU.

COLOMBIA, which it seemed to be almost madness not to regard as completely annihilated from Spain,

has, in fact, no Government. The people are already beginning to cry out against BOLIVAR. Not that BOLIVAR is other than what he was; but that things have changed in Old Spain; that the Cortes have been put down; that the French are in possession of Cadiz, and that the leading Revolutionists have been punished. COLOMBIA is in the neighbourhood of the HAVANNAH. It is said that the French have sent a Messenger to Colombia, to assure the Revolutionists that they will send no forces against them. They would be fools, indeed, if they did, seeing that those Provinces, fatigued and harassed by different factions, will naturally return under a Government that shall give them peace and security. The partisans of what is called South American freedom are in a state of inexpressible anxiety with regard to the fate of BOLIVAR. Well they may; for on his fate depends that of their favourite Government of Colombia, which was to give us such a boundless market for cottons and knives and daggers and pistols, and all sorts of deadly weapons.

The BRAZILS, that better half of the kingdom of Portugal, is called an "Empire;" and, curious thing, the Emperor is the son and

heir of the King of Portugal! It is madness to believe that that Emperor is not acting in concert with his father. To believe the contrary of this, is to proclaim oneself for a downright idiot. Who was fool enough to believe that the son of the King of Sardinia was serious, when he was stuck up as the destroyer of the kingdom to which he was heir? and who can be fool enough to believe differently with regard to the son of the King of Portugal? Newspapers are not to be relied upon for any facts that they state; but, in the course of a certain period, a series of circumstances drop out through their columns; and, it appears to be pretty well ascertained, that, sometime ago, Lord COCHRANE, who appears, somehow or other to have been in the service of this Emperor of the BRAZILS, captured a number of European Portuguese merchant ships, and took them into port, to have them condemned as prizes to himself, his officers, and crews. Repeated accounts have stated, that the Emperor of the BRAZILS would not allow of this condemnation! This account has been repeated many times over, under different dates. It appears, too, from more recent accounts, that there is a *Commodore Taylor* who has had

the chief command of this famous Emperor's naval force; and we hear nothing more of the office or functions of Lord COCHRANE. To be sure, all is vague and uncertain as to these matters; but what does this prove, other than that there is *nothing settled at the Brazils*? Besides this, we have proclamations of this curious Emperor, to show us that the *country is divided*; one part of it wanting one sort of Government, and another part of it wanting another. Can any man in his senses believe that this country will not return under the dominion of Portugal; or, at any rate, can any man in his senses believe that this is a country to *lend money to*? Will the King of Portugal voluntarily give up the better half of his kingdom? Will the holy Allies suffer him to do it, if he would?

BUENOS AYRES is in a state very little better than any of the rest. Even the Americans, who have acknowledged the independence of BUENOS AYRES, say, that the Government is wholly inefficient; and that the country will finally follow the fate of CHILI, *be that fate what it may*. In all human probability, the people, worn out by a state of uncertainty, torn to pieces by different factions, plundered and insulted by

upstarts and adventurers, will finally call back the despotic Government of Spain, in order to obtain something like repose and security.

There are some remarks which apply generally to the whole of these disturbed provinces, and first, all the letters which are published in our newspapers as coming recently from those countries, suffer to peep out this important fact; namely, that the *recent events in Spain* have done much everywhere in changing the opinions of men. Those events naturally would have this effect. They would necessarily fill the Royalists with hope, and the Insurgents with fear. Another fact, still more important is this, that the *Priests* have everywhere the greatest influence over the people; that they were not so unfriendly to the revolutions *as long as the Cortes remained in power*. No: for rather than be under the government of a Cortes, which was confiscating and selling church lands, they would be under independent governments of their own; but, the the confiscating and loan-jobbing Cortes having been put down, they returned back to their attachment to Old Spain. They see the House of Bourbon in complete possession of Old Spain; they

see France at the back of Spain, and Austria and Russia at the back of France; they see all these powers wishing for a restoration of the colonies to the King of Spain; they know that such restoration is agreeable to the interests and the wishes of all these powers; they have every inducement to endeavour to put an end to the revolt; and who is mad enough to believe that they will not exert those endeavours to the utmost?

It is true that England wishes to separate the Colonies from Spain for ever. Her Secretary for Foreign Affairs has, indeed, distinctly declared, that those Colonies are independent **IN FACT**. In fact, or in fact not, he and his colleagues have not thought proper to declare them independent *in law*. On the contrary, the Lord Chancellor has, in his Court, declared, and very properly and wisely declared, that he knew of no such state, as the State of Colombia. The loan-making patriots of New Granada and Venezuela are not only vexed but *surprised* that the English Government do not declare Colombia independent. Nothing is so cheap as a declaration: two pennyworth of paper, and eight pennyworth of writing, are quite

sufficient for the purpose. But, there are consequences growing out of an *acknowledgment of independence*; and, one of the French papers put this extremely well when it said: "You will declare BOLIVAR to be the head of the lawful government of Colombia: you will acknowledge him as such: but if the King of Spain should hang BOLIVAR as a rebel; will you send ships and troops, to avenge the death of BOLIVAR?"

This was the pinching question, and the French writer knew that our Ministers must answer in the negative. The loan-making patriots of Colombia; they who would, if they could, mortgage the land of New Granada and Venezuela to the Jews of London, and pocket the proceeds themselves, or squander them, as the Cortes of Spain did the amount of the Spanish Bonds: these patriots are "*surprised*" that England does not acknowledge their independence. The *surprise* of these honest gentlemen arises from the wonderful profundity of their ignorance. That they do not know that England has a fundholder debt, a dead-weight debt, and a pauper debt; and that she has, at least, ten millions of the poorest, most ragged, and worst fed people upon

the face of the whole earth. They do not know that she has a Small-Note Bill to spread paper-money about the country, in order to keep up the price of corn. They have no notion of the effect that a panic would produce upon this paper-money. In short, they do not know that the very sound of war would be destruction to the whole System. Their ignorance of these things is the cause of their surprise.

What a figure do we make with regard to this South America! We declare that they are, in fact, independent; but our Lord Chancellor says, he knows of no such States. Our Jews lend them money; but our Government will not say: we recognise you as independent States. We are all forward to say, that such independence would be of the greatest possible benefit to us. Yet, no one step is taken even to acknowledge that independence to exist. When we wish for a thing most anxiously, and when we do nothing to accomplish that thing, the conclusion is inevitable, namely, that we dare not.

Well, then, Bishop, is it to act properly to put forth reports and speeches calculated to induce people to lend their money to these States, as they are called? It

appears to me, and I think it must so appear to every rational man, that great naval and military aid on the part of England is absolutely necessary to the giving of real independence to any of the Spanish American Colonies. To suppose that such aid will be given, is despicable raving. It is as much madness as to suppose that aid will come from China for the purpose. Speculators in loans do well enough with Colombian and other Bonds; but ought individuals to be encouraged to adventure their money in such a way?

Having now, Mr. Bishop, disposed of this part of my subject, let me ask you what you mean by our spreading throughout the Spanish Colonies, "the glad tidings of peace on earth?" That which we have done for the South Americans towards actually accomplishing their independence, amounts to nothing at all; but, there is no question that we have, by our conduct, and particularly by the loans that have been made here, given great encouragement to the revolvers, and have thus prolonged the murderous work in these colonies. When the French revolted against their king, our Government prohibited the making of any loans in England to those revolvers. By these

leans, and by several of our other acts, we have greatly assisted to feed the flame in South America. I am not questioning our right to do this. I am not even, at present, questioning the morality of it; but, at any rate, is it "PEACE" that we have been endeavouring to promote in those countries? Is it the glad tidings of peace that we have been conveying to the shores of New Granada? Rivers of blood have been shed in that country; and if, after all, it should return under the dominion of *Old Spain*, how shall we look, when we tell the world that we have been spreading peace throughout the land?

You were pleased to talk, Mr. Bishop, "of the despotism, civil and religious, that existed in the Spanish Colonies." I before asked you to point out to me some proofs of this despotism. According to all the accounts that I have ever read or heard, the people of those countries led happier lives than almost any other people in the world: The Roman Catholic religion was rigorously enforced; but never, during whole centuries, were there committed, in that whole country, so many acts of severity as have been committed under the Protestant religion, in one single year, upon

the people of Ireland. Mr. Bishop, you are a *Ryder*; you are the brother of Lord *Harneway*, and of Richard *Ryder*. You ought to understand something of the laws of this country, and of those relating to religion, at any rate. You ought to know that Ireland, almost the whole of the people of which remain faithful to the ancient religion of their forefathers, was subjected to laws passed by Protestants, to the following effect: That a Catholic father, if any one of his sons become a Protestant, shall not sell, mortgage, or dispose, or leave legacies out of his estate, by whatever title he may hold it:—that a Catholic father shall not, under penalty of five hundred pounds, be guardian to, or have the custody of, his own children:—that if the child of a Catholic, though ever so young, declares itself to be a Protestant, it shall be taken from its own father, and placed with a Protestant relation:—that no Protestant, having an estate in Ireland, shall marry with a Catholic, in or out of Ireland:—that no Catholic shall purchase any manors, or take any lease for a term exceeding thirty-one years: if a farm thus taken by a Catholic, produce in profit more than one-third of the amount of the rent, the *first Protestant*

who discovers the rate of profit may dispossess the Catholic and enter upon the lease himself:— if a Protestant die possessed of any kind of property, which, in regular succession, would descend to a Catholic heir, the property shall be given to the nearest Protestant relation, just as if the Catholic heir were dead:—if the child of a Catholic turn Protestant, the parent is to be called upon to make a full declaration on oath of the value of every species of property that he has, and the Court of Chancery is to give as much of it as it pleases to the Protestant child:—if a Catholic wife turn Protestant, she is to have a share of her husband's estate and effects, notwithstanding any will or voluntary disposition of her husband:—that a Catholic teaching school, publicly or privately, or as usher to a Protestant, shall be prosecuted as a Popish regular convict:—that any Catholic priest turning Protestant, shall receive thirty pounds a year. That merchants or others losing property by privateers, during any war with a Catholic prince, shall be reimbursed by a levy made by Catholics only:—that all marriages between Protestants and Catholics shall be null and void:—that every Catholic priest celebrating a mar-

riage contrary to law, shall be hanged! There, Mr. BISHOP.

Those are some of the laws under which our fellow-subjects of Ireland have lived. Will you be so good as to help me to some book of laws or of history, where I can find any thing to match this, as relating to Spanish America? Talk to me not, then, of "*that despotism, civil and religious*," which you so boldly tell us, recovered the land in South America. In that country, no religion but the Catholic was tolerated. As far as I know, very severe punishments were inflicted upon all those who attempted to practice any other religion; and far be it from me to attempt to justify or excuse any such severities. But what part of the world, except these Protestant countries, ever heard of laws such as those that I have been describing? What part of the world ever heard of severities like these? And, pray mark the great difference in the two cases: under the Spanish Government there had never been but *one religion*. That religion had always been the religion of the country. Whoever were punished on account of religion, were punished for their presumption, in *departing from the religion of their fathers*; but our unfortu-

nate fellow-subjects of Ireland, and also our not much less unfortunate Catholic fellow-subjects of England, have had cruelties, endless in number, and boundless in magnitude, heaped upon them for their matchless fidelity, in *adhering to the religion of their fathers!*

And what is the *freedom*, what the *peace*, which you would give to the Catholics of Spanish America? You talk of the "*seat of superstition*," and of the "*fastnesses of papal power*." Would you, then, treat them to a Protestant church, such as the Irish have been treated to? Would you regale them with laws, such as those, some of which I have related above? Is this the sort of liberty, *civil and religious*, that you would give them in exchange for their present uniformity of faith? You must mean, that it is desirable to change their religion and to make them Protestants; and, of course, you must mean, that the English method ought to be adopted.

Your Society pretend that they have circulated such a parcel of Bibles in Spanish America; that they have "*already made her fields white for the harvest*." Now I propose to them to print a cheap little tract: faith, it must not be a

little one, containing a list of the Protestant laws made with regard to the Catholics of England and of Ireland, and describing, at the same time, the actual situation of the six millions of Irish Catholics. Tell them that their churches have been taken from them and given to their bitterest enemies; tell them (for what need you tell them more), of the bloody battle of Skibbereen. But if you must tell them more, tell them of the dress and of the diet of the Irish Catholics; tell them, above all things, of the sunset and sunrise law; and of the transportation without Trial by Jury. If these do not make them in love with your "*civil and religious liberty*," the devil must be in their hard hearts. They must be insensible brutes, indeed, not to be eager to embrace a system, under which whole parishes at a time receive the extreme unction, as a preparation for death from starvation!

And, now, as to those *moral* effects which you are pleased to anticipate from the establishment of what you call the Government of Colombia; and, particularly, from the wide circulation of Bibles in the country. Was there ever, do you think, at any one time, so many persons in prison amongst the whole of the twenty millions of

Spanish subjects in the Colonies; as there are constantly in prison in five counties in England, take them on an average? These may be matters of guess; things which we cannot ascertain. But let us take a Parliamentary Report; that of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S Committee. In that Report one witness (a parson) says, that the common people are as bad and immoral as they can be; and that he does not believe that any thing will mend them. His words are these:—"The effect of the present system of employing labourers has been dreadful: it has totally demoralized the lower orders. It has made them poachers, thieves, and robbers: in short, it is scarcely possible for me to explain to the Committee the dreadful state of demoralization to which the lower orders are reduced for want of employment. The pittance allowed to sustain life has driven those to despair who still cherished the feelings of honesty, while it has made those, who are more void of principle, poachers, thieves, and robbers." Being asked whether he thinks that a small increase of wages would improve the conduct and habits of labourers employed on farms, and who receive money

from the rates, he answers, "I fear it would be difficult for them to acquire good habits, the bad ones are so firmly established."

This witness, who is called the REVEREND ANTHONY COLLETT, and who says he lives at Haveningham Rectory in Suffolk, says, in another place, "In the generality of parishes, from five to forty labourers have been without employment; loitering about during the day, engaged in idle games, insulting passengers on their road, or else consuming their time in sleep, that they might be more ready and active in the hours of darkness. The weekly allowances cannot supply more than food; how then are clothing, firing, and rent to be provided? by robbery and plunder; and those so artfully contrived and effected, that discovery has been impossible. Picklock keys have readily opened our barns and granaries. The lower orders of artificers, and, even, in one or two instances, small farmers have joined the gangs, consisting of from ten to twenty men; and corn has been sold, by sample, in the market, of such mixed qualities by these small farmers, that competent judges have as-

"sured me it must have been stolen from different barns, and could not have been produced from their occupations."

Such, Bishop, is the account which one of your own parsons gives of the *morality* of the most numerous class of the people of this country, in which Bibles have been circulated to such an extent, that they half fill some of the Pawn-brokers' shops. This amazing circulation, and the effects of it, are, as your brother, our great President of the Council, observed, "the *Lord's doing*, and marvellous, indeed, was the success in their eyes"! Marvellous, indeed, according to the account of the REVEREND ANTHONY COLLETT. And, pray observe, Bishop, that it is not to the natural disposition of the people that Mr. COLLETT describes these effects, but to the *system* under which the people live. What hard-hearted devils, then, must those Peruvians and Mexicans be, if they do not fly with their arms open to embrace a system like this; and to throw aside that which has impaired their own morals. What wretches they must be; not to cast aside Popery and to strew their land with Protestant Bibles! Mr. COLLETT was asked whether he had observed that the

quantity of crime had increased of late years: to which he answered, "*undoubtedly very much*." We did not want his word for this. The fact was notorious enough; but here is evidence taken by a Committee of the House of Commons, and presented to the House, vouching for the *increase of crime*; and the Report of your Society declares to us that there has been an enormous *increase of Bibles*.

Upon another score the Parliamentary Reports and papers furnish some information well worthy of the attention of those whom you are calling to circulate Bibles in their country. One of the witnesses before Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Committee said, distinctly, that he never knew any marriage take place amongst the labouring people *until the girl was with child*. There are whole volumes of Reports now before the House of Commons from parish officers, who complain most bitterly of the enormous *increase of bastards*; and to suggest the necessity of some new laws to be passed, to punish additionally these acts of *bastardy*; for, they seem to apprehend that, in a short time, there will be, amongst the common people, *no children but bastards*!

Now, Mr. Bishop, in the first

place, how finely this tallies with all the newfangled notions of Malthus and his monkey-like crew of disciples, who insist that there is a surplus population, *arising from premature marriages*. Even in the Report of my Lord JOHN RUSSELL, this notion is distinctly set forth. One of the evils of giving parish relief is described thus: "*A surplus population is encouraged; men who receive but a small pittance know that they have only to marry, and that pittance will be augmented in proportion to the number of their children.*" Further on, the Report says, that an *intelligent witness* has stated the fact as to these premature marriages. Aye, Lord JOHN, but another witness, full as intelligent and much more worthy of belief, told you that he never knew of any marriages amongst these people *till the girl was with child*. The devil! Do you call that premature. I told Lord JOHN (but I dare say I told it him in vain, for I believe that Lord JOHN is a bachelor), that children, as he would find to his cost whenever he joined us married men, had *mouthis*; and that they know how to make use of them, too, not only for the purpose of masticating food, but for squalling pretty lustily when they had

not a sufficiency of it, and in proper time, too. For a Committee of the Collective Wisdom, I think it was a drollish idea that a man not getting food enough for himself, would resort to the having of a family of children, in order that the parish might allow him food **FOR THEM**. However, we have here a pretty good proof, I think, in the evidence taken by Lord JOHN's Committee, and in the loud complaints of the parish officers: a pretty good proof that the notion about *premature marriages* is wholly unfounded.

But, Mr. Bishop, I now come back to the Bible Society. There has been a prodigious *increase of bibles*, and here we have proof that there has been an *increase of bastards* equally prodigious. Our great Prime Minister, who discovered that there was an overstock of food in the country, at the very moment when there were abundant proofs before Parliament that a very large part of the people were starving; this great Prime Minister of ours, who is also a great Bible-man, said at a Bible Meeting at Dover, that it was a glorious thing to say, that this was the "**LAND OF BIBLES**"; to which we may now add, I think, and, "**OF BASTARDS**." The land of Bibles and of Bastards!

Tell the South Americans of this, Mr. Bishop: when your Society sends forth its packets, let them put on each this endorsement: "To the benighted in South America; to those whose *moral energies* have been impaired by the institutions of Popery, this enlightening and moralizing packet comes, from the land of Bibles and of Bastards, which is under a system which the Rev. ANTHONY COLLETT says, have made the common people so bad, that he fears that it would be difficult for them to acquire good habits, the bad ones are so firmly established." Let the Society send forth as many packets as they please, but let them not neglect to put upon each this endorsement.

And now, Mr. Bishop, in the way of conclusion, let me observe to you, that the time for bragging about Protestant Institutions is past, and particularly English, Irish, and Scotch Institutions. Peace has been attended with this benefit, at any rate: it has given us time to look into things which escaped our notice in the hurly-burly of war. While our Government was borrowing and spending eight hundred millions, its bawling and its clatter prevented us from hearing one another

speaking. Peace has made us turn our eyes inwards; and we behold things which many of us never dreamed to have been in existence. Some will say, *why tell these things to the world?* Because, in the first place, we must tell them to the world, or we cannot tell them to one another. In the next place, it is due to the world, that the truth should be known; and it is due to us too, that the world should know them; for all those are our friends and not our enemies, who are, or shall be, in hostility against any fraud, hypocrisy, and malignity by which we suffer. It is right that every nation upon earth should know the real state of the labourers of England, and of the Catholics of Ireland.

And so, Mr. Bishop RYDER, late of Gloucester, and now of Litchfield and Coventry, active and zealous member of the Bible Society, I heartily bid you farewell.

WM. COBBETT.

LORD COCHRANE.

*To the Editor of the Morning Herald.
Kensington, 13th Sept. 1824.*

SIR,

A PARAGRAPH, which appeared in your Journal of the 9th instant, and which escaped my notice

until yesterday, appears to me (my father being absent from town) to call for a remark or two from myself, which I trust you will have the goodness to insert. The subject is no insignificant one: it is that of the talked-of return of Lord Cochrane; of the manner and motives of that expected event; and of the conduct which, in certain respects, it is his Lordship's intention to observe after his return.

Before I proceed further, Sir, it will be best for me to repeat, with your permission, the paragraph which I have alluded to, and the words of which were these:—

"When Lord Cochrane was deprived of his rank in the British Navy, ordered to be despoiled of his honours, his Knighthood, banners of the Bath, &c. kicked out of Henry VII.'s chapel, after the memorable verdict and sentence following the Stock Exchange persecution, his Lordship, among other things, was required to give up the medallion, &c. of the Order of the Bath, possessed by him as one of the Knights. This he declared he never would do, except into the King's own hands. Those honours had resulted from Royal favour, and the King only should personally take from him such customary peculiarities of the Order as were in his power. The medal he accordingly kept; but it is now understood he has,

"by the recent arrivals from South America, returned the medal, with a letter addressed to the King, to be forwarded to His Majesty.—Lady Cochrane is now in this country, and Lord Cochrane is positively coming home; and it is inferred, from his Lordship having so sent the medal, as well as from the speech made by Sir J. Mackintosh, in the House of Commons, as to the propriety of restoring him, that Lord Cochrane has some expectation, in the event of his returning to England, that he would be restored to his rank in the British Navy. Lord Cochrane certainly returns home; and it is added, that he feels so little indebted to "politics," as not to be likely to mingle in party feuds hereafter. The composition of the letter accompanying the medal is spoken of in the highest terms."

Accustomed as I have been, Sir, from the age of about eight years, to hear my Lord Cochrane held up as an object of great respect by my father; accustomed as I have been to know, for so many years, the firm attachment of my father to his Lordship; accustomed as I have been to hear him defend his Lordship against all his accusers, and knowing, as I do, what anxiety he has felt for the preservation of the character of his Lordship, I cannot but feel deep sorrow that it does appear, not merely from what is stated in this article, that it is become pos-

sible that Lord Cochrane should now come and bow down in this abject manner before his persecutors. It is here positively asserted, that *he is actually and certainly coming home*. This may be said wholly without authority. The writer of the paragraph *may* know nothing at all about the matter. But, after what was said by Sir James Mackintosh, in the House of Commons, on the 21st of June last, it is impossible for any one, who has a regard for the fame of Lord Cochrane, not to entertain some fears that the above paragraph is not altogether incorrect; and, indeed, when we are told so positively that he is coming home, and see the letter described, which he is said to have written to the King, it is impossible not to fear that efforts have been making, at any rate, to induce him to crouch at the feet of those enemies against whom he vowed everlasting and open hostility.

However, Sir, with these matters, it is not much my business to meddle; it is an observation towards the close of the paragraph, and that observation alone, which has induced me to give you this trouble. The words I allude to are these: "it is added, that he *feels so little indebted to POLI-*

TICS, as not to be likely to *"mingle in party feuds hereafter."*

These words, Sir, amount to an assertion, that Lord Cochrane owes his misfortunes (if misfortunes they be) to his having meddled in matters of politics; that he owes the harassing which he has experienced from several quarters; that he owes his expulsion from the Navy; that he owes his degradation from the Knighthood of the Bath; that he owes that he is now reduced (if this paragraph speak truth) to creep to those by whom he had been trampled on and despised: that, in short, he owes to politics that he is not now an Admiral and a Knight of the Bath.

This paragraph, Sir, may proceed from some one who has no connexion whatever with Lord Cochrane. From himself, or from some one who had his consent to write it; to suppose that it can have proceeded from this source, is to suppose Lord Cochrane the most *ungrateful* of all mankind. If this had proceeded from him or from his authority, he must have remained for ever a by-word whenever the deepest of ingratitude was spoken of. But, for my part, I must be clearly understood that I am convinced it has not proceeded from his Lordship in

any way; indeed, if I could believe that it had, I should not consider the subject worthy of notice.

If Lord Cochrane return, Sir, and in the manner spoken of in this paragraph, it will be little matter, God knows, what he may think or do with regard to *politics*! He will be at perfect liberty "not to mingle in party feuds hereafter!" Those who meddle with politics would, in a case like this, take pretty good care not to meddle with him. But, though Lord Cochrane's friends are at full liberty to advise him to keep aloof from politics in future, they must not be suffered to do this flagrant injustice of imputing his misfortunes to politics. The very reverse Sir, is the strict and notorious truth. Until Lord Cochrane meddled with politics, he was comparatively unknown to the country. Those who had heard of him, had heard of him as a gallant, humane, and skilful officer of the Navy. But, he was a mere Captain of a frigate; and the people of Westminster gave him a name known to every creature in the kingdom. A second time they placed him in the lofty situation of being one of their Members; and that, too, not for his money; but because they deemed him, and justly deemed him, to be an honest Member of Parliament. They were indulgent enough not to object to his going abroad, and being upon profitable service while he was their Member.

Did politics, then, do him harm? Politics did not prevent him from being made a Knight of the Bath. In short, it is notorious that his career of promotion, that his *profitable stations at sea*, kept pace with his elevation as to politics.

And how did it end? His promotion was going on, and was in hand with his political celebrity to the last moment. A ship of the line was given him in 1812, and he had actually gone down the river and was on board of her, just about to sail for the coast of America, where he was to be CAPTAIN OF THE FLEET, during what was expected to be a most profitable war to the navy. Did politics do him harm, then? Did politics check his career, either in profit or in glory?

There, however, down at the Nore, ended his career in the British Navy. He came back to London to be *tried*; not for politics; not for any thing that he had done in conjunction with his *political friends*; but, on a charge (a false one I believe) arising out of his *connexion with stock-jobbers*. That charge, I firmly believe to have been wholly false: but, Lord Cochrane was compelled to acknowledge that he had been long and deeply engaged in stock-jobbing, a practice well known to be condemned in the severest terms by his political friends, and particularly by one friend, whose name it is wholly unnecessary for me to mention to the public.

Well, Sir, but his Lordship came to London to be tried, instead of going to America to be Captain of the Fleet. He was sentenced to imprisonment and pillory; he was turned out of the Navy; he was degraded from his rank as Knight of the Bath; expelled the House of Commons, and put into a prison. And what for? not for politics; not for his connexion with politicians; but for his connexion with stock-jobbers. Had he let stock-jobbing alone,

he would have gone to the coast of America, would now have been an Admiral, a Knight of the Bath, and a Member for Westminster. And how did politics behave to him when he was at this lowest of all possible pitches? There he lay in a prison, degraded from all his ranks, and expelled the House of Commons. Did politics desert him? This writer says that "he feels *little indebted* to politics." Ingratitude such as this would be, never was before heard of. It was said in the House of Commons on his expulsion, that his *constituents* would have an opportunity of declaring *their* sentiments as to his guilt or innocence of the crime of which he had been convicted. Those constituents re-elected him unanimously! Did politics, did offend and injured "politics" desert him then? Refer, Sir, to the publications of that day; and look at the conduct of Sir Francis Burdett, of Major Cartwright, and of every other person; of the Westminster Committee, and of the whole of the people of that great and spirited city.

He thought proper to escape from the prison. He was tried for that escape, and sentenced to pay a fine of a thousand pounds. Was "politics" connected with escaping from the prison? No one, I believe, ever approved of his escape, any more than of his gambling in the funds. But, at his trial, Sir Francis Burdett sat by his side, and the people of Westminster generously came forward, paid the fine, and in a manner, too, the most honourable to him and the most gallant to his foes; and when the Parliament opened, I saw the people, in a body, carry him in triumph into

Westminster-hall. I saw my father with him on this occasion; so far politics did not neglect him, I am conscious. Farther, I saw Mr. Hunt with him, and he, I believe, with his own hands assisted in putting him into the chair in which he was carried. It was not his brother officers of the Navy who took him from prison and sent him back into the House of Commons; and, most assuredly, it was not the family of Cochrane. It was politics, and politics alone, that prevented him from being a real outcast from the country. Legally he stood convicted of perjury, and had been sentenced to the pillory. He was deserted by every one but his political friends; if it had not been for the conduct of Sir Francis Burdett, and of the other persons and bodies of persons I have before mentioned, he would never have been heard of, any more than the commonest labourer in the country, since the year 1812. Can it be true, then, Sir, that "*he feels so little indebted to politics*"? or will this be said by any person who is not insensible of the cause to which Lord Cochrane owes that he has existed so long without dishonour?

I am afraid, Sir, I have trespassed too long upon your time; but, I trust, my letter will be found to contain its own apology.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient and

Most-humble Servant,

WM. COBBETT, JUN.

TO
WILLIAM COBBETT, ESQ.

Holt, Sept. 14, 1824.

SIR,

1. OBSERVING in your Register that you intend shortly to publish a work on the Planting and Management of Forest Trees, I am induced to trouble you with a few remarks which suggest themselves from the little experience I have had on the subject, hoping that they may be of some service to such of your readers as may intend to plant, either for ornament or profit.

2. In the year 1811, I planted a piece of land in this parish, of about five acres, on part of which my house now stands. The land had been recently inclosed under an Act of Parliament, and, at the time I planted, was covered with heath and whins. I caused large holes to be dug, in which I planted Scotch fir and a proper assortment of deciduous trees. The Scotch succeeded pretty well, but the other trees made no progress; and, although I yearly filled up the vacancies, I found at the end of four or five years that all the trees but the Scotch, with very few exceptions, were dead, or in a dying state.—I then had all the ground trenched, and the vacancies filled up with oak, ash, chestnut, elm, and trees of that description, and have kept the land regularly hoed and free from weeds ever since.—The consequence has been, that the last-mentioned trees have made such a rapid growth, that I have been enabled to clear away the greatest part of the fir, and the remain-

der must all be taken out in two or three years more, to give room to the other trees. One mountain-ash, which had escaped the deadly effect of the heath and whins, gave a decided proof of the advantages of trenching and keeping the land clean. This tree had barely kept alive, not making more than two or three inches of wood in a year; but in the year following the trenching, it threw out two leading shoots, the smallest of which I cut off at the Michaelmas, when it measured six feet two inches, the growth of one year.

In the Spring of 1819, I planted another piece, containing about half an acre, adjoining the above. This land was trenched two feet deep, and has since been kept perfectly clear, and so great is the advantage of preparing the land properly in the first instance, that in two or three years these trees, I am convinced, will be much superior to those planted eight years before, although those first planted have had the benefit of hoeing during the last seven or eight years. It is worthy of remark too, that in this last plantation, the deciduous trees have far outstripped the Scotch in growth; and I believe it is universally the case, that where land is properly prepared, and kept clean, deciduous trees will make much more wood than firs; and that where the hole digging system is adopted, (unless the land be very good) the firs are the only trees which will succeed.

4. The same year in which my first plantation was made, two other plantations were made upon land of the same description, not an hundred yards distant from

mine. One by Mr. Gurney, and the other by my friend Mr. Hardy, of Letheringsett. Mr. Gurney's land was ploughed up very deep with a four-horse plough; and large holes were dug among the heath in Mr. Hardy's. A good assortment of forest trees was planted in both, but Mr. Hardy three or four years afterwards trenched his land (for the same reason which had induced me to trench mine) and filled up the vacancies. Mr. Hardy has since kept his land regularly hoed every year, while in that of Mr. Gurney the heath and whins have been suffered to grow, and are now some feet in height. The consequence is, that Mr. Hardy has now a fine flourishing plantation of forest trees, while in Mr. Gurney's (which is divided from Mr. Hardy's by the road only) there are scarcely any living, except Scotch firs and a few larch, the more valuable trees being nearly all dead.

5. A plantation made by Mr. Mott, about half a mile further on towards Cromer, where the land was properly ploughed and planted, but has been neglected since, has produced the same result; and the same observation will apply to plantations at Sherringham, adjoining the Cromer road, made by the late Mr. Upcher some years before, where nothing but scrubby Scotch firs are now to be seen peeping out above the heath and whins, which are growing in great luxuriance, although plenty of other trees were originally planted with the Scotch.

6. Different motives operate with different gentlemen, to prevent their keeping young plantations clean. Some think it not

only unnecessary, but injurious to the young plants: the weeds, they say, keeping the land moist, and shading the roots of the plants from the heat of the sun, while stirring the ground lets in the drought. Others object to the expense (about 16s. an acre per annum for three years), and almost all, I believe, are apprehensive that by keeping the land free from weeds the cover for game would be destroyed.

7. As to the first of these objections, nothing can be more palpably erroneous. It is well known that nurserymen spare no pains or expense to keep their ground free from weeds; and gardeners invariably do the same, as the most effectual means of promoting the growth of their plants. It must be evident that every weed which is suffered to encumber the ground where any plants are growing, must rob those plants of part of the nourishment which they would otherwise receive; and that land which is suffered to get hard cannot imbibe a tenth part of the moisture which it would receive if the surface were kept in an open and loose state by the hoe. —It is quite a mistake, too, to suppose that stirring land in dry weather lets in the drought. On the contrary, it is the only effectual means of keeping the land in a moist state; the loose mould detached by the hoe operating as a shade upon the soil beneath. Let any one lay sand, about two inches thick, upon a piece of broken ground, and in the hottest weather moisture will be found below; while the ground adjoining, not shaded by the sand, will, if not pulverized, be hard and dry for nearly a foot in depth; and hoe-

ing, I maintain, produces the same effect as the sand. As to any other shade than that produced by hoeing, the plants want none; and the more powerful the sun, the faster they will grow, even upon the lightest soils.

8. As to the expense of hoeing, what can be the object of 16s. an acre, for three years, compared with the difference in value between a good and a bad plantation—between fine growing plants of oak, ash, and chestnut, and rascally Scotch fir. Most gentlemen plant for future profit. Planting, we all know, cannot be done in any way without expense, and if the cost which will insure a profitable crop be spared, the object is entirely defeated, and the money which is expended wholly thrown away.

Better, therefore, not to plant at all than plant ineffectually. It would be quite as reasonable for a farmer to incur all the cost of preparing his land for turnips, and then to lose his crop, rather than be at the expense of hoeing it, as it is for a gentleman to lay out his money in putting trees into the ground, and then refuse to lay out such an additional sum as is absolutely necessary to make them productive.

9. The objection about game is not a bit more tenable than the others. I admit that heath and whins will afford better cover than land in a clear state, but this will not last many years under Scotch firs, which it is well known will, when they completely cover the ground, destroy all vegetation beneath them. A good permanent cover is not to be had in a plantation without underwood, and this cannot be made to grow

amongst heath and ling, nor without the ground being kept perfectly clean. To hoe young plantations is, therefore, not less necessary, to obtain a good cover for game, than it is to ensure a profitable crop of timber.

10. Should these observations be thought worthy of the notice of your readers, I will, in another letter, make a few remarks upon the advantage of manuring land for Forest Trees, and on a method of obtaining a crop of vegetables for cattle food, in the first year sufficient to pay great part of the expense of planting.

I remain,
Sir, respectfully,
Your most obedient Servant,
WM. WITHERS Jun.

COTTAGE ECONOMY.

A NEW EDITION of this Work is just published, price 2s. 6d.—It contains several additions, and particularly full instructions relative to the preparation of straw for plat.

COBBETT'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.

A FRENCH GRAMMAR; OR, Plain Instructions for the Learning of French. Price Five Shillings.

All that I shall ask of the Public is, that those who are expending, or have been expending, money, for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the French Language, for themselves, or for their children: all I ask is, that these persons will first read steadily through all that they find in the first fifty pages of any other French Grammar; and that they

will then read steadily through the first fifty pages of my Grammar. If this were done by all such persons, there would, I am convinced, be but one French Grammar in use, in a very short time.— Any person, who has never studied French at all, will be able, by such reading, to form a competent judgment. He will find, that, from other Grammars, he can, by such reading, get no knowledge at all of the matter; while, from mine, he will get at some knowledge of it. Those, who understand the subject, I request to compare what they find in my Grammar on those difficult parts, the IMPERSONALS, the TWO PAST TIMES OF THE VERBS, and the PARTICIPLES: I request them to compare these parts of my Grammar with what they find, as to the same matters, in any other Grammar.

WM. COBBETT.

TIMBER-TREES AND UNDERWOOD.

I HAVE all my lifetime wanted to possess a book which should give me all the information necessary relative to Timber-Trees and Underwood; a book that should take me gently by the hand, and talk to me thus: "Now, mind, COBBETT, " this tree (taking the trees one by " one) grows to such a height, and " to such a size; the wood is of " such a quality, and is put to " such and such uses; the seed of " this tree grows thus and thus; " this is the shape of it; it is ripe " at such a time of the year; it " must be gathered thus; it must " be preserved thus; it must be " sown in this manner, and at such " and such seasons; the young " plants must be treated thus; and " when fit to plant out, they must " be planted in this manner, and

" in such and such sorts of ground; " and the ground must be thus " prepared. As the trees grow " they must be pruned in such and " such a manner. When the " Timber or Underwood arrives " at perfection, such and such is " the way to go to work to cut it " down, and to dispose of it." I have all my life wanted a book to talk to me in this sort of way, but I have never yet found one. I have found one book to treat of one part of the matter, another to treat of another part of the matter, another of another part, and so on; so that, it requires a whole parcel of books to come at any thing like a competent knowledge relative to Trees and Underwood. As I have gone along for the last twenty years or thereabouts, I have been making notes, which were destined to become a book. That book I am now arranging for the press under the following title; and, I flatter myself that it will be found to be a book of great utility to all owners or planters of Woodlands:

THE WOODLANDS;

Or, a Treatise on the Preparing of Ground for Planting, on the Planting, the Cultivating, the Pruning, and the Cutting Down, of Timber-Trees and Underwoods; describing the usual size, the nature and uses of each Tree, the Seed of each, the time and manner of Collecting, the manner of Preserving and of Sowing the Seed, and also the manner of Managing the Young Plants, until fit to plant out; the Trees being arranged in Alphabetical order, and the List of them, containing those of America, as well as those of England, or already introduced into England, and the English, French, and Botanical Name being prefixed to each Tree.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 4th September.

| Per Quarter. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|
| Wheat | 57 | 8 |
| Rye | 34 | 4 |
| Barley | 32 | 1 |
| Oats | 23 | 2 |
| Beans | 35 | 11 |
| Peas | 38 | 8 |

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 4th September.

| Qrs. | £. | s. | d. | Average. |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----------|
| Wheat.. 5,764 for 15,836 13 | 3 | 55 | 0 | |
| Barley... 421.... 698 6 4 | 28 | 10 | | |
| Oats.... 3,722.... 4,325 15 6 | 24 | 8 | | |
| Rye 26.... 32 10 0 | 25 | 0 | | |
| Beans .. 610.... 1,069 11 10 | 35 | 0 | | |
| Peas.... 125.... 229 13 4 | 36 | 8 | | |

Friday, Sept. 10.—The arrivals of all sorts of English Grain this week are small: of Flour the quantity is tolerably good, and there is a good supply of foreign Oats. Prime dry samples of Wheat are scarce, and rather dearer, but other sorts are unaltered. Barley, Beans, and Peas have no variation from Monday. Oats sold with tolerable freedom today; and the prices of good sweet Horse Corn rather exceeded Monday's terms.

Monday, Sept. 13.—There were short supplies of all sorts of English Grain last week, but a tolerably good quantity of Flour, also a good arrival of Foreign Oats. This morning there are only small supplies of all sorts of Corn fresh up. Most of our Millers being out of stock, and the New Wheat coming middling in quality, they were induced to purchase more freely than of late, and the best samples sold at an advance of 2s. per qr. on the terms of this day se'nnight, but the trade became more slack towards the close of the market.

Barley is scarce, and 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher. Beans are more in demand, and they are also 1s. to 2s. per qr. dearer. New Boiling Peas do not come fine in quality, and that article is advanced 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Grey Peas sell freely at the annexed quotations. There has been a tolerable free demand for Oats today, and the prices of fine sweet Horse Corn are 1s. per qr. higher, but other qualities are not dearer, though better in sale. Flour is unaltered.

Price on board Ship as under.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Wheat, red, (old) | 40s. to 52s. |
| — white, (old) | 44s. — 64s. |
| — red (1824) | 40s. — 44s. |
| — fine | 45s. — 50s. |
| — superfine | 52s. — 55s. |
| — white | 42s. — 45s. |
| — fine | 47s. — 48s. |
| — superfine | 58s. — 63s. |
| Flour, per sack | 50s. — 55s. |
| — Seconds | 45s. — 50s. |
| — North Country | 42s. — 45s. |

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,

From September 6 to September 11, both inclusive.

| Whence. | Wheat. | Barley. | Malt. | Oats. | Beans. | Flour. |
|-------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Aberdeen ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aldbro' ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Alemouth ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arundel ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Banff ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Berwick ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Boston ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | 2085 | ..... | ..... |
| Bridport ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Carmarthen ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Clay ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 |
| Dundee | 175 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colchester | 120 | ..... | 350 | ..... | 90 | 883 |
| Harwich | 475 | ..... | 20 | ..... | 150 | 60 |
| Leigh | 613 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 |
| Maldon | 575 | ..... | 38 | 30 | 72 | 967 |
| Exeter ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gainsbro' ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 |
| Grimsby ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hull | 87 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 435 |
| Inverness ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ipswich | 82 | 30 | 420 | ..... | 83 | 150 |
| Kent | 617 | ..... | 22 | ..... | 144 | 1310 |
| Leith | 254 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Liverpool ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 400 | ..... | ..... |
| Lynn | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 125 |
| Newhaven ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Plymouth | 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Southampton ..... | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Southwold ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Selby ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stockton ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 |
| Weymouth ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wisbeach | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Woodbridge | 575 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 41 | 120 |
| Yarmouth | 109 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1440 |
| Belfast ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 485 | ..... | ..... |
| Limerick ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 155 | ..... | ..... |
| Sligo ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Waterford ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Youghall ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 505 | ..... | ..... |
| Foreign ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2230 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 3821 | 38 | 1020 | 16490 | 300 | 6370 |

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, —; Pease, 196; Tares, —; Linseed, 1500; Rapeseed, 840;
 Brank, —; Mustard, 206; Flax, 20; and Seeds, 118 quarters.

Total Quantity of Corn returned as
Sold in the Maritime Districts, for
the Week ended Sept. 4.

| | Qrs. | | Qrs. |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Wheat | 32,850 | Oats | 9,600 |
| Rye | 113 | Beans | 1,266 |
| Barley | 1,084 | Peas | 371 |

Monday, Sept. 13.—The arrivals
from Ireland last week were 12,223
firkins of Butter, and 594 bales of
Bacon; and from Foreign Ports,
4787 casks of Butter.

City, 15th September, 1824.

BACON.

The consumption is nearly at an
end for the present season; but there
is still a good deal coming, and yet to
come from Ireland. Landed, 53s. to
56s.

BUTTER.

On Board: Carlow, 79s. to 81s.;
Waterford, 77s. to 78s.; Limerick,
75s.—Landed: Carlow, 82s. to 84s.;
Waterford, 78s. to 80s.; Limerick,
78s.; Dutch, 76s. to 81s.

CHEESE.

Fine old Cheshire, 84s. to 90s.;
Middling, 74s. to 80s.; Double Glou-
cester 62s. to 65s.; Single 48s. to
58s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the
4lb. Loaf is stated at $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ by the
full-priced Bakers.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 13.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------|----|--------|----|----|
| Beef | 3 | 2 to 4 | 0 | |
| Mutton | 3 | 4 — 4 | 4 | |
| Veal | 4 | 6 — 5 | 6 | |
| Pork | 4 | 0 — 5 | 0 | |
| Lamb | 4 | 4 — 5 | 2 | |

Beasts 3,229 | Sheep ... 24,400

Calves 232 | Pigs 140

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------|----|--------|----|----|
| Beef | 2 | 8 to 3 | 8 | |
| Mutton | 3 | 4 — 4 | 0 | |
| Veal | 3 | 4 — 5 | 4 | |
| Pork | 4 | 0 — 6 | 0 | |
| Lamb | 3 | 8 — 5 | 0 | |

LEADENHALL (Sept. 13).
Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|-------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef..... | 2 | 6 | to | 3 4 |
| Mutton..... | 3 | 0 | — | 4 0 |
| Veal..... | 3 | 8 | — | 5 0 |
| Pork..... | 4 | 0 | — | 5 4 |
| Lamb..... | 4 | 4 | — | 5 0 |

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay .. 60s. to 105s.
Straw...50s. to 60s.
Clover..80s. to 120s.

St. James's.—Hay.....60s. to 120s.
Straw...48s. to 63s.
Clover..80s. to 126s.

Whitechapel. Hay ..70s. to 105s.
Straw. 50s. to 56s.
Clover. 80s. to 126s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

[By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before:

| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Oats. | | | Beans. | | | Pease. | | |
|-------------------|--------|----|-------|---------|----|-------|-------|----|-------|--------|----|-------|--------|----|-------|
| | s. | to | s. d. | s. | to | s. d. | s. | to | s. d. | s. | to | s. d. | s. | to | s. d. |
| Aylesbury | 52 | 64 | 0 | 33 | 28 | 0 | 21 | 24 | 0 | 37 | 42 | 0 | 37 | 40 | 0 |
| Banbury | 50 | 56 | 0 | 33 | 36 | 0 | 25 | 26 | 6 | 40 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Basingstoke | 50 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 25 | 0 | 38 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridport..... | 44 | 60 | 0 | 28 | 30 | 0 | 23 | 27 | 0 | 40 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chelmsford..... | 48 | 64 | 0 | 32 | 36 | 0 | 20 | 26 | 0 | 32 | 34 | 0 | 32 | 35 | 0 |
| Derby..... | 56 | 61 | 0 | 30 | 33 | 0 | 23 | 27 | 0 | 40 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Devizes..... | 46 | 66 | 0 | 28 | 33 | 6 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 40 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dorchester..... | 42 | 62 | 0 | 27 | 30 | 0 | 25 | 28 | 0 | 36 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exeter..... | 64 | 70 | 0 | 28 | 33 | 0 | 18 | 24 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guildford..... | 48 | 69 | 0 | 32 | 36 | 0 | 24 | 30 | 0 | 38 | 40 | 0 | 37 | 41 | 0 |
| Henley..... | 50 | 68 | 0 | 32 | 36 | 0 | 22 | 26 | 0 | 38 | 42 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Horncastle..... | 48 | 54 | 0 | 32 | 34 | 0 | 16 | 20 | 0 | 34 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungerford..... | 42 | 62 | 0 | 26 | 30 | 0 | 22 | 28 | 0 | 36 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lewes..... | 54 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Lynn..... | 40 | 53 | 0 | 28 | 31 | 0 | 18 | 20 | 0 | 33 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Newbury | 50 | 65 | 0 | 32 | 34 | 0 | 24 | 31 | 0 | 40 | 44 | 0 | 37 | 40 | 0 |
| Newcastle | 44 | 66 | 0 | 26 | 32 | 0 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 36 | 42 | 0 | 38 | 44 | 0 |
| Northampton.... | 50 | 56 | 0 | 33 | 36 | 0 | 21 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nottingham | 56 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reading | 50 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 31 | 0 | 41 | 44 | 0 | 40 | 42 | 0 |
| Stamford..... | 45 | 57 | 0 | 30 | 33 | 0 | 23 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swansea | 59 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Truro | 61 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uxbridge | 54 | 72 | 0 | 33 | 38 | 0 | 21 | 28 | 0 | 37 | 40 | 0 | 38 | 42 | 0 |
| Warminster..... | 42 | 60 | 0 | 27 | 36 | 0 | 22 | 27 | 0 | 40 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Winchester..... | 58 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarmouth..... | 40 | 54 | 0 | 28 | 29 | 0 | 18 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 30 | 0 |
| Dalkeith* | 24 | 32 | 0 | 20 | 25 | 0 | 14 | 21 | 0 | 17 | 19 | 0 | 18 | 21 | 0 |
| Haddington* | 27 | 32 | 0 | 19 | 25 | 0 | 15 | 22 | 0 | 19 | 22 | 6 | 18 | 22 | 0 |

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.—With a continuation of fine weather for the harvest, Wheats were extremely heavy of sale throughout the past week, although at a further reduction in value of *3d.* to *6d.* per 70 lbs. Oats also declined *1d.* to *2d.* per bushel. And at the market of this day, sales of each description of Grain were exceedingly limited at the decline noted on Wheat and Oats. A few small parcels of very good New Wheat from the east coast of Ireland were readily disposed of at *7s. 6d.* to *7s. 9d.* per 70 lbs., and Oats of similar description at *3s. 4d.* to *3s. 6d.* per 45 lbs.

Imported into Liverpool from the 31st August to the 6th September, 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 2,675; Barley, 105; Oats, 1,989; Malt, 3,222; and Beans, 160 quarters. Flour, 323 sacks, of 280 lbs. American Flour, 540 barrels.

Norwich, Sept. 11.—Not many samples of New Wheat were shewn to-day; those shewn fetched from *50s.* to *53s.* per quarter. Barley was higher, being from *28s.* to *33s.* per quarter; and should the present showery weather continue, no doubt Barley will be *38s.* per quarter next week. Oats, *20s.* to *25s.*; Grey Peas, *28s.* to *33s.* per quarter.

Bristol, Sept. 11.—The business done last week at this place in the Corn Markets is so trifling, and the alterations in prices so little, that last week's quotations may be considered nearly correct. The samples of New Wheat are fair in quality, and sell at from *6s.* to *6s. 9d.* per bushel.

Birmingham, Sept. 9.—The Millers are lightly stocked with Wheat: the supply a small one, and the weather rainy. Wheat therefore realized *3d.* to *4d.* per 60 lbs. upon the currency of this day se'nnight; Beans about *1s.* per quarter. Old Barley scarce, and in good demand for both malting and grinding purposes. Old Oats, of Irish and Foreign growth, are plentiful, and support recent prices: there are but few of our own production; some new ones appeared, the quality and condition good, weighing *41* to *42* lbs. per Winchester, which sold at about *24s.* per qr. Flour, *1s.* to *2s.* per sack lower. Malt and Peas as last noted.

Ipwich, Sept. 11.—We had to-day a very short supply of all Grain, and in consequence of the alarming nature of the weather for finishing harvest, prices were considerably advanced, as follow: Wheat (New), *50s.* to *58s.*; ditto, (Old), *42s.* to *53s.*; Barley, *30s.* to *34s.*; Peas (New), *29s.* to *31s.*; and Oats, *18s.* to *24s.* per quarter.

Wisbeck, Sept. 11.—The samples of New Wheat rather increase to-day: the best sorts were rather higher in price, say up to *56s.* per qr.; second sorts much as heretofore. Old Wheats a trifle higher.

Wakefield, Sept. 10.—The arrivals of Wheat this week are only moderate; the trade continues to rule dull, but there is less disposition to force sales than of late, and last week's prices are maintained. A few samples of New were offered, which sold at *61s.* to *62s.* per quarter. Oats are more plentiful, and prices rather lower. Shelling has been heavy sale, but the value remains the same. No alteration in other articles.—Wheat, new and old, *46s.* to *62s.*; Barley, *24s.* to *36s.*; Beans, new and old, *36s.* to *42s.* per qr. 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoo Oats, *26s.* to *28s.* per qr.; Mealng Oats, *11½d.* to *12½d.* per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling 32s. to 35s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, *37s.* to *39s.* per load of 6 bushels; Flour, *44s.* to *46s.* per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, *24l.* to *26l.* per last.

Malton, Sept. 11.—In consequence of the rainy weather putting off harvest, very little Corn comes to market. Prices rather lower.—Wheat, *56s.* to *64s.* per quarter, five stone per bushel. Oats, *10½d.* to *11d.*; Old ditto, *12d.* to *12½d.* per stone.

AVERAGE PRICE-OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended Sept. 4, 1824.

| | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | |
|-----------------------|--------|----|---------|----|-------|----|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| London* | 60 | 9 | 30 | 5 | 24 | 1 |
| Essex | 61 | 2 | 34 | 6 | 26 | 7 |
| Kent | 60 | 0 | 34 | 1 | 23 | 1 |
| Sussex | 61 | 5 | 32 | 0 | 27 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 53 | 1 | 28 | 5 | 23 | 10 |
| Cambridgeshire | 48 | 7 | 31 | 0 | 20 | 8 |
| Norfolk | 52 | 0 | 30 | 2 | 24 | 11 |
| Lincolnshire | 53 | 8 | 31 | 6 | 20 | 9 |
| Yorkshire | 57 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 3 |
| Durham | 62 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 6 |
| Northumberland | 54 | 5 | 33 | 5 | 25 | 11 |
| Cumberland | 49 | 4 | 34 | 9 | 28 | 10 |
| Westmoreland | 55 | 6 | 38 | 0 | 27 | 5 |
| Lancashire | 56 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 11 |
| Cheshire | 59 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 11 |
| Gloucestershire | 59 | 11 | 37 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| Somersetshire | 62 | 3 | 38 | 0 | 21 | 6 |
| Monmouthshire | 60 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Devonshire | 60 | 11 | 33 | 4 | 22 | 11 |
| Cornwall | 55 | 9 | 36 | 1 | 25 | 5 |
| Dorsetshire | 57 | 8 | 28 | 0 | 24 | 9 |
| Hampshire | 56 | 11 | 33 | 2 | 23 | 6 |
| North Wales | 63 | 8 | 40 | 8 | 26 | 11 |
| South Wales | 60 | 10 | 34 | 2 | 26 | 0 |

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Sep. 11.—We had a very moderate show of Sheep and Cattle at market to-day. The Sheep and Lambs met with a ready sale; Lambs fetching from 18s. to 26s. 6d. per head; fat Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.; fat Mutton, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14lbs.

Horncastle, Sept. 11.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 6d. to 8d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Malton, Sept. 11.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef, 4½d. to 6d.; Mutton, 4½d. to 5½d.; Lamb, 4½d. to 5d.; and Veal, 5½d. to 7d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 13d. to 15d. per lb.; Salt ditto, 41s. to 42s. per firkin. Bacon Sides, 7s. 6d.; Hams, 9s. per stone.

At *Morpeth*, on Wednesday, there was rather a short supply of Cattle, but a full market of Sheep and Lambs. There being many inferior, fat sold readily at last week's prices. Beef, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; and Lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. per stone, sinking offal.

Banbury Great Market was not fully attended, (being a fine day.) Beef was rather dull sale, at 5d. to 5½d. per lb. Mutton sold rather better, especially wether Sheep, which made nearly or quite 6d. per lb.; a large proportion of the Sheep penned were Ewes, of these the greater part were sold at prices equal to what have been obtained of late.

Skipton Cattle Market, Sept. 7.—Our Fair to-day was tolerably supplied with fat Beasts, Sheep and Lambs. There were a number of buyers, in consequence of which there was a brisk sale, at a trifling advance.

York Wool Market, Sept. 9.—There was a moderate supply of Wool to-day, but not many buyers, which caused a lingering market; the prices nominal.

HOPS.

Price of HOPS per Cwt. in the
Borough.

to 160,000*l.*, and few in favour of that sum.

Monday, Sept. 13.—The picking partially commenced last week, but will be general this; about 20 Pockets New Hops have come to market, and for first pickings the quality may be stated as good. Prices sold from 100*s.* to 120*s.*; the duty has declined

Maidstone, Sept. 9.—We have nothing this week to notice about the Hops, particularly as they remain much the same as in our last report. The picking generally begins to-morrow, as the Hops are getting forwarder than expected, and the red mould is more talked of.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 51.—No. 13.] LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1824. [Price 6d.,

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

TO THE KING.

LETTER I.

ON THE STATE OF ENGLAND WITH
REGARD TO FOREIGN POWERS;
AND ON HER PROSPECTS IN CASE
OF WAR.

22d Sept. 1824.

SIR,

YOUR Majesty has been advised to inform the Parliament and the People, session after session, for the last seven years, that you have the satisfaction to tell them, "that you continue to receive the strongest assurances of the pacific disposition of Foreign Powers towards this country." However true this might be, I have always doubted the policy of these repeated and anxious declarations respecting it. Doubtless it is proper for your Majesty to feel great satisfaction at receiving such assurances; but I can never think it politic to make such

a parade in expressing that satisfaction, and in proclaiming it to the world. To discover such an uncommon desire to preserve peace, is by no means the most likely way of making other nations disinclined to go to war with us.

Whatever may be the professions of Foreign Nations, it is not to be believed by any man worthy of the name of statesman, that the kingdom of France will not, when she is duly prepared, seek the occasion of avenging herself for the paring down of her frontier, and the rifling of her museums. However, Sir, there wants not any motive of revenge to induce France, whenever the occasion shall offer, to gratify her ambition and love of glory by some attempt or other at clipping the wings and humbling the pride of her rival. Whatever dreamers about everlasting peace may say, the only peace that ever has or ever can exist between England and France, must consist of periods while the parties are preparing for a renewal of the war.

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Therefore, it becomes us to examine well our situation with regard to all those powers that may be brought into another contest. It particularly becomes us to contemplate our situation with regard to that of the kingdom of France. All accounts tell us, that every class of society is in a flourishing condition in France. I have had a son making an equestrian circuit in France, and I have another son there now. I see many intelligent persons coming from France. The object of all my inquiries is to know the true state of the people of that country; and the result of those inquiries is, that all ranks are in a flourishing state, and all contented. And our Parliamentary Reports, and the evidence attached to them, tell me, that three-fifths of your Majesty's European subjects are the most miserable, and, of course, the most discontented of human beings.

But, suffer me to lay before your Majesty a comparative statement of the finances of the two countries; for, after all, this is the great pivot upon which power must ultimately turn. The following is an abstract of the money affairs of France for the year 1825. It contains an estimate of the income, and of the charges of that kingdom.

D E B T.

INCOME.

Francs.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Net produce of the Registry (<i>Enregistrement</i>), Stamp Taxes, and Revenue of National Lands . | 171,000,000 |
| Revenues from the National Forests | 80,000,000 |
| Customs and Salt Duty.. | 138,600,000 |
| F. | 329,600,000 |
| Excess carried to the credit of Ordinary Charges | 92,514,215 |
| F. | 237,085,785 |

CHARGES.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Interest on Five per Cent, inscribed on the Grand Livre previously to the 1st Jan. 1824 | 197,032,925 |
| Interest on small Five per Cent, to be inscribed (during the present Session | 52,810 |
| Sinking Fund | 40,000,000 |
| F. | 237,085,785 |

ORDINARY CHARGES.

INCOME.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Direct Taxes | 311,100,383 |
| Indirect Taxes | 298,000,000 |
| Post Office | 25,350,000 |
| Lottery | 17,300,000 |
| Sundry articles of Revenue | 12,300,000 |
| F. | 569,910,383 |
| Balance from the Consolidated Fund | 92,514,215 |
| F. | 662,424,598 |

CHARGES.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Civil List for the King and | |
| Royal Family | 34,000,000 |
| Department of Justice .. | 18,445,092 |
| Department of Foreign | |
| Affairs | 7,815,000 |
| Home Department..... | 117,000,600 |
| War Department | 190,000,000 |
| Navy and Colonial Estab- | |
| lishments | 60,000,000 |
| Department of Finances.. | 101,126,325 |
| Charges on Collecting | |
| Taxes | 133,460,978 |
| Excess of Receipts..... | 577,203 |
| | <hr/> |
| | F. 662,424,598 |

THE WHOLE.

| INCOME. | CHARGES. |
|----------------------|----------------|
| F. 329,600,000 | F. 237,085,785 |
| 569,910,383 | 661,847,395 |
| | 577,203 |
| | <hr/> |
| F. 899,510,383 | F. 899,510,383 |

I humbly beseech your Majesty to contemplate the contrast which this forms with our pecuniary affairs. You will first please to observe, that every twenty-five francs being about one pound sterling, these eight hundred and ninety-nine millions of francs make about *thirty-five millions and a half* of our money; so that the whole of the expenses of that mighty kingdom, including all the expenses attending the military occupation of another great kingdom adjoining, amount to little

more than one half of the annual expenses of this country. The income of this country for the year ending in January last; the gross income was *sixty-three millions* of pounds. Of that sum it required about *thirty-two millions* to be paid directly to the fundholders. Then there were six millions, or thereabouts, to be paid to the dead-weight, which money is *debt* as much as the fundholder-debt is a debt. There were some *borrowings* which took place, and a shifting and a trickery; but the plain facts are, that there were thirty-two millions paid in interest to the fundholders, and six millions paid to the *dead-weight*; that is to say, to another branch of debt incurred during the wars against France. So that, here are *thirty-eight* millions of interest of debt, which make two millions more than the whole of the expenses of the kingdom of France, including the annual expenses of its debt.

But we have, as yet, but a very imperfect view of the matter. Your Majesty sees a charge in the French account for the *Home Department*. In that charge, which amounts to some short of five millions sterling annually, is included all the expenses of maintaining the poor and destitute.

But, in your Majesty's kingdom there are, including Scotland, and including the sums voted to prevent starvation in Ireland, full eight millions collected, and not brought into the national account. Add these eight millions to the thirty-eight millions above mentioned, and here are *forty-six millions* paid to fundholders, to dead-weight, and to paupers; before we begin to talk of the resources for the carrying on of war.

Your Majesty will be pleased to observe further, that this department, called the *Home Department* in France, includes the charge for the *maintenance of the clergy*. Your Majesty's subjects are tormented to death by these clerical demands. Including Ireland, about eight millions are taken from them annually by the clergy. Please to observe further, that this French Home Department includes also the keeping of all the *great roads in repair*, to do which in England is another intolerable burden upon your Majesty's subjects, amounting, it is calculated, to two millions sterling a year. The *Department of Justice in France* includes all the expenses of administration of justice in all parts of the kingdom; and these expenses are a separate and addi-

tional charge upon your Majesty's subjects, except in a very small proportion.

Thus, then, your Majesty's subjects have to pay about *fifty-seven millions of pounds sterling*, before we come to speak of any of those items of charge necessary to the carrying on of war. The interest of the French debt is short of eight millions a year; so that France has fifty millions of pounds a year less to pay, on account of the above-mentioned charges, than we have. Accordingly, we see that she is able to make ample provision for the means of carrying on war. She is able to employ, in her War Department, ~~about~~ seven millions sterling a year, and in her Naval and Colonial Department, two millions and a half a year. She takes for those two departments about a *fourth part* of her whole revenue. We cannot take for those departments a tenth part of our revenue.

However, I beg your Majesty to observe, that the great difference in the two kingdoms is this; that the people of France are universally in a state of prosperity, happiness, and content; while a very large part of your Majesty's subjects are, by the Parliament itself, acknowledged to be in a

state of the deepest misery, and that, too, without the smallest prospect of alleviation to that misery. In France there is an *efficient sinking fund at work* to pay off the debt. For the next year, as your Majesty sees, there are forty millions of francs provided towards the paying off of a debt of a hundred and ninety-seven millions. Here are the means of paying off the whole debt in five years, *if the Government choose it*. Here are certain taxes set apart for paying the interest of the debt. These taxes produce more than is necessary for the purpose, to the amount of nearly one half of the interest of the debt. These ninety-two millions of francs the Government carry to the credit of the ordinary charges of the State; so that, if they chose to do it, they might, with the greatest ease imaginable, pay off the whole of the debt next year; and pay it off in full, too, without any Whitehall operations; without any shuffling of the cards; but by the simple and honest means of raising the taxes and paying the money; and, this, too, your Majesty will be pleased to observe, while France is holding military occupation of Spain, and while she has a *gar-
rison in Cadiz*:

France cannot be truly said to

be in debt, at all. She has all her immense resources at the free disposal of the Government. It is impossible to believe, that, under such circumstances, she does not already contemplate war against England, whom she sees staggering along with debts that can *never be paid off*, and never got rid of, without a terrible convulsion. Your Majesty's Government now taxes the country to its utmost bearing: how, then, is it to carry on a war? In all former cases, the pecuniary resources of England greatly assisted to fight her battles. Without money to subsidize other powers, we have not, for more than a century, been able to cope with France, even with all our maritime superiority. Her solid power and resources, her happy geographical situation, her fruitful climate, her numerous and brave people, though not braver than your Majesty's subjects, have, for a long time past, been more than a match for this kingdom, unaided by allies, stirred up by our money. That aid is now gone as long as the funding system shall last. We have no means of hiring foreign powers to assist us. They all dislike us greatly, and did, perhaps, while they were receiving our money. We have now no longer the means

of counteracting the dislike; and, if we were to have a war with France, not a single Power upon the Continent would stir in our behalf; and, as to the people of France themselves, besides all the reasons they have to be contented with their government, nothing upon earth would gratify them so much, or so much attach them to that government, as a war against that nation who boasts of having conquered them, when it had *seven hundred thousand foreigners in its pay*.

But, Sir, this is far from being the only new feature in the state of our affairs, with regard to Foreign Nations. There has risen up a *new power*; a wholly new power; and a *maritime power*, too, since we entered upon the last war against France. I do not wish to exaggerate the power of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; but it is impossible to forget the events of the three years so disgraceful to England, 1812, 1813, and 1814. It is notorious, that in the far greater part of the battles with the American Navy, we were beaten, gun for gun, and man for man. To attempt to disguise this fact is not only childless and useless, but mischievous. A writer in one of our public prints, has recently put forth the follow-

ing observations. They are signed, "A NAVAL OFFICER;" and I am sure if your Majesty should read them, it will give a new turn to your mind, if you never thought upon the subject before. The observations are these: "The Americans, since the peace, have been turning all their attention to the improvement of naval gunnery, while with us it has been totally neglected. There is no doubt that in the engagements of the late war, they had usually the advantage in guns and men; but so evidently superior was their skill and expertness in gunnery to ours, that had their vessels been only of one half the force, still they would have gained many of the actions with ease, so badly were our guns fitted and men trained. In some of them the men had not been exercised at gunnery for months, and the greater part of the guns were disabled by the third fire, from want of proper fitting alone. No men could fight braver than ours; but what signifies courage alone without science? In these cases they had as little chance with the Americans as an unscientific countryman would have with the like of Cribb or Spring. Better sights ought to be fitted to

" the guns, the locks greatly im-
 " proved, breechings made to fit
 " with more expedition than now;
 " when carried away with steam-
 " fighting bolts. The iron ear-
 " niage lately constructed will be
 " a great improvement, while sim-
 " plifying and generalizing the
 " mode of securing and working
 " the guns would be also highly
 " serviceable. I have seen all
 " the lashings obliged to be cut
 " away at night, when clearing
 " for quarters, from no one know-
 " ing in the dark how they were
 " secured. The mode of secur-
 " ing by that able officer Captain
 " Pym, simply by a tagle in the
 " breeching, is excellent. I hope
 " the Admiralty will turn their at-
 " tention to these things, after they
 " finish what they are now so use-
 " fully employed about. An in-
 " specting officer, well acquainted
 " with, and an enthusiast in gun-
 " nery, ought to be appointed to
 " every naval station, to inspect the
 " ships every opportunity, and re-
 " port to the Admiralty upon their
 " fighting equipments, the expert-
 " ness of the officers and men at
 " musket and pistol firing, and
 " sword exercise, and the time
 " each ship took to fire three sin-
 " gle-shotted broadsides, and the
 " number of shots required to
 " strike a mark at a given dis-

" tance. This would show each
 " ship's relative expertness and
 " precision in gunnery; and, by
 " publishing the results of every
 " trial in the newspapers, in ad-
 " dition to reporting them to the
 " Admiralty, a spirit of emulation
 " would be excited among the
 " Captains, producing the best
 " effects upon the service. With
 " such able and scientific officers
 " as Captains Broke, Hope, Hil-
 " lier, Epworth, Hyde Parker,
 " Barrie, Pechell, &c. we need
 " not fear the want of ability in
 " making the requisite improve-
 " ments, if intrusted to the like.
 " If something, however, is not
 " done, and *another war with*
 " *America ensues (which God for-*
 " *bid may ever be)*, we will have
 " *some cause to rue, in the loss of*
 " *ships and national honour, the*
 " *negligence we have displayed.*"

It is impossible to look at this
 paper, and to reflect that the writ-
 ter is one of the officers of your
 Majesty's Navy, without almost
 thinking that England is no longer
 England. To hear a naval
 officer exclaim, "God forbid we
 "should ever have another war
 "with America," is enough to
 make an Englishman sicken with
 shame. Perhaps, it was no naval
 officer that wrote this paper. But
 it is sufficient for me that an Eng-

lish newspaper can contain such a paper, without exciting universal indignation. Thoughts like these must be passing in the minds of great numbers of persons, before they can find their way upon paper. That which one man writes, that which one man sits down deliberately to write, and that another man, after due examination, publishes, upon a subject like this especially, must have existed in the minds of thousands upon thousands of persons: and, indeed, there is a general misgiving in the public mind upon this subject. A poor mercenary, calling himself a "NAVAL HISTORIAN," has endeavoured to wash out the disgraces of the American war, and buoy up the spirits of the nation; but all will not do. There prevails a pretty general conviction that it would *not be wise* to meet the Americans again, gun for gun, and man for man.

I cannot refrain from quoting from another article, published in the Morning Chronicle of the 7th of this month of September, and again signed a "NAVAL OFFICER." After some preliminary observations, he concludes thus: "Excellent, however, as ~~may~~ have been the fighting order of these our best ships, still none of them could at all compare

with the great perfection to which the fighting equipments are now brought in the American Navy. The Americans never disdain to copy from us or any other nation what they see to be good, and it would be well if we followed their sensible example. Pride may prevent the parent copying what is useful from the child, but surely you can never call it wisdom. It was as much by adopting the improvements of rival nations, as by her own great energies, that Rome rose to a pitch of prosperity and glory that eclipsed all the nations of the earth. I hope America and we will never again embark in such an unnatural contest. We must continue the same people by every congenial tie of language, kindred feeling, and mutual interest. The American war had always to me the feeling of a civil one, and it was unfortunately in many instances conducted on both sides with the same sort of bitter animosity. If they have fought us bravely, and occasionally beaten us, let us console ourselves with the idea that it has been done by our own sons."

Again I say, one hardly believes oneself in England, when

one reads such things in a newspaper. Cold comfort, may it please your Majesty, that we have been *beaten by our sons!* For your Majesty's happiness, you ought not to know that you have base creatures like this writer amongst your subjects. This writer is a Scotchman, by his hoping that "America and we WILL never again embark in such an unnatural contest." And your Majesty must have some pretty *sensible* people amongst your naval officers, if there be only one of them who can think, that the Americans and we "must continue the *same people*, by every congenial tie of *language, kindred feeling, and mutual interest.*" Your Majesty must hope that this signature of *Naval Officer* is a sham signature; for, without that hope, you must be constrained to fear, that you have some shocking stupid brutes amongst your naval officers.

Contemptible as writings like these are in *themselves*, they are of great importance when considered as *indications of public sentiment.* Here we have a deliberate writing and a deliberate publishing; and this publishing does not take place, through channels of this kind, without a pretty good assurance that it will be con-

sonant, rather than otherwise, with the public sentiment. I remember the language which was made use of towards America, when Napoleon had just been put down by the million of armed men. It was not then said that we were *one and the same people.* The *sameness of language*, and the *kindred feeling* were not then talked of. It was not then said that our "*interests were mutual.*" We were then called upon to inflict *chastisement* upon the Americans. We called them the *base tools* of BUONAPARTE. We were called upon to *depose James Maddison*, their President; and thereby put an end to the "mischievous example" of successful democratic rebellion." We did not then call them our *sons and our children.* We called them by every vile name, and we made upon them a *devastating war*, the records of which are written in the hearts of the people of that country, who remember the impressment of their seamen, and who have stuck up in their houses, written in human blood, the history of the treatment of those seamen at *Dartmoor.*

And, Sir, after all this, there is a writer in a public newspaper, calling himself a *Naval Officer*, who is base enough to wheedle and to cringe to America, and to

hope that she never will fight us again. Mr. CANNING taught us to laugh at the "half dozen fir frigates, with *bits of striped bunting* flying at their mast heads;" and the same Mr. CANNING can go on board of an American merchant ship, and give toasts and make speeches to wheedle the Americans. The Americans, Sir, are a cool and sensible people. They know very well how to estimate all these attempts to coax and to wheedle them; and they must laugh us to scorn when they hear us endeavouring to mitigate our disgrace, by saying that we have been *beaten by our sons*.

It is now a favourite saying here, in England, that our interests and those of America are *mutual*. Nothing can be more erroneous. Both nations, perhaps, or, rather, numerous individuals in both nations, mutually profit from the commerce carried on between them. But, as *States*, the interests of the two are *directly opposed*. No two things can be more decidedly opposed to each other. If we retain our maritime dominion, and exercise it as we have been accustomed to do for a great number of years, the peace, and even the independence of the United States must always be things extremely precarious. They must either embark directly with us, in all our wars, or the whole of their commerce must be laid at our mercy. Their ships must be ransacked whensoever we please. They must, for our sakes, act a part little short of hostility towards their friends; they must be the channels through which we are to plunder our enemies. This is what they must be, if we retain and exercise the power which we possessed and exercised previous to 1812.

Besides this, they can never prevent us from intermeddling in their affairs; from setting one part of the Union against the other; from openly inviting the States to a division, by giving maritime licences to some and not to others. The Americans are perfectly sensible of all this. They know that they cannot be truly independent, *unless they can strip us of our maritime dominion*. To this object, therefore, all their great efforts are directed; and, to accomplish it, they will join with any power upon the face of the earth; and accomplish it they will, *unless a total change take place in our policy at home and abroad*. They are not a noisy people; they are not passionate; they are not vindictive. But, the dial is not truer to the sun, than they are to this great principle of hostility against England. ~~In other countries policy changes with the change of Ministers, or Ministers' mistresses.~~ This is not the case in America. There it is the policy of the whole of the people; and there is hardly a man employed at hoeing corn, who has not, at some time or other, coolly calculated how long it will be before America shall make England bow the flag to her upon the seas; and this ambitious way of thinking is not at all likely to be checked by the cringing and fawning which we now hear in our public prints with regard to America.

The exact force of the American Navy, I do not pretend to know. This I do know, however, that, during the last Session of Congress, that body voted the money necessary for the building of *ten new frigates*. They count, I believe, upon having *twenty ships of the line, forty frigates, and*

fifty inferior ships of war, none of them under twenty guns. Besides gun-boats and vessels under twenty guns: they count upon having these, fit for sea at a month's notice, by the end of the year 1827. Their public press, which, as well as our own, is sufficiently given to boasting, may, possibly exaggerate; but every one who has been in America knows, that the great delight and glory of the country, is the Navy.

To this public force must be added the privateers of the United States, fitted out and manned in a way very different from our privateers. The American mercantile marine is now but little behind our own, as to number of tons of shipping; and I beg your Majesty to look at this awful fact; that, in 1790, that marine was, compared with our mercantile marine, only as ONE is to FOUR-TEEN!

In case of war, this mercantile marine becomes, in great part, military. We want peace, because we cannot again go to war with this Debt. America wants peace for the sake of peace, in the first place; but she wants it a little longer, that she may be prepared to compel us to yield those which we always maintain to be our *maritime* rights, and which rights are absolutely necessary to the preservation of our maritime superiority.

If we have war with France, I do not care when, or on what account, we must suffer a free commerce with France and Neutral Powers; we must respect the neutrality of the United States; in their own waters; we must not fire a cannon within three miles of any part of their immense ex-

tent of coast; we must suffer the French Colonies to be supplied with every thing necessary, by neutral ships coming from France; we must suffer France herself to be supplied with warlike stores, through the means of neutral ships. We must suffer French Colonial produce to be carried in neutral ships, not only to France, but to all the countries in Europe. A transfer of French ships to neutrals will take place; so that, we shall wholly lose our power of annoying and injuring our enemy; and we shall be put in the ridiculous and contemptible situation of employing neutrals too, to carry on our own commerce, or else incur the enormous expense of convoys upon every occasion, or have our commerce annihilated by French privateers. All this must take place; or we must have America for an enemy as well as France.

There is little doubt that we shall have Russia for an enemy, too. Much as the Emperor dislikes republican institutions and democratical notions, there is no measure which he has neglected to connect himself closely with the United States. It is his interest not less than theirs, to insist upon the doctrine of free ships, free goods; and, indeed, so entirely is it the interest of all nations except this, that I should not be surprised to see even the Dutch in the league. Whatever the House of Orange may owe us, the Dutch people owe us nothing; and if any other feeling than that of interest were needed in a Dutchman, Dutch revenge is very much at our service.

However, Sir, the formidable foe, next after France, is America. Their hatred, ambition, rivalry,

interest, all combine to make the foe daring and persevering. To give up our maritime rights, is, in fact, to give up all idea of being a great power. We must become a mere settlement of traders, being independent merely by sufferance; and yet, if we do not surrender these rights, we have, at the very least, to fight France and America. We may have others along with them; but these two we are sure to have.

It is painful to anticipate the natural consequences of such a state of things. France, as your Majesty will see, is expending two millions and a half sterling annually upon her Navy. All accounts agree in stating, that the greatest attention is paid to that navy; that the greatest encouragement is given to all persons whose efforts have a tendency to bring it to perfection. Immense magazines of naval stores have been formed; the harbours put in the best condition; the ship-yards constantly kept in the greatest activity. But a better proof a great deal than all these accounts, is the fact that two millions and a half sterling annually are expended in these preparations, a sum which would have astounded the naval department of Louis the Fourteenth.

In the meanwhile, the sea-ports of Spain are in the hands of France. It is to be credulous to imbecility, to believe that the French will ever evacuate Cadiz, till they have again tried their strength with us. We recently hear of the arrival of French engineers at Corunna. French engineers do not visit fortresses like Corunna merely for amusement, they do not go there for

purposes like those for which the stock-jobbers go to Brighton. They go there to *do something*; and your Majesty may be assured that that something has England, especially Ireland, ultimately in view. I should beg either of the great statesmen by whom your Majesty is surrounded, even the "greatest captain of the age"; or, I would appeal to "ACHILLES" himself, if I could make the brazen image speak; I would ask him what he would do, if France were to declare war, and if that declaration were backed by one from America. By the end of two months he would see the sea covered by hostile sails; and is there a man in his senses, who would not tremble for the result!

One great source of self-deception is taking experience for our guide, when the cases are not at all analogous. We have always hitherto been able to come out of our wars with France, if not victorious, at least without any shameful submissions. We have never yet been brought down upon our knees; and, therefore, we presume that we never shall; we think we shall get out of our difficulties as heretofore, a little better or a little worse; and thus we dismiss our cases. The error here is, that we do not perceive, or will not perceive, that our situation with regard to our enemies is totally different from what it ever was before. Always heretofore, we could borrow money, and raise up enemies against France by giving up that money. This we cannot now do. Always heretofore, we had a prosperous people, a labouring class not half-naked and half-starved; now three fifths of our people are paupers.

Besides these things, and besides the new maritime enemy risen up all at once on the other side of the Atlantic, there are two changes here at home, of the utmost importance: the invention of *steam-boats* and the *paper-money*. If Napoleon had had to assist him the invention of steam-boats, at the time when he had the flotilla at Boulogne, who would have given a hunch of bread and cheese for a ten pound note? There is a steam-boat which constantly plies on the *Hudson* river, and which carries a *thousand passengers*! The French can build steam-boats as well as the Americans; and, what would it be for that kingdom to build fifty boats to carry fifty thousand men? Ammunition, cannon, horses, all might be conveyed over to several different defenceless parts of our coast, in the space of thirty or forty hours. Weather, which drives from the sea, or makes ships like logs upon the water, ships of the line, and frigates, has no effect upon steam-vessels. Even the boats that now carry passengers from England to France, sometimes take, each of them, two or three hundred persons, besides horses and carriages.

This has brought the two countries much nearer to one another than they were before; and the misfortune is, that the advantage of the change is all on one side. No fear of our invading France, unless we were again to go and conquer it with our seven hundred thousand Russians and Germans at our back. No fear of our invading France; but, can the same be said with regard to the French towards us? If a fleet of steam-boats lay prepared at Havre, or at Boulogne, without their moving

a single inch towards England, what would be the effect on that thing called "*public credit*." I beg your Majesty to reflect on the terrible disadvantage which we have here created for ourselves. Amongst all the innumerable swarms of jews and jobbers; amongst all the endless hives of tax-eaters, there would be a panic such as no pen could describe. This system is made only for peace and submission. It is not made for war and resistance.

We have not the means of producing a panic in France; against this species of warfare, France is invulnerable, the load of her incumbrances can be shaken off at any moment, and, she has, besides, an honest and solid circulating medium of *gold and silver*. We have one Bank that nominally pays in gold, and at some times, really does pay in that metal; but we have five or six hundred banks that never pay in gold. The country, generally speaking, knows nothing of gold. It is spread over with a currency of paper-money, intrinsically worth nothing. Besides the means which this would give to an enemy to throw us into confusion, by the means of *forgeries*, there would be this; that, any panic that he should be able to excite would instantly destroy the circulation of the whole of this paper-money, and would throw the whole country into utter confusion, rendering it any easy prey to any enemy.

If by any extraordinary accident your Majesty were to see this paper of mine, were to condescend to do me the honour to read it, and were to point this last paragraph out to one of your Ministers, he, doubtless, would

bid your Majesty laugh at the croaking prognostic, and desire your Majesty to reflect with satisfaction, and with confidence, on the happy effects of a paper-money during the last war, which paper-money was, by law, not convertible into gold and silver. Such Minister would not attend to the total difference in the two cases. He would not perceive that a second Bank-stoppage is not like a first Bank-stoppage. He would choose to forget that the first Bank-stoppage was produced by a *panic*, and that that panic was produced, not by a fleet of steam-boats, but by a parcel of women in Wales dressed in red cloaks, *taken for a troop of French soldiers!*

If once, Sir, there were an alarm of a serious nature, the people would rush to the banks, and demand gold for the paper. This effect would be inevitable; and, in our present state, with regard to Foreign Powers, it is impossible to have war without such panic. I think that the bare declaration of war would produce panic sufficient to put an end to the paper-money. But, at any rate, there would soon be rumours of intended invasion. The Americans would be hovering all round the Western coasts and the coasts of Ireland. They would be making partial landings. Sometimes they would be defeated and sometimes not. Fear would magnify their force; and he must be a sanguine paper-money maker, indeed, who could hope to have a single rag in circulation at the end of three months after the commencement of a war. ~~Another forced circulation of paper-money would render the matter still worse.~~ *Two prices would take place immediately; property*

would be a thing ~~merely in name~~: all would be dismay and confusion. The nation must bow down before its enemies; or by a terribly convulsive movement regain its strength, casting every thing aside but the cares appertaining to its independence. The invention of steam-boats we cannot get rid of; but of the accursed paper-money, which gives one of the greatest advantages of all to our enemies, we can get rid of when we like; and, if we do not get rid of it, we deserve to experience all the consequences that it is likely to produce.

The getting rid of this, one of our great dangers, includes, of course, the getting rid of the funding system altogether. This system was once *strength*: it is now *weakness*. This weakness we feel at every turn. To this weakness we owe the possession of Spain ~~by the French~~. To this weakness we owe all the contemptible and timid movements with regard to South America. The language of the public press of England; its trembling at the name of war; its everlasting anxiety lest the peace of Europe should be disturbed, are, at once, melancholy and ludicrous. It was but a week or two ago, that it congratulated its readers, that the *French fleet* which had been sent out of Brest for the purpose of exercising, and then of going to Toulon, had returned again to Brest, and was to be laid up in ordinary! Why was this to be a subject of congratulation to England? What had Englishmen to do with the exercising of the French fleet? Do they begin to tremble already at the thoughts of this fleet? If they do, what will be their feelings

this day four or five years? And what, then, would be their feelings if they saw that fleet, in great part, manned with American sailors?

But, Sir, there is still another and more hideous feature in our situation relative to Foreign States. I have shown that we shall have to fight America as well as France, or to surrender our maritime dominion. But, Sir, is it not possible, that we may find in IRELAND a foe more formidable than all the rest? Here, too, our situation is *entirely new*. Hitherto we have always been able to make head against our foreign foes, and to set the Catholics of Ireland at defiance at the same time. By our maritime force, and by our money employed in subsidies and in other ways, we have been enabled, with more or less of success, to fight our enemies abroad and to keep down the Catholics of Ireland at the same time.

No man, I believe, thinks that we could do these things now. At war with France and America, Ireland can never be one hour safe from invasion. The force to defend her against invasion must be wholly sent from this island, and fifty thousand regular troops would not be sufficient to give us a reasonable chance of security. To expect voluntary aid from the Catholics of that country is a sort of childishness, not to be expected in any man. One of their Bishops has recently said, in so many words, that, if an enemy were to land, not a Catholic would be found to raise an arm against him from one end of the country to the other. For my own part, I said years ago, that the Catholics ought to be conciliated before another war; for, to me it appeared as

clear as daylight, that, if we had war with America and France, an invasion of Ireland, and, probably, from America, would be amongst the inevitable consequences.

Other persons, besides the Catholic Bishop before mentioned, begin to promulgate the same opinion. The Edinburgh Reviewers, in their last Number, have this remark: "The American Navy, in conjunction with that of France, will, one day or other, we fear, settle the Catholic question, in a way not quite agreeable to the Earl of Liverpool for the time being." This, may it please your Majesty, is the opinion entertained by great numbers of well-informed men. The opinion is that nothing effectual will be done for the Catholics of Ireland; that inquiries upon inquiries will be instituted; that Report upon Report will be made; that now and then a sum of money will be voted to prevent immediate death by hundreds from starvation; that a great deal of sorrow and compassion will be expressed; but that stern fire-shovel will not give up a single potatoe, and that the battles of Skibbereen, the sunset and sunrise law, the rummaging of houses at all hours of the night, and the transportings and the hangings will still be carried on.

But, WAR! let war come, and then, it is supposed the Catholics will get redress. Lamentable as this fact is, it is a fact that this is the general opinion amongst well-informed men. When the Edinburgh Reviewers say, that they fear that the American and French Navies will settle the Catholic question, those gentlemen only repeat that which is said by thou-

sands upon thousands of persons. Well, Sir; but is not this a lamentable state of things; I will not ask whether your Majesty can be happy in contemplating such a state of things, for I am sure you cannot. If your Royal example had been followed, opinions like these would not now have been entertained. Nobody would have been encouraging the Catholics of Ireland to hope for redress from the arms of the enemy of their King.

Above all things, then, Sir; before all other preparations for war, that of restoring peace and content to Ireland ought to be set seriously about. The measures necessary for this purpose are all completely within the power of your Majesty and your Government. Those which, it appears to me, would be efficient in their object and easy in their execution, I shall beg leave humbly to suggest to your Majesty in another letter; and, in the meanwhile,

I remain,
Your Majesty's
Most obedient Subject
and Servant,
WM. COBBETT.

DEATH OF LOUIS XVIII.

LOUIS the Eighteenth died on Monday the 19th of this present month of September. He was born on the 17th of November, 1755, of course, he was within two months of being sixty-nine years of age. He was the second son of the eldest son of

Louis the XVth. He was married in 1771, to a Princess of Savoy, who died in England in 1810, without having had any children. His successor, the present King of France, whose name is CHARLES, is brother to the late king; he is two years younger than the late king was; he is father of the Duke de ANGOULEME, who, of course, is now the DAUPHIN, or heir apparent to the crown of France. This is all that I should have said about the late king of France, not supposing it reasonable that my readers should feel any great deal of interest with regard to either his character or his conduct. But, I see in some of the London papers an attack upon his character, which attack is monstrously unjust, and surprisingly well calculated to cajole and humbug this credulous nation; and, therefore, I will, in the next Register, answer this attack.

"UNPAID" JUSTICES AND BIBLE-WORK.

It was observed by some public print (I forget which), that, in one and the same week, there came out a *Bull* from the Pope, a general order from the Duke of York, and a *Register* from me, in open hostility to the circulation of bibles and tracts. The *Register* was accompanied with reasons for my hostility. The like was not to be expected from his holiness, or from our great commander-in-chief. The *orthodoxy* of the royal commander is very well known; and, therefore, I pre-

sumed that he had his reasons though he did not state them.

The following article, which I copy from the Morning Chronicle of the fifteenth and sixteenth of September, will serve to show the grounds of the royal commander's alarm. We have read (and God knows how much we have read) about *military* Bible Societies, *naval* Bible Societies, *marine* Bible Societies; and, in short, the soldiers and sailors appeared to be objects of the peculiar care of the Bible and Tract mongers. Well, a pious man of the name of Hale, very zealous in this "work of the Lord," (as LORD HARROWBY called the bible-work), and wishing to carry on the work of salvation with as much expedition and certainty as possible, had a small Compendium printed, in order to distribute to those public-spirited youths, who have put on red and blue jackets, and caps and feathers of extraordinary shape and size, in order to be ready to fight the "enemies of their country abroad or at home." To these high-spirited and disinterested youths Mr. Hale appears to have addressed himself, in substance, somewhat thus: "Beloved brethren, whether in blue jackets or in red ones, know that Christianity is '*part and parcel of the law of the land*.' Know, beloved brethren, that this same Christianity positively forbids us '*to fight*. Look here, beloved brethren, at this text, at this, at this. Behold these terrible denunciations of God against all those who fight. If you fight, you will be eternally damned, my beloved. You will fly in the face of Christianity, and in the face of the law of the land

also; because, of that law, '*christianity is part and parcel*.' Look here at the gospel of Jesus Christ. It positively forbids all fighting. The text admits of no double interpretation. A man cannot pursue Christianity if he fight. He must directly disobey the commands of Christ if he pursue the trade of arms. If he wilfully disobey the commands of Christ, he must be damned. I, therefore, advise you to lay down your arms, which you may lawfully do, because Christianity positively demands it; and Christianity is, the Judges have solemnly determined, '*part and parcel of the law of the land*.'"

It appears that this zealous apostle had been seven months engaged in this work of peace, when, on the 13th of September, a stop was, for the present at least, put to his labours by three "Unpaid" Magistrates of Woolwich. The first of these "*unpaid*" gentlemen was, according to the public papers, SIR JOHN WREB, PHYSICIAN TO THE GARRISON! The second of the "*unpaid*" gentlemen appears to have been the Reverend JOHN MESSITER, CHAPLAIN TO THE GARRISON! The third of the "*unpaid*" gentlemen, is represented to be a person of the name of MARSH, DOOR-KEEPER OF THE ROYAL ARSENAL OF WOOLWICH! Not a *sous*; not a *doit*; not a *stiver*; not a *farthing*; not even a Scotch *baubee*, do any of these men receive in payment for their justice of peace work. It is all voluntary, to be sure: all for the public good: as sweet-looking SUMNER

says, all this trouble taken upon them purely for the public.

And, as the reader will see, it is not a little *trouble* that they have, when they meet with a customer like Mr. Hale. Nothing further is necessary from me. The thing will speak for itself. It is a *curious* affair. It is worthy of the attention of every one. Pray mark, reader, the attempt to connect Mr. Hale with the *Parliamentary Reformers!* Oh! no: the reformers must *wait* a little. They know well that their time is coming by-and-by. If they have any sense, they like this calm. They keep their eye upon the distant brewings of that storm which is to give them their rights, and to punish their insolent enemies. They are not jackasses enough to run about with tracts in their pockets.

The reader will be delighted to see how Mr. HALE managed the doctrine of "part and parcel of the law of the land." However, further observations are useless, the thing will speak for itself.

Charge of Distributing Seditious Publications amongst the Soldiers at Woolwich.

ON Monday (13th) Mr. George Hale, a resident in Lambeth, and formerly a respectable tradesman in the Strand, was charged before Sir John Webb and the Rev. John Messiter, the sitting Magistrates at the Police Office at Woolwich, with distributing to the soldiers in Woolwich-barracks a number of seditious and inflammatory publications, tending to excite them to mutiny and discontent. The prisoner does not appear to be more than 30 years of age; his dress resembled the attire usually worn by the Quakers. He was brought before the Magistrates in the custody of Ridout and Keeble,

the constables who apprehended him on Saturday afternoon in the Guard-room of Woolwich-barracks.

A number of privates and non-commissioned officers appeared to support the charge against the prisoner, who, it was stated, had for the last seven months been busily engaged in writing and distributing pamphlets amongst the soldiers and sailors, at all the barracks and docks within one hundred miles of London.

Mr. Messiter told the accused that the charge against him was of a *very serious nature*, as he had been actively engaged in endeavouring to induce the soldiery to *throw off their allegiance* to their lawful Sovereign, and *to rebel against their superiors*.

Mr. Hale denied that he had any such intention, or that such a motive could be justly attributed to him.

About eighteen pamphlets were produced by the Magistrate, and several bundles of similar publications unopened, which had been taken from the accused on his apprehension. The bundles were marked Chatham, Maidstone, Canterbury, Sandgate, Dover, and Deal.

Mr. Messiter told the accused, that he was fearful he was the *tool or agent of a society of persons in London*; and asked him if it was not his intention to have distributed the contents of these several parcels to the soldiery at the different places written on each envelope?—Mr. Hale said that there was nothing secret about his conduct, and he did not hesitate to admit that such was his intention.

Mr. Messiter: You were down here, Mr. Hale, a few weeks ago, and delivered pamphlets to the soldiers, were you not?—Mr. Hale: Yes, I was.

Mr. Messiter: These publications, though they are pretended to be *religious works*, are of the most *mischievous and wicked tendency*.

Mr. Hale: I have not written or published a single sentence but what is founded in the sacred truths of the Christian religion, which are to be found in the word of God.

Mr. Messiter: What is your object?—Mr. Hale: My object is to *put an end to war and bloodshed*, and the slaughter of my fellow-men, and I advise the soldiers to obey the word of God, rather than the orders of men.

Mr. Messiter: Do you belong to a society of persons in London, called the Peace Society?—Mr. Hale: I do not.

Mr. Messiter: If the soldiers were to follow your advice they would be guilty of mutiny.—Mr. Hale: If they would follow my advice they would lay down their arms.

Sir John Webb: Your object, Mr. Hale, seems to be similar to that of a great number of deluded and wicked men, who about five years ago attempted to excite rebellion throughout the country. I should like to know who you are?

Mr. Hale: I reside at No. 3, Thomas-place, Lambeth; and I have till very lately kept a shoe and boot warehouse in the Strand, and in New-street, Covent-garden.

Sir John Webb: How long have you been engaged in circulating these publications?—Mr. Hale: About six months.

Sir John Webb: You are a mischievous person, and will find that you had better have kept to your trade.

A Drummer boy at the Woolwich-barracks was sworn, and stated that the accused, on Saturday morning last, gave him five pamphlets to distribute to his fellow-soldiers; he produced them; they were entitled "*The Two Opinions*." A Corporal proved that the accused came to the gate of the Barracks on Saturday afternoon, and asked him if he might go into the barrack-rooms and distribute pamphlets? He replied that he had better ask the Serjeant of the Guard. The accused then went into the guard-room, and asked the Serjeant if he might distribute some pamphlets amongst the privates present? The Serjeant replied "that he had better not;" and at that moment the privates put out their hands,

and the accused gave them some of the works, which the witnesses produced, having written their names upon them for the purpose of identifying them.

The Magistrates now called upon Mr. Hale to find bail for the publication of *seditious works*.

Mr. Hale said he should not find bail, for he had committed no offence, either legal or moral. The *Christian religion* was said to be *part of the law of the land*, and what he had written was entirely from Scripture, and therefore *part of the law of the land*. Sir J. Webb told him it was not for him, an ignorant person, to set himself up to expound the laws; and said that he had violated a Statute by omitting the printer's name on the pamphlets; by which he had subjected himself to penalties amounting to several hundred pounds.

Mr. Hale referred the Magistrate to the imprint, "*Printed for and published by George Hale, 3, Thomas's-place, Lambeth*," and said that he was not aware that more was necessary to have been stated.

Sir John Webb: That shows your ignorance. Pray, Sir, who is the printer?

Mr. Hale here gave the name of a printer in Shoe-lane; and said he knew they were afraid of meeting him upon the merits of his works; and if Government prosecuted him, for the unintentional omission which the Magistrate had pointed out, it was an act the most cruel and cowardly.

Sir J. Webb told him his language did not become him, for the Government were inclined to act towards him with the utmost lenity, and the only object in view was to stop him in so illegal and dangerous a course. He (Sir John) wished him (Mr. Hale) to state, *whether he would desist from publishing these pamphlets* if he were set at liberty.

Mr. Hale: If I were set at liberty, now I would distribute them again, and am ready to answer for what I have done before any tribunal; an-

swer me by arguments, and not by threats.

The Magistrates, after some consultation, agreed to transmit to the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department, the documents taken from the prisoner, to have the opinion of his *Majesty's Executive* how to proceed; and the accused was remanded. Before he left the Office, the Magistrates informed him that they should not send him to a prison in the first instance; but he should remain in the custody of a constable at a tavern, till his next examination, as it was far from their wish to place a man of respectable appearance amongst the wretched creatures confined in the cage. Mr. Hale thanked the Magistrates for their kind and gentlemanly conduct towards him.

Yesterday Mr. Hale was again brought before Sir John Webb and the Rev. Mr. Missiter, in consequence of the application of a gentleman from London, a friend of the accused, to obtain from the Magistrates the *precise charge against him*.

The Magistrates first refused to say what offence the accused would be ultimately charged with, whether for the *sedition*, or for the *omission of the printer's name*, and intimated that it would depend upon instructions from London. The gentleman on behalf of Mr. Hale said, that he had been in custody ever since Saturday noon, and had not been committed for any specific offence, and that he did not think Mr. Hale was in *lawful custody*, as the constable who had detained him for four or five days, had no warrant.

Sir John Webb said, that the Magistrates were responsible if they acted illegally, and asked the gentleman if he was a professional man? He replied that he was not; but he should bring a professional gentleman on behalf of the prisoner on the day he was to be re-examined.

The Magistrates said they had no objection. Sir John Webb entered into a long argument with the accused

upon the impropriety of his conduct, and Mr. Hale replied, that he had only the good of the souls of his fellow-men at heart.—Sir John jokingly said, "The only *soles* you ought to care about are the *soles of shoes and boots*."—Mr. Hale said, that unless he firmly believed that he had been called to do the work he had undertaken, he would not have spent so many hours, and made so many sacrifices, to teach the soldier that war was Anti-Christian, and contrary to God's holy word—"that those who take the sword, should perish by the sword."—"This is God's word," emphatically exclaimed Mr. Hale, "and if you do not believe it, you are not a true Christian."

Sir John Webb: You should not, an ignorant person like you, a shoemaker, set yourself up to teach us newfangled doctrines; but remember the adage—*Ne sutor ultra crepidam*. Don't go beyond your last, Mr. Hale; you had better go home to your family, and mind your business.

It was here stated that Mr. Hale had expended in a few months 200l. in bills, placards, and pamphlets, addressed to the army and navy, and that such was his fanatical enthusiasm in the object he had in view, that his whole attention was directed to the putting an end to war, at a time of the most profound peace.—The Magistrate told him that if he would find sureties to answer the charge, and for his good behaviour in future, they would set him at liberty. He refused to trouble any friend to bail him, and was again remanded for final examination tomorrow.

It was stated that the accused had thrown hand-bills with his books over the barrack walls, at Kensington, Regent's Park, &c. The bill was this:—"Soldiers! hasten to the voice of truth, the voice of God, ere it be too late. War is contrary to God's word, and the Christian religion."

Yesterday (15th) Mr. George Hale was taken by Keeble, the constable,

to the Public Office at Woolwich, before Sir John Webb, Physician to the Garrison, Rev. John Messiter, Chaplain to the Garrison, and Mr. Marsh, door-keeper of the Royal Arsenal of Woolwich, Magistrates acting in that division, for final examination, charged with submitting libellous pamphlets, entitled "The Two Opinions," to the soldiers in the Woolwich-barracks, intending to incite them to acts of insubordination, &c.

Mr. Hale was attended by a gentleman, who conducted his defence, to whom the Magistrates expressed their thanks for his endeavours, though unsuccessful, to persuade Mr. Hale to desist from a further distribution of the obnoxious pamphlets.

Mr. May, the chief clerk to the Magistrates, read over the evidence of the soldiers, and of Henry Ridout, the High Constable.—W. Bevan, private in the Royal Marines at Woolwich garrison, stated, that on Saturday afternoon last, he received from the defendant a Tract entitled "The Two Opinions," which he afterwards gave to Ridout, the Constable.

Michael Kernell, drummer in the Marines, stated, that he received five Tracts from the accused, of the same description.

W. Grimshaw, private in the Marines, stated, that he received three of the Tracts from the accused.

Edmund Harvey, private in the Marines, said he received one of the pamphlets from the accused.

James Power, gunner of the Artillery, stated, that he received one of the pamphlets.

Ridout, the constable, produced the above pamphlets, and stated that there was no printer's name to them.

Mr. May, the Magistrate's Clerk, said to the accused, "These pamphlets you distributed to the soldiers in the garrison, Mr. Hale, did you not?"

Mr. Hale's friend here prevented Mr. Hale from making the admission so anxiously endeavoured to be elicited by the worthy Justice's Clerk; and Mr. Hale, whose shrewdness and rationality upon every subject, save that upon "War," cannot be dis-

puted, replied, "Gentlemen, that is an unfair question; I have no wish to conceal any part of my conduct, but I think you ought to prove by evidence the offence you charge me with, and not endeavour to entrap me into admissions of my guilt."—Mr. May, the Clerk, proceeded, by order of the Magistrates, to read over the alleged libellous publication, previous to which Mr. Messiter asked the accused if he had got bail for his good behaviour? He replied that he had no bail, and asked what was the offence he was charged with, for he was not at present aware whether it was for not having a printer's name to the work, or if the work itself was considered to be illegal.

Sir John Webb said the charge was, that he had unlawfully distributed publications amongst the soldiery, calculated to excite insubordination and discontent in their minds; and to induce them to throw down their arms.

Mr. Hale: In the pamphlet I have published, there is not one word but what is taken from God's word; the Bible is the foundation of the Christian religion, and I can have done no more wrong than if I had distributed the Bible amongst the soldiers.—Mr. Messiter said, that some parts of the pamphlet were calculated to do a great deal of mischief, it was evidently written to deprive Government of that power which it possessed over the soldiers, which was essential to the existence of social order, and to induce obedience to the laws.

Mr. Hale said, that there was not one word in the publication but what had been preached a hundred times in different places of public worship; and the Tracts published by the London Religious Tract Societies, inculcated similar doctrines, which Societies were under the patronage of some of the most eminent men in country for learning and piety.

Sir John Webb: They do not come down to this garrison and distribute their Tracts to the soldiers, and endeavour to persuade them to throw down their arms?

Mr. Hale: They publish works against war and bloodshed, and are not prosecuted.

Mr. May having read the pamphlet from beginning to end;

Mr. Messiter observed, that the most offensive passage was the following:—"Each of you have souls, and never dying souls, too; and if you live and die in opposition to the commandments of Christ, you are undone to all eternity! If your fellow-creatures teach and command you to hate and fight against your enemies, they by so doing are leading you on, in the most wicked and wilful opposition to the holy religion which they themselves profess to believe in and defend, and in a manner that must end in your own inevitable and eternal ruin!" "If any man hath an ear, let him hear. He that leadeth into captivity, shall go into captivity: he that killeth with the sword, must be killed with the sword." It is your duty, your interest, and your privilege to obey God rather than man; and while you are fighting, or even willing to fight against your fellow-creatures, you are acting contrary to the Christian religion, and disobeying the commandments of the only Saviour of sinners! Whatever engagements or obligations you may be under to your fellow-creatures, remember, that will not excuse you at the last and terrible day of reckoning! It is your plain duty to obey God in preference to man! and where God commands you to love and pray for your enemies, and your fellow-creatures teach you to hate and fight against them, it is your duty to obey God, and not man!"—"For all they that take the sword, shall perish with the sword!" Mr. Hale said, there was nothing in the above illegal, or that could be charged as libellous.

Sir J. Webb ordered Mr. May to read an admission of the accused on Monday last, in which he said that the object in distributing the pamphlets was to induce the soldiers to throw down their arms.

Mr. Hale objected, that he would not deny having read that which

sion, but he wished to explain his meaning. His object was to prevent war in this and in every country where the Christian religion was sanctioned by the existing Government.

Mr. Messiter said his motions were as absurd as the Southcoatonians, who the other day were revelling over a stuck pig; he did not question the motives or intentions of the accused, but his acts were dangerous to the Government, and must be repressed; and he believed that he (Hale) was more fit for Bedlam than Maidstone Gaol.

Mr. Hale's friend said, that he was satisfied as to the purity of Mr. H.'s intentions, though he differed with him as to the propriety of his conduct; he, however, must confess that he could not see anything libellous in the pamphlet which Mr. Hale had published.

The Magistrates here generally remarked, that they had nothing to do with the motives of Mr. Hale; they believed the work to be of an anti-christian tendency, and that was sufficient to induce them to call upon him to give sufficient security for his good behaviour in future. Their only object was to put a stop to the evil; they did not wish to act with severity towards a man who was to be pitied.

Mr. Marsh: Poor fellow, he has got a bee in his cap.

Mr. Hale's friend said, that he was convinced that Mr. Hale would have published the same pamphlets in France, or in any other Christian country.

Sir John Webb: If he had published such a pamphlet in any garison in France he would have been hanged for it; and for the sake of his family I advise him to give bail, and do so no more. We wish to act kindly towards him, believing him to be misled.—Mr. Hale's friend: Mr. Hale has solemnly declared that he has not acted by the advice of any other person; and, therefore, he is mistaken and not misled.

Sir John Webb: He is mistaken; I

did think he was instigated to do this *by others*; but now I believe his motives are not criminal.

Mr. *Messiter*: I do not attempt to impugn his motives, but his acts may be injurious; though, for my part, I do not believe any soldier would read his pamphlet; I think he is throwing away his time and paper for nothing.

Mr. *Hale's* friend here remarked, that all the Magistrates on the Bench had admitted that they did not doubt the correctness of the accused's motives in publishing the work in question; and two out of the three had admitted that the work was very harmless, and the soldiers would not pay any attention to it: he therefore hoped they would discharge Mr. *Hale*, for he could not see how they could commit him for "distributing pamphlets, intending to incite the soldiers to acts of insubordination," when they admitted that he had no such motive, and that they did not think such would be the effect of the publication.

Sir *John Webb*: The intentions of Mr. *Hale* are nothing to us; he had no right to enter this garrison, and distribute the tracts to the soldiers, and if he had gone to the other depots, where he was proceeding with his bundles of pamphlets, I believe he would have been well ducked in a pond, and might have been very ill used.

Mr. *Hale*: I always received the utmost civility from the private soldiers.—Sir *John Webb*: You are proceeding in a manner that will lead you to ruin—if you will desist from publishing these works, that is all we require.

Mr. *Hale*: You are afraid to meet me before a jury. I will not desist, but will continue to publish the divine truths of the Christian religion, notwithstanding the opposition and persecution I may meet with.

Sir *John Webb*: The folly of your notions is so apparent, that it is not worth my while to argue with you; but I wish to save you from going to prison.

Mr. *Hale*: You wish to avoid all kind of discussion. I can prove from Scripture that I am right.

Mr. *Messiter*: I never heard such stupid wild-geese notions in my life.

Sir *John Webb*: A pretty doctrine, truly; you must not fight, even if the Prussians, Russians, or French were to invade the country, but trust only to faith in God; if a Frenchman was close behind you with his bayonet, and you trusted only to faith, you would find it a fundamental error [laughter].

Mr. *Hale* here observed, that God had promised to break the swords into ploughshares, and the spears into pruning-hooks, and that none should make his people afraid; and said, that he was surprised that the Magistrates should ridicule the promises of God.

Sir *J. Webb*: There is too much quackery in your religion; your pamphlet is full of nonsense—it is false in its premises, wrong in its conclusions, and I believe some of the passages of Scripture are misquoted.

Mr. *Hale* denied that he had misquoted a single passage.

Mr. *Messiter* said, that *Carile* boasted of his good intentions to his fellow-men as well as the accused, and the objects of both appeared to him to be the same, viz.—to weaken the power of the Government, by inducing the soldiers to believe they were not bound to go to war. The Rev. Magistrate produced a book containing the articles of war, &c. and read over to the accused the oath taken by all soldiers when sworn in, which runs thus:—I swear to obey the orders of the officers set over me. So help me God."

Mr. *Hale* said, that the commands of God were to be observed in preference to all human engagements, and as to his object being similar to that of *Carile*, as the Magistrate had stated, he unequivocally denied it, and boasted that his opinions and wishes were as opposite to those of *Carile* as possible, for he (the accused) wished to propagate those

opinions which were founded on the Bible and on the Christian religion, which had been decided in Courts of Law to be part and parcel of the law of the land, and it was well known that Carlile denied that the Christian religion was part and parcel of the law of these realms.

Sir John Webb here expressed his strong disinclination to send the accused to a prison, and urged Mr. Hale to put in bail.

Mr. Hale said he was ready to go to a prison, or he would put in bail to answer the charge before a Jury, but not to be of good behaviour, or, in other words, he would not engage not to distribute the publications in the mean time. He knew the only object the Magistrates had in view was to prevent his publishing the work, and that they had no intention to bring him to trial.

Mr. Messiter said, that if he (Mr. Hale) studied his own interest he would put in bail, and avoid further expense and trouble, and he would be permitted to remain for several days at a tavern in the custody of an officer, till his bail was produced, if he thought proper to take that course.

Mr. Hale said here, that he was convinced no Jury would find him guilty of the offence of which he stood accused, and he would not find bail. His commitment was then made out, and he will be this day removed to Maidstone Gaol, for want of sureties.—The Magistrates told him that a few days imprisonment might alter his tone, and he could then put in bail either in Maidstone, or before a Judge in London.

We ought to keep a good look-out, to see what the "UNPAID" will do with this spreader of Christianity: that is to say, "the part and parcel of the law of the land."

SCOTCH WEAVERS.

THESE workmen have been turning out to raise their wages. It seems, that they are nearly starving upon full work, so complete is the system of dependance and degradation to which the Cotton-Lords have reduced them. The fact is, however, now, that the workmen must starve, or the Cotton-Lords must break. Their rubbish will no longer sell at those high prices that they formerly got.—The Editor of the Morning Chronicle has his old remedy: "*thin the numbers of the workmen.*" But, how? It is easy to talk about the "*market*" being overcharged with labour; but not so easy to get rid of any part of it. Agriculture, the Lord-Johns tell us in their Report, is *overstocked* with labourers already. What is to be done, then? We must come to knocking on head at last, I see that.—It is curious enough to hear the Chronicle now tell us, in almost the same breath, that it would be *useless to reduce the number of weavers*; for, if reduced, that would *raise the wages*, and, if the wages were raised, that would *augment the price of the goods*, and that would *make the sale of them less*, and this would *again lower wages!*—So that, even knocking on the head would not do!

IRISH UNION.

In a paper, published at Belfast, and called "The IRISH-MAN," I am, under date of the

10th Sept. said to be for governing Ireland by the "*ipse dixit* of a Lord Lieutenant, by *Insurrection Acts*, and by a *police* like the present."—I say, that this is as **BRAZEN A FALSEHOOD** as ever dropped from the pen or tongue of a malignant Orangeman. —I am, and always have been, *against all these*; and have written volumes against them. Therefore, this is a pure and wilful and brazen falsehood. —But, that which displeases this Belfast man, is, I say nothing about "*a repeal of the Union*." That seems to be his *crotchet*. If he will prove to me, that a "*native Legislature*" did not *pass* all the cruel acts against the Catholics, mentioned in my last Register; if he will prove to me, that an *Orange* Parliament would be better than one which is not *all* Orange, at any rate; if he will prove to me, that the Catholics would *gain* by their necks being put immediately under the feet of their foes: then I may be for a repeal of the Union.

"ENVY OF SURROUNDING NATIONS."

"Yesterday (16th Sept.) morning, a youth about 17 years of age, was observed in the front of St. Paul's Church, Covent-garden, in a very weak state, and at length he sunk to the ground. — The Watchhouse-keeper took him in, gave him tea, brandy and water; &c. and with the assistance of medicines he seemed to revive; but in a few hours after he became suddenly worse, and expired. The medi-

cal gentlemen who attended, were of opinion that the death of the unfortunate lad was occasioned by a *want of proper sustenance*. He was **WASTED ALMOST TO A BONE.**"

I take the above from the Morning Chronicle of the 17th of September. Actual death, visibly proceeding from starvation, does not obviously appear every day in our streets. But thousands upon thousands *die from want* every year in this kingdom. There is not a people upon earth who suffer so much from hunger as the people of this country. In no other country do people die so quietly from the assaults of hunger.

LORD COCHRANE.

I perfectly approve of my son's letter, in the last Register. It is my intention to address, in a short time, a letter to his Lordship on the subject of the paragraphs now publishing in London respecting him, which paragraphs are, I am confident, wholly unauthorized by him.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

"A LOVER OF JUSTICE" is requested to send the sequel of his valuable communication. The whole ought to appear at once. He will, of course, be *uncommonly guarded*! For, let him recollect what the *parties* are *capable of*:

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 11th September.

| Per Quarter. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|
| Wheat..... | 54 | 6 |
| Rye..... | 29 | 1 |
| Barley..... | 30 | 10 |
| Oats..... | 22 | 7 |
| Beans..... | 35 | 4 |
| Peas..... | 35 | 1 |

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 11th September.

| Qrs. | £. | s. | d. | Average, s. d. |
|--------------------------|-------|----|----|----------------|
| Wheat.. 2,700 for 10,000 | 145 | 9 | 6 | 54 6 |
| Barley... 99 | 145 | 9 | 6 | 29 4 |
| Oats.... 2,943 | 3,371 | 11 | 8 | 22 10 |
| Rye.... 12 | 18 | 12 | 0 | 31 0 |
| Beans.. 443 | 771 | 16 | 10 | 34 10 |
| Peas... 104 | 214 | 6 | 9 | 41 2 |

Friday, Sept. 17.—There has been a scanty arrival of English Grain this week; but of foreign Oats a tolerable good supply, Wheat of good quality obtains more money than on Monday. In Barley, Beans, and Peas there is no alteration. Oats that are sweet, sell freely on last Monday's terms; other qualities however barely maintain Monday's value.

Monday, Sept. 20.—Last week there was a moderate quantity of

English Corn at market, a good supply of Flour, and a great arrival of Foreign Oats. This morning the fresh supply of Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, is unusually small for this time of the year, and of all other sorts of English Grain there is very little fresh up. The short supply of Wheat, and the wet weather, occasioned considerable freedom in the Wheat trade to-day, at 2s. to 3s. per qr. advance on the terms of this day se'nnight; but when it was known that Flour would not advance, the trade became more slack.

Barley is 1s. per quarter higher. Beans are scarce, and 1s. to 2s. per qr. dearer. Boiling Peas are further advanced 1s. per quarter. Grey Peas are also rather dearer. Our Oat-buyers hesitated to purchase, in hopes of getting this article lower, but the factors held with firmness, and afterwards there was more freedom in the trade, and the prices of this day se'nnight are fully supported.

Price on board Ship as under,

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Wheat, red, (old) | 42s. to 56s. |
| — white, (old) | 46s. — 67s. |
| — red (1824) | 42s. — 48s. |
| — fine | 50s. — 54s. |
| — superfine | 56s. — 58s. |
| — white | 44s. — 47s. |
| — fine | 48s. — 58s. |
| — superfine | 60s. — 65s. |
| Flour, per sack | 50s. — 55s. |
| — Seconds | 45s. — 50s. |
| — North Country | 42s. — 45s. |

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,

From September 13 to September 18, both inclusive.

| Whence. | Wheat. | Barley. | Malt. | Oats. | Beans. | Flour. |
|------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Aberdeen | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aldbrough | 787 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| Alemouth | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arundel | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Blakeney | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 180 |
| Berwick | ..... | ..... | ..... | 563 | ..... | ..... |
| Boston | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1300 | ..... | ..... |
| Bridport | ..... | ..... | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Carmarthen | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Clay | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 |
| Dundee | 49 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colchester | 409 | 23 | 442 | ..... | 310 | 1274 |
| Harwich | 820 | ..... | 450 | ..... | ..... | 692 |
| Leigh | 1051 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 54 | 210 |
| Maldon | 700 | 10 | 195 | ..... | 75 | 2322 |
| Exeter | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gainsbro' | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | 518 |
| Grimaby | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hull | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Inverness | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 | ..... | ..... |
| Ipswich | 580 | 161 | 723 | 30 | 435 | 510 |
| Kent | 780 | ..... | 102 | 5 | 109 | 1490 |
| Leith | 280 | ..... | ..... | 650 | ..... | ..... |
| Liverpool | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lynn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 128 | 209 |
| Newcastle | 200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Newhaven | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 |
| Rye | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Southwold | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Selby | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stockton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 |
| Weymouth | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wells | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 |
| Wisbeach | 255 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Woodbridge | 712 | ..... | 48 | 20 | 27 | 409 |
| Yarmouth | 776 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 165 | 2860 |
| Limerick | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sligo | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Waterford | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Youghall | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Foreign | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41695 | ..... | 3005 |
| Total | 6929 | 201 | 2008 | 44317 | 1303 | 10817 |
| | | | | | | 1006 |

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week :

Rye, 4 ; Pease, 1025 ; Tares, 5 ; Linseed, 5080 ; Rapeseed, 944 ;

Blank, — ; Mustard, 262 ; Flax, — ; and Seeds, 350 quarters.

Total Quantity of Corn returned as
Sold in the Maritime Districts, for
the Week ended Sept. 1st.

| | Qrs. | | Qrs. |
|-----------|--------|------------|-------|
| Wheat .. | 28,334 | Oats | 8,161 |
| Rye | 313 | Beans..... | 921 |
| Barley .. | 1,092 | Peas..... | 293 |

Monday, Sept. 20.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 20,211 firkins of Butter, and 870 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 6619 casks of Butter.

City, 22d September, 1824.

BACON.

Hardly any thing doing, either wholesale or retail: prices nominal.

BUTTER.

There has been a little more done in Irish during the past week, in consequence of the inferior quality of the Dutch.

On Board: Carlow, 79s. to 81s.; Waterford, 75s. to 76s.; Limerick, 74s. to 75s.—Landed: Carlow, 82s. to 83s.; Waterford, 78s. to 79s.; Limerick, 73s.; Dutch, 82s.

CHEESE.

Prices have varied but little in this market during the last week or two; but it seems to be the general expectation of those who attended the Fair at Reading yesterday, that an advance must take place here. The quantity of Cheese brought to the Fair was very considerable; but the

number of purchasers from the neighbouring Towns was so great, that the whole was soon cleared off; and a great many were disappointed. Towards the close of the Fair, many who had bought early, resold upon the spot at a good profit. Loaves, in particular, were very short, and were eagerly sought after at a great advance upon the Fair prices. Best Double Gloucester brought 62s. to 65s.; good 58s. to 60s.; Single 50s. to 56s.; Loaves 65s. to 70s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at $9\frac{1}{2}d$. by the full-priced Bakers.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 20.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (*alive*).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 3 | 0 | to | 4 0 |
| Mutton | 3 | 4 | — | 4 2 |
| Veal | 4 | 6 | — | 5 6 |
| Pork | 4 | 0 | — | 5 0 |
| Lamb | 4 | 0 | — | 5 2 |

Beasts ... 3,162 | Sheep ... 22,270
Calves ... 220 | Pigs ... 200

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (*dead*).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 2 | 8 | to | 3 8 |
| Mutton | 3 | 0 | — | 4 0 |
| Veal | 3 | 4 | — | 5 4 |
| Pork | 3 | 8 | — | 5 8 |
| Lamb | 3 | 8 | — | 4 8 |

LEADENHALL (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (*dead*).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Beef | 2 | 6 | to | 3 4 |
| Mutton | 3 | 0 | — | 3 8 |
| Veal | 3 | 4 | — | 5 4 |
| Pork | 4 | 0 | — | 5 8 |
| Lamb | 3 | 0 | — | 5 4 |

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Ton.

Ware..... £2 10 to 3 15

Middlings.. 1 15 — 2 0

Chats 1 15 — 0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware..... £2 15 to 3 15

Middlings .. 1 15 — 2 0

Chats..... 1 10 — 0 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay... 60s. to 110s.

Straw... 50s. to 60s.

Clover... 80s. to 126s.

St. James's.—Hay..... 60s. to 115s.

Straw... 45s. to 63s.

Clover... 80s. to 130s.

Whitechapel. Hay... 70s. to 105s.

Straw. 50s. to 60s.

Clover. 84s. to 130s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

| | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | | Beans. | | Pease. | |
|------------------|--------|----------|---------|----------|-------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | s. | to s. d. | s. | to s. d. | s. | to s. d. | s. | to s. d. | s. | to s. d. |
| Aylesbury | 52 | 64 0 | 36 | 38 0 | 20 | 24 0 | 40 | 42 0 | 38 | 40 0 |
| Banbury | 50 | 58 0 | 34 | 37 0 | 25 | 26 6 | 40 | 42 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Basingstoke | 50 | 60 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 22 | 25 0 | 38 | 42 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Bridport..... | 44 | 60 0 | 28 | 30 0 | 23 | 27 0 | 40 | 42 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Chelmsford..... | 44 | 66 0 | 36 | 40 0 | 20 | 28 0 | 32 | 36 0 | 32 | 38 0 |
| Derby..... | 58 | 64 0 | 40 | 44 0 | 22 | 28 0 | 38 | 46 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Devizes..... | 48 | 64 0 | 33 | 37 0 | 25 | 30 0 | 40 | 46 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Dorchester..... | 42 | 62 0 | 27 | 30 0 | 25 | 28 0 | 36 | 42 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Exeter..... | 64 | 70 0 | 28 | 33 0 | 18 | 24 0 | 48 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Guildford..... | 48 | 69 0 | 33 | 38 0 | 23 | 30 0 | 34 | 42 0 | 38 | 41 0 |
| Henley..... | 50 | 68 0 | 32 | 36 0 | 22 | 26 0 | 38 | 42 0 | 40 | 0 0 |
| Horncastle..... | 50 | 60 0 | 30 | 34 0 | 17 | 21 0 | 35 | 37 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Hungerford..... | 43 | 64 0 | 26 | 36 0 | 22 | 28 0 | 38 | 48 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Lewes..... | 53 | 60 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 36 | 0 0 |
| Lynn..... | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Newbury..... | 47 | 66 0 | 33 | 38 0 | 23 | 29 0 | 42 | 44 0 | 38 | 40 0 |
| Newcastle..... | 46 | 66 0 | 28 | 32 0 | 25 | 29 0 | 36 | 42 0 | 38 | 44 0 |
| Northampton.... | 52 | 60 0 | 34 | 35 0 | 23 | 27 0 | 42 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Nottingham..... | 56 | 0 0 | 32 | 0 0 | 22 | 0 0 | 38 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Reading..... | 48 | 72 0 | 33 | 38 0 | 23 | 31 0 | 41 | 44 0 | 38 | 42 0 |
| Stamford..... | 46 | 60 0 | 35 | 39 0 | 20 | 27 0 | 40 | 41 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Swansea..... | 56 | 0 0 | 25 | 0 0 | 21 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Truro..... | 61 | 0 0 | 32 | 0 0 | 23 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Uxbridge..... | 48 | 74 0 | 33 | 38 0 | 21 | 28 0 | 37 | 40 0 | 38 | 40 0 |
| Warminster..... | 44 | 62 0 | 25 | 35 0 | 26 | 29 0 | 40 | 52 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Winchester..... | 57 | 0 0 | 36 | 0 0 | 24 | 30 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Yarmouth..... | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Dalkeith*..... | 24 | 30 0 | 18 | 24 6 | 15 | 22 0 | 17 | 20 0 | 17 | 20 0 |
| Haddington*..... | 21 | 31 6 | 18 | 26 0 | 15 | 22 0 | 16 | 20 0 | 16 | 20 0 |

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the boll.—The Scotch boll for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The boll of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.—Since my last of this day se'night the weather became more unsettled, but although there was in the interim some heavy falls of rain, yet no injury can be calculated therefrom, as the crops in this vicinity are now very generally secured and in fine condition, and the trade bought very sparingly during the week of each description of Grain at late prices. At this day's market purchases were made somewhat more freely of Old Wheats and Oats; the former at prices last quoted, and the latter at an advance of 1d. per 45 lbs. The finest New Wheats may be noted at 2d. to 3d. per 70 lbs. dearer. In other articles little or no variation occurred.

Imported into Liverpool from the 7th to the 13th September, 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 4,136; Barley, 480; Oats, 1,991; Malt, 715; and Peas, 6 quarters. Flour, 124 sacks, of 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 152 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour, 100 barrels.

Norwich, Sept. 18.—The Corn trade was brisk to-day.—Wheat, 47s. to 56s.; Barley, 30s. to 36s. per qr. In other Grain but little alteration.

Bristol, Sept. 18.—The Corn Markets here are very dull, and the prices affixed are as near as in their present unsettled state can be obtained. Best Old Wheat from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.; inferior ditto, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; New Wheat, 6s. to 6s. 9d.; Barley, 2s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; Oats, 2s. to 3s.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 4½d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 48s. per bag.

Birmingham, Sept. 16.—We continue to receive short supplies, and as the stocks on hand are light, every kind of Grain, together with Malt and Flour, fully maintains its price. There are considerable inquiries for dry New Wheat, and for Malting Barley, either old or ~~new~~ Winter Tares are in demand, and but few offered at present. The weather now very fine again for the latter harvest.—Wheat, 1s. to 8s. per 60 lbs.; Barley, 34s. to 42s.; Malt, 56s. to 60s.; and Oats, 23s. to 28s. per qr.; Beans, 17s. to 18s. per ten score; Peas, 40s. to 44s. per qr. Fine Flour, 48s. to 50s.; Second ditto, 44s. to 46s. per sack.

Ipswich, Sept. 18.—We had some samples of New Wheat to-day, and a few of Barley, but the supply in general was short. Prices as follow:—Wheat (New), 50s. to 60s.; ditto (Old), 42s. to 56s.; New Barley, 32s. to 36s.; Peas (New), 30s. to 33s.; and Oats, 18s. to 24s. per quarter.

Wisbech, Sept. 18.—We had a tolerable show of samples of New Wheat mostly dry, and of a decent quality, which met with a ready sale at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per qr. Good dry samples of New Oats were in demand, which fetched currently about a shilling a stone. Colseed about 23½ 10s. to 24½ per last.

Wakefield, Sept. 17.—We have a good supply of Wheat to-day, some quantity of which is New, and the quality generally good; the best samples of Old have obtained an advance of 1s. per qr., but the sale has not been brisk, and there is no improvement in the inferior sorts. New Red Wheat has sold at 60s. to 62s. per 60 lbs. as in quality, and White up to 65s., but the market ended dull, and some quantity of New remained unsold at the close of the market. We are pretty well supplied with Oats and Shelling; the former obtained last week's prices, but Shelling is rather lower. We have inquiries for New Barley, but hear of none at market. Beans are 1s. per qr. higher. Rapeseed very dull, and 1½ per last lower. The weather has been very fine since last Friday, and extremely so the last three or four

days, and harvest is proceeding rapidly. Wheat is nearly all secured, and a large proportion of the Oats and Barley.—Wheat, new and old, 42s. to 55s.; Beans, new and old, 35s. to 43s. per qr. 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoe Oats, 21s. to 27s. per qr.; Mealing Oats, 12½d. to 13d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling 31s. to 32s. 6d. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 37s. to 43s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 46s. to 49s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 21½ to 25½ per last.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended Sept. 11, 1824.

| | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | |
|-----------------|--------|----|---------|----|-------|----|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| London* | 65 | 0 | 28 | 10 | 24 | 8 |
| Essex | 58 | 11 | 33 | 5 | 22 | 10 |
| Kent | 55 | 7 | 33 | 0 | 22 | 8 |
| Sussex | 57 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 8 |
| Suffolk | 52 | 8 | 29 | 4 | 22 | 8 |
| Cambridgeshire | 50 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 8 |
| Norfolk | 50 | 3 | 28 | 0 | 19 | 4 |
| Lincolnshire | 51 | 6 | 32 | 6 | 19 | 8 |
| Yorkshire | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 5 |
| Durham | 61 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 9 |
| Northumberland | 55 | 9 | 31 | 8 | 22 | 3 |
| Cumberland | 50 | 6 | 37 | 6 | 25 | 9 |
| Westmoreland | 54 | 2 | 40 | 0 | 25 | 9 |
| Lancashire | 57 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 2 |
| Cheshire | 57 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 1 |
| Gloucestershire | 58 | 0 | 35 | 2 | 25 | 2 |
| Somersetshire | 56 | 4 | 32 | 0 | 23 | 8 |
| Monmouthshire | 62 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Devonshire | 58 | 6 | 30 | 8 | 22 | 9 |
| Cornwall | 54 | 4 | 35 | 11 | 25 | 11 |
| Dorsetshire | 56 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 8 |
| Hampshire | 55 | 10 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North Wales | 60 | 10 | 29 | 1 | 23 | 4 |
| South Wales | 59 | 1 | 33 | 0 | 20 | 2 |

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Sep. 18.—There was a very moderate show of lean Beasts at market to-day, and very few good Lambs; those were much in request, and were sold at 25s. to 28s. per head; the inferior sorts were a dull sale, at about 21s. per head; fat Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.; fat Mutton is higher, fetching 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14lbs.

Horncastle, Sept. 18.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 6d. to 7d.; and Veal, 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bristol, Sept. 16.—Beef, 5d. to 5½d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; and Pork, 5d. to 5½d.; per lb. sinking offal.

At *Morpeth*, on Wednesday, there was a short supply of Cattle and Sheep which sold readily, with a little advance in price of the latter; there being a full market of Lambs, prices were much the same. Beef, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 5s. 3d. to 6s.; Lamb, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 10d. per stone, sinking offal.

HOPS.

Price of HOPS per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Sep. 20.—Our New Hops go off freely. Currency—Sussex, pockets, 90s. to 108s.; Kent, 95s. to 120s. A good supply is expected next week. Duty 152 to 157,000l.

Maidstone, Sep. 16.—Our Hop-picking is now general, and according to the quality of Hops, as they come down at present, we shall produce a good article for the consumer.

It is too soon yet to form any thing of an estimate of the growth, but hearing of only few complaints, we think it likely the crop will answer the expectation. Several small lots have been brought to market, and readily sold.

COAL MARKET, Sept. 17.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.
85½ Newcastle 69½.. 29s. 0d. to 37s. 9d.
16 Sunderland 14 .. 30s. 6d.—39s. 9d.

END OF VOL. LI.

